THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1936 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 48

••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Long Forces Sweep State In Louisiana

Machine Built Up by Late Senator Encounters but Feeble Opposition

Some Leeway Given

New Governor Promises New Orleans and Teachers Former Status

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 22—The late Senator Huey P. Long's dictatorial type of state government was extended yesterday by the voters in the Louisiana primary election when the Long ticket won easily. In contrast, however, the new Governor, though the Long nominee, well may be the opposite of Huey Long—a man who by inclination is no dictator.

Ultimately it may be found that the Huey Long era in Louisiana ended yesterday. On the other hand, the Long policy of extreme concentration of power in the State may perpetuate itself for some time.

The outcome apparently will turn on the forces that dominate the new Long administration. Officials schooled in the Long program will seek to retain for the State the great authority with which Long endowed it. The new Governor, Judge Richard W. Leche, and others of a more liberal mien may encourage return to a more democratic basis.

May Mean Several Years

How this struggle may develop may take several years to clear up. The oft predicted breakup of the Long faction, if it comes, may speed the resumption of more normal government.

For the present, Louisiana juts out among the states ratifying and continuing the most centralized state government in America.

Several of Senator Long's dictatorial laws cracked during the campaign, however. Judge Leche found it advisable to promise school teachers protection from the power of removal by the state which Long had taken in one of his last laws.

Some lifting of the state's control of municipal jobs in New Orleans was also pledged by the Democratic nominee, who, by virtue of the oblivion of Republicanism in Louisiana will automatically become Governor.

Still Has Hard Row to Hoe

Aside from these concessions Louisiana faces future elections tremendously handicapped, so far as an impartial expression of sentiment is concerned, by the legacies Huey Long left the State in his centralizing legislation.

His election law, giving the naming of election officials throughout the State to his faction, helped to turn yesterday's primary toward the Long ticket. In some 20 parishes (counties), the Long ticket had practically no representation at the polls. These parishes included localities where vote fraud has at times been not only notorious but spectacular.

Powerful elements in the new state administration hold to this law of Huey Long's as right and justifiable, just as they defend other radical statutes of his which gave his faction exceptional advantages.

Had Important Effect

This law kept the question of a fair count of the ballots to the fore throughout the campaign. The possibility of the opposition being counted out discouraged its chances from the start and depleted its organizing efforts.

Louisiana will be a state apart in the roster of American democracies until its election laws are rewritten.

The Long faction is also entrenched with its power to discharge any appointive municipal or parish employee. Though Judge Leche promised security to police and firemen of New Orleans, it seems very problematical whether other city and county employees through the State will be removed from the danger of dismissal if they offend the state administration.

Will Be Difficult to Dislodge

Tremendous instruments of influence such as this which Huey Long invented will be hard for some politicians to give up. They place extraordinary power in the Governor—and the new Governor, according to men who know him, is averse to such power.

With a man of this temperament in the State House, the temper of politics in Louisiana promises to be greatly modified from the animus of the Long era, and the State will swing more into the even tenor of American ways.

Business may feel more confidence in the State than when Long was multiplying his taxes. New manufacturing had virtually stopped coming in at the close of the Long regime. Judge Leche proposes an industrial commission to welcome hesitant business.

The feud between the State and its principal city of New Orleans

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1936

The Weekly Magazine Section	
Boston and New England News	6 and 7
Radio Timetable	7
The Home Forum	9
Unselfed Prayer	
[With French Translation]	
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	10
Sports Page	11
Financial Pages	12 and 13
Daily Features	15
Editorials	16

King Edward the Eighth

By Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Jan. 22

Laval Cabinet—Resigns Under Leftist Pressure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris—The Laval Cabinet resigned—forced out by the Radical Socialists, who could wait no longer. France was at once plunged into maneuverings for a new ministry, with the gold value of the franc and French support for the League at stake. First indications were that Finance Minister Regnier might be asked to form a Cabinet, in an effort to forestall a money panic—for so tightly squeezed is the Treasury that support of the money power is now critical, even for a Leftist ministry. Other groups heatedly discussed whether Edouard Herriot could be persuaded to form a moderate Leftist Cabinet, despite his protestations that he would not do so.

Those forecasts which seemed nearest to certainties indicated a distinct shift toward firm support for the League on the part of France, and every effort to keep the delicate financial machinery of the nation under control.

AAA—Substitute Bill in Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The Administration's substitute AAA was introduced into Congress in the form of far-reaching amendments to the Soil Conservation Act, to run for two years. The means of raising funds for payments to farmers was not specified, being in tense dispute. The original act is greatly broadened to include these purposes:

Maintenance of farm purchasing power; preserving and improvement of soil fertility; diminution of exploiting the soil; maintaining a continuous and stable supply of farm commodities, adequate to meet home and foreign needs at fair prices for both farmer and consumer.

Payments to Farmers

The bill then specifies these bases on which the Secretary of Agriculture may make "payments, grants or other aid" to farmers:

The amount of soil-improving or erosion-preventing crops; their acreage of crop land; changes in the use of their land; the farmers' per cent of normal production which equals the national percentage of normal production needed for home consumption.

The last of these bases for payments to farmers contains the seed of the domestic allotment plan, long advocated by advanced agricultural economists, in differing forms.

Senator Norris of Nebraska immediately attacked the constitutionality of the bill under the recent Supreme Court AAA decision.

How raise funds for the new farm bill?: Page 4.

Chaco—Exchange of Prisoners Settled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires— After months of wrangling, Bolivia and Paraguay signed a protocol arranging the exchange of prisoners and reaffirming the conditions of the Chaco truce. This action marks a milestone of the greatest importance, since Paraguay, with 25,000 prisoners, had repeatedly refused to exchange them for the 8000 prisoners held by Bolivia. Solution was found in an arrangement for Bolivia to pay considerably more than Paraguay toward the maintenance cost of the prison camps. Ratification of the protocol within the 20 days required is believed certain.

But the Chaco war is not yet liquidated. The conference, now recessed, must tackle the disposition of the disputed territory and the boundary lines, without doubt the most bitterly contested point of all. The success in the matter of prisoners is said to augur well for clearing of this final hurdle, especially as the terms of the reaffirmed truce keep both nations largely demobilized pending settlement, so that exasperation cannot release nervous trigger fingers.

Edward VIII—Medieval Ceremony for Accession

London—Onto the balcony above the Friary Court of St. James's Palace, before a billowing crowd, stepped the Garter King of Arms, in medieval garb. For the first time, he formally proclaimed Edward VIII to the world as ruler "of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond seas"—a new form of title embracing the Commonwealth states in full equality. "God Save the King," he pronounced, and trumpets pealed forth a silver fanfare.

Near by, the battery of St. James's Park boomed cut the first of a 41-gun salute, one shot for each year of the new King's age. This ceremony was repeated three times with full medieval ritual in London, and also was read in the dominions, India, Northern Ireland, the colonies, and various centers of the United Kingdom.

Later, the King left by train for Sandringham with two of his brothers

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

King Proclaimed In All Parts Of British Empire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 22—With traditional ceremonial Edward VIII was proclaimed King today in London—the focal point of the British Empire.

This immediately touched off a train of similar announcements in every British Dominion and colony, dependency and territory throughout the world.

Trumpets sounded, bands played, flags were topmasted, "kings-of-arms," heralds, "pursuivants," resplendent in medieval uniforms of gold and scarlet, shouted.

Co-Equality Stressed

For the first time in history the proclamation omits from the rites of the King the words "of the United Kingdom," making it read simply "of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas." Omission of the word "and" between "Great Britain" and "Ireland" is also noted. These changes remove the claim that one of the co-equal overseas dominions—namely Ireland—was but part of the United Kingdom. Former proclamations set up the United Kingdom's precedence over others of the now co-equal nations of the British commonwealth.

Proclamation

The proclamation, drawn up by the Privy Council in St. James's Palace at the session yesterday where the new monarch took the oath of accession, declared:

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late Sovereign and Lord, King George V, of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the imperial crown of Great Britain, Ireland and all the other of his late Majesty's dominions solely and rightfully have come to the high and mighty Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David:

We, therefore, the Lords spiritual and temporal of this reign being here assisted with these of his late Majesty's Privy Council, with the numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of London, do now hereby with voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David is now, by the death of our late sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful rightful liege Lord, Edward the Eighth, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, defender of the faith, Emperor of India;

To whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom kings and queens do reign, to bless the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Dean Albers' Name Enters Polymet Case

Former B. U. Official Said to Have Drawn Pact With Gibbs Firm

Boston Today—*also sees*—Curley prepare new budget message—State control of teachers by Reardon fought—Governor still extend olive branch to Hultman—Lynn teacher ousted after 40 years' service because she refuses to take oath.

***Polymet*—Contract Held Work of Dean Albers**

Dean Emeritus Homer Albers of the Boston University Law School, who has spent a goodly portion of his life training young men in the practice of the law, drew up the contract which the Government claims made possible $140,000 of the alleged $640,000 Polymet Manufacturing Company stock fraud. So it was testified in Federal District Court today by Arthur E. Gibbs, a Springfield broker who has pleaded guilty in the case against William L. Jarvis, Samuel L. Gaines and three others being tried before Judge Elisha H. Brewster.

Gibbs's story was typical of the small-town man who allows himself to be taken over by the "big boys." The only witness so far who has been heard throughout the courtroom, Gibbs told an amazing story this afternoon of the operations which led to the Polymet stock fraud.

In May, 1934, Gibbs testified he met Jarvis at the office of the Franklin Finance Corporation, 80 Federal Street, which has been mentioned several times in connection with Jarvis' activities. Gibbs testified:

"Jarvis said, 'I should like to take you over.' I said, 'You play a little too rough for me. I would rather sell stock slowly and make a fair profit rather than have big sales and be scared to death the rest of my life.'"

"Jarvis said, 'The tipster sheet days are over. We want to co-operate through brokers,'" continued the witness.

He then told how in June, 1934, Jarvis brought Gaines to Springfield for a conference.

Gibbs continued:

"This was the first time I had met Mr. Gaines. Gaines said that our office was too stuffy and crowded, that our daily news and market letter was too poor and that he would change it. Gaines said that it was costing me too much to get names.

"Later in June I went to Jarvis' office in Boston and there met Jarvis, Gaines and Dean Homer Albers. Jarvis said, 'Well, Gibbs, we've decided to take you over and give you 25 per cent of the profit we make.'

"Gaines said, 'This is a great opportunity for you Gibbs. When we do things, we do them in a big way. We will spend money for publicity and advertising and will make your name known all over the country.'

"Dean Albers said, 'This is a great opportunity for you, Gibbs. I have known Jarvis for years. You're as good as a rich man now.'"

The Springfield man then testified that the contracts were drawn up but that they had never been signed

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

British and French in Pact With Mediterranean States To Check Italy's Aggression

Geneva Makes Public Mutual Assistance Agreement Between Britain, France, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia Within League Covenant

Eden Favors Strong Action by League To Enforce Constitution in Danzig

Report of High Commissioner Lester Shows Violations of Rights of Minorities by Nazi Regime—Ties With Berlin Government Charged—Warning Hinted

GENEVA, Jan. 22 (AP)—The League of Nations announced today the conclusion of a mutual assistance pact between Great Britain, France, Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia, to operate if Italy attacks any one of them.

Shortly before, the League Committee of Eighteen had voted to create a special committee to decide upon the practicability of an oil sanction against Italy.

Italy Plans Protest

An Italian spokesman said that Italy planned to protest to the League against the Mediterranean mutual assistance scheme, put through at Britain's initiative.

The League announcement was in the form of a memorandum from Great Britain officially declaring that the mutual assistance arrangement had been concluded.

Ready to Act

The memorandum said that the replies from France, Greece, Turkey, and Yugoslavia left no doubt that these nations were ready to apply faithfully all obligations under the League of Nations Covenant in consequence of the sanctions taken against Italy.

League officials said that the oil sanction action decreased the likelihood that an embargo on oil would be declared against Italy.

Litvinoff Overruled

Plainly alluding to the United States, Maxim Litvinoff of Russia opposed the suggestion that the oil committee should meet next week on the grounds that the attitude of countries outside the League should first be determined. However, he was overruled.

The British memorandum confirmed the report that conversations had taken place between the naval, military and air staffs of Great Britain and France, adding that these conversations had led to the suggestion that they were concerned not only with the situation in the Mediterranean, but along the northeastern frontier of France.

"His Majesty's Government denies the truth of any such suggestion," said the memorandum. "The conversations have been confined entirely to joint action in the event of hostilities in the Mediterranean arising out of the application of sanctions in the present dispute."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 22—In the British rather than French initiative for conclusion of a "Mediterranean Locarno," announced here today as effective between Britain, France, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia, is written the climactic shift of European policies around the land-locked sea since France agitated for a Mediterranean pact five years ago.

Then France, not Britain, sought guarantees of defense against Italy. Franco-Italian relations were strained to a point that blocked their agreement on naval limitation at the London Naval Conference.

Briand Offered Model

Foreign Minister Aristide Briand negotiated at Geneva for formation of a model pact to be applied in the Mediterranean. Its purpose was to impose compulsory arbitration as a prerequisite to naval reductions.

Like the Locarno accords of 1925, the Mediterranean instrument was to be kept in harmony with League ideals.

Locarno had come at a time when Geneva found it impossible to satisfy French demands for security against possible German attack of the future. The Geneva Protocol, with its general and automatic provisions for strong League action against an aggressor, had failed of adoption due to British unwillingness to go so far.

Regional Pacts

France, therefore, turned to regional accords, which Geneva officially ruled to be within the spirit of the Covenant. Yet from the first observers noted an awkward similarity between the most innocent-appearing pact of mutual assistance, and the old-time military alliance which had played so notorious a role in bringing on the World War.

The success of Locarno stimulated other regional pacts, which were generally recognized as departing even farther from the underlying ideal of a new order based on the Covenant instead of military alliances, The Little Entente, of Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia—all League members—bears strong resemblance to a military alliance.

Failure of France in 1930 to conclude a Mediterranean pact later proved a favorable factor, since France and Italy patched up their differences early last year. The Italo-Ethiopion dispute then embittered Italo-British relations, leading directly to the present Mediterranean Pact under British initiative. Italy also had been angling for such a pact in its own interest, to include Greece and Turkey.

Oil Ban on Italy Put Before Experts

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Jan. 22

THE League of Nations sanctions Committee of 18 decided today to appoint a special committee of governmental experts to examine from a technical standpoint the effectiveness of applying an oil embargo against Italy.

The committee will invite member governments to designate representatives. No action was taken during the session concerning the proposed sanctions on coal, iron, and steel.

Previous to this decision, the Council encountered a sensational incident when Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy protested against a plan to transfer 75,000 Swiss francs to the sanctions committee to meet expenses.

House Group Asks $42,664,500 For Social Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Looking forward to the first federal appropriation for old-age assistance, the House Appropriations Committee has recommended a sum of $42,664,500 to carry out the provisions of the Social Security Act until next July 1.

Quick action is expected on the appropriation, contained in the new deficiency bill, which replaces the one crowded out at the close of last session by the filibuster of former Senator Huey P. Long in the Senate.

Included in the social security appropriation for the rest of the fiscal year is $3,542,000 for the children's bureau, $354,500 for the office of education, $3,708,000 for the public health service, $150,000 for the census bureau and $34,910,000 for the social security board.

Enormous Drive Forecast

An "enormous drive throughout the country, first, on the states to get their acts into shape, and second, from the states on the Social Security Board to get their plans approved as rapidly as possible," was reported by Frank Bane, director of the Social Security Board, appearing before House committee two weeks ago. At that time Mr. Bane said that 25 states had submitted old-age pension plans that either had or probably would meet requirements laid down in the federal law for getting federal aid.

Eighteen other states have already enacted laws that will enable them to apply for federal aid as time goes on. At the hearing Mr. Bane revealed that the board has found that it is possible for a number of states, whose pension laws do not conform with the requirements of the social security law, to submit plans through action on the part of the Governor or the state director of welfare without enacting new legislation. "This executive action," he explained, "usually involves the adoption of rules and regulations by

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Italy Cuts Down On Domestic Oil To Combat Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Close secrecy surrounds the question of oil and petrol stocks in Italy. It is not possible to guess even approximately the amount of either on hand. But admittedly they must be very large. Recent restriction on private consumption has conserved such stocks as there are for military and governmental use.

There have been lately large increases in oil and petrol taxes, and, as a result, in petrol prices. These steps, together with the introduction of various substitute mixtures, have been taken with a view to economize oil and petrol.

Should oil sanctions be universally applied against Italy, this country would have to use at once the stocks which have been accumulated in recent weeks.

Italy's Big Question Mark

Oil sanctions continue to be the dominant problem in Italy. Will the League impose an embargo on oil exports to this country? What will be the attitude of the United States? How will Italy react to oil sanctions? Will Il Duce consider an embargo on oil as an economic or as a military sanction? How will he retaliate? Can Italy continue military operations against Ethiopia if oil supplies are cut off from her?

These are all questions which have been in everybody's lips for several weeks. To most of them only Benito Mussolini could answer. One need not be, however, an expert to realize that oil is the key-product for Italy in her East African campaign. Italy has virtually no production of oil of her own, and she must import oil for her airplanes, her tanks and her motor lorries.

It is evident that an oil embargo against Italy would be the most effective of all possible coercive measures to bring the war to an end.

Military Decision Put Off

Among foreign observers in Italy there are two different views on the question of oil sanctions. On the one hand it is argued that since in the first three months of the war there have been no outstanding military success by the Italians, it is very unlikely that the war will be decided in the next three months, before the coming of rains in Ethiopia. With or without oil sanctions, military activity will practically cease from April to October next.

By that time, it is believed, the sanctions now in force will have proved their efficiency and Il Duce will be more or less forced to take into serious consideration any fair and equitable peace proposals that may be submitted to him.

Rather than take the risk of serious international complications following the imposition of oil sanctions, they say, why not let things go as they are at present?

For Quicker End

Other observers, on the contrary, maintain that the sanctions now in force against Italy have not proved effective, that they are doing more harm to the sanctionist countries than to Italy herself, that they are damaging international trade, and that if persisted in will seriously undermine Italian economic stability and cause the economic collapse of one of the great world powers. They favor the immediate imposition of oil sanctions, which would at least have the advantage of liquidating the Italo-Ethiopian affair as quickly as possible.

If oil sanctions are eventually enforced against Italy this country would have to rely almost exclusively upon her stocks both for the prosecution of the war in East Africa and for home consumption. Italian oil output is negligible.

Although huge sums have been spent by the Fascist Government in prospecting and drilling operations in Italian territory the results have been a complete failure. In 1933 the total Italian oil output amounted to exactly 26,227 metric tons.

Decreases Recorded

In 1934 the output of the four Italian oil-producing companies, the Società Petrolifera Italiana, the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Inheritance Tax Fought

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 22 (AP)—Minor children of the late Dr. John T. Dorrance, Camden soup manufacturer, yesterday asked the New Jersey Supreme Court to reopen its judgment sustaining a $16,000,000 inheritance tax against their father's $115,000,000 estate.

House Passes Bonus Bill And Sends It to President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Three times vetoed by American Presidents, the House once more passed a bonus bill today, which again puts the whole issue squarely up to the Chief Executive.

With a present membership of 435, a two-thirds vote in the House equals 290, a figure which it would be necessary to surpass to override a veto. The vote today gave 56 more than the requisite number.

The House vote was 346 to 59.

The Senate passed the same bill last Monday, 74 to 16. The action of the House today accepted the Senate "baby bond" bill instead of its own Vinson bill, overwhelmingly approved earlier, which provided immediate cash payment without the bonds.

Legislative action is now completed on the bonus unless President Roosevelt vetoes the measure, when the fight to override his veto will begin immediately.

Veto Is Expected

In most quarters it is assumed that Mr. Roosevelt will veto the measure, and that it will be repassed by the necessary two-thirds majorities, over his veto.

The measure which the Senate approved last Monday and which the House counter-signed today, will give cash and bonds to most of the 3,750,000 veterans holding adjusted service certificates. Payment will be made chiefly through the issuance of $50 bonds, carrying 3 per cent interest, which may be cashed at post offices on or after next June 15.

The bonus bill was before the House as it convened at noon. Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, moved its passage.

He secured unanimous consent for consideration of his motion limiting debate, and was followed by Representative Fred M. Vinson (D) of Kentucky, sponsor of the original House bill for cash payment.

Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi said he hoped "The President would utilize his currency expansion powers to find money to pay the bonus," while Representative William P. Connery (D) of Massachusetts, speaking for the inflation bloc, said it was prepared to accept the Senate substitute bill.

Opponents of the bill, hopelessly outnumbered, nevertheless put their objections into the record. Robert F.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Bulk of Bonus Plum Will Go Into Homes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 22

SOME 3,750,000 veterans holding adjusted service certificates will receive approximately $2,000,000,000 in baby bonds and cash, if the bill passed by the House today becomes effective. A poll of 5 per cent of its membership by the American Legion estimates this money will be utilized as indicated by the following table:

Where Money Will Go	P. C.	Total
Pay old bills	31	$623,000,000
Savings and investment, etc.	17	328,000,000
Homes: construction and repair	14	269,000,000
Homes: real estate	11	228,000,000
House furnishings and furniture	6	116,500,000
Home equipment: refrigerators, oil furnace, radio, etc.	2	39,000,000
Clothing	8	159,000,000
Motorcars and machinery	7	138,500,000
Miscellaneous	4	80,000,000

Medievalism Attends Succession to Throne

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 22—A fanfare of trumpets, climaxing a colorful age-old pageant with modern touches, formally proclaimed Great Britain's new flying monarch today as King Edward VIII.

Before a great crowd outside the historic St. James's Palace, the medieval-clad Garter King of Arms, Sir Gerald Woods Wollaston, stepped to a balcony over the Friary Court.

In a firm voice he proclaimed the 41-year old Edward, King, Emperor and Defender of the Faith.

"God Save the King"

Blasts from silver trumpets rang out as Sir Gerald, a member of the Herald's College pronounced the resounding words:

"God Save the King!"

The throng stood silent, the battery of St. James's Park crashed out with the first of its salute of 41 guns—one for each year of King Edward's life.

The new ruler was seen to appear momentarily at a tall window adjoining the crimson-hung balcony. Otherwise he took no part in the traditional ceremonies.

Subjects Pledge Faith

The "faith and constant obedience" of all his subjects were pledged to the new sovereign, confirming his succession to the throne of his late father, the 70-year-old King George V.

The words of the centuries-old proclamation were carried throughout the nation and the Empire, to the new King's subjects throughout the world.

Wireless the modern conqueror of space, was used for the first time in such a British royal ceremony.

Royal Standard Flies

The royal standard, which had not flown over Buckingham Palace since King George and Queen Mary left for Sandringham before Christmas, then was run up over the Palace, a quarter of a mile down the Mall. The band struck up the national anthem.

The Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Garter King of Arms remained within St. James's Palace in attendance on King Edward, who decided to return to Sandringham late today to join his mother.

To Other Points

The remainder of the official proclamation party, in five horse-drawn carriages accompanied by a contingent of lifeguards, drove off through Trafalgar Square in a stately procession to Charing Cross.

There the proclamation was read a second time by the Windsor Herald, Alfred Trego Butler.

Down the Strand the procession then moved to the Temple Bar, ancient boundary of the capital city, where a silken cord across the street marked the border of London at the head of Fleet Street.

"Who Comes There?"

The procession sought and gained admission to the city, in accordance with the "Ancient Usages and Customs of the City of London." The proclamation was read there for the third time.

"Who comes there?" called the advance guard of the Lord Mayor of London. Silver trumpets sounded to meet the glittering cavalcade of Heralds.

"The officer of arms, who demands entrance to the city to proclaim the King," replied the Pursuivants for the heralds.

The silken cord barrier dropped and the Pursuivant advanced to meet the Lord Mayor crying, "The King is dead! Long live the King!"

Ceremony Completed

The Lord Mayor joined the procession up Ludgate Hill, around St. Paul's Cathedral, to the steps of the Royal Exchange, in the heart of London's business district.

The London ceremony was completed at that point with a fourth reading of the proclamation.

The document also was read in the Dominions, in India, in Northern Ireland, the Colonies, the Isle of Man, Jersey and the various counties and municipal boroughs throughout the United Kingdom.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

THE COLLINGWOOD
Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone
Single from $2 Double from $3
45 WEST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

FINE TAILORING
—the fruit of long experience in creating clothes for well-dressed men.
Inspection Invited
Otto M. Pfeiffer
CORT. 7-8590
11 John St., cor. Broadway, New York

Thursday Night's COMPLETE MEAL 30¢
BREADED VEAL CUTLET
FULL ORDER OF SPAGHETTI ITALIAN SAUCE
ROLLS AND BUTTER
APPLE, MINCE or SQUASH PIE
COFFEE, TEA OR CHOCOLATE
From 4 P. M. to Midnight
Waldorf
At the Sign of the Red Apple

SPECIAL SALE Prices 25% to 33⅓% LOWER

Unique elastic side straps are individually adjustable
Adjusted—Note flatness of diaphram and reduction of hips and hollow back.
"NEVASPRED" takes care of two most difficult points of the figure, hips and diaphragm; corrects hollow back. "NEVASPRED" reduces hip line three or four inches and overcomes bulging abdomen during its entire long life. Booklet on Request.
Madame Alston Corsetiere
CREATOR OF DISTINCTIVE FOUNDATIONS
383 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK
Between 35th and 36th Streets

G. Jean INC.
FRENCH HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving and Coiffure Styling
PHONE PLAZA 3-1470

32 WEST 58TH STREET
NEW YORK

Dr. Ross DOG AND CAT FOOD

Edward—A Prince on Tour

By Everard C. Cotes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 22—When I toured Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the West Indian Islands in the capacity of special representative of Reuter's News Agency with Britain's new King, then still the Prince of Wales, I found him unconventionality itself.

The predominant impression which he produced upon me was of intense vitality, energy and devotion to the job in hand; also entire selflessness. He had the keenest interest in all he saw around.

He Visits America

His first landing on the American Continent was in August, 1919, at St. John, New Brunswick. It rained heavily. But a large and enthusiastic gathering was present to welcome him, including several thousand school children. In order not to disappoint those who had come to see him, he stood in the rain for an hour cheerfully receiving and replying to addresses, renewing acquaintances made during the war in France, and shaking hands with hundreds of people—when he might quite appropriately have been seeking shelter. Eventually, the ropes gave way and the Prince and the people got mixed up together in one huge laughing crowd.

Many Repetitions

It was an experience which was to be repeated again and again during the tour. Everywhere he won the heartiest response in return.

He was well shepherded always during the Canadian tour, which lasted four months and included visits to every town of any consequence from one end of the Dominion to the other, but secretaries and equerries found there was little for them to do as the Prince wrote most of his own speeches and loved to banish formality of any kind so as to meet as many people as possible face to face, to chat with them personally, and if possible to take an active share alike in their work and in their amusements.

Simplest Living

He lived in the simplest manner, gathering folk around him wherever he went. To the railway carriage which served him most of the time as headquarters were admitted not only the leaders of each community visited but also not infrequently newspaper representatives like myself and others in any way associated with the tour.

No day seemed too long and no distance too great for him to negotiate. Banquets, receptions, agricultural shows, followed one another in hospitable succession, but he appeared to enjoy them all. Everywhere he had the appropriate word and the friendly smile which disarmed criticism.

He Met "The City"

At Ottawa, the Prince announced in the local press that he would meet "The City in the Town Hall," but he issued no other invitations and the city came. He shook hands with several thousand people, only desisting when as he himself said, "Both hands are done in."

On Labor Day at Ottawa he went in a procession to the athletic sports meet where the organized workers formed a guard of honor for him through beflagged streets.

Before leaving the North American continent, the Prince visited Washington and New York where he attracted almost as much friendly attention as in Canada.

Southward

One March morning in the following year I was privileged to embark with him on the Renown, then one of Britain's mightiest battle cruisers, which carried him to the West Indies, to Australia and New Zealand, and also to San Diego, Calif., and to Acapulco, Mexico, the entire cruise extending over seven months.

On board the ship the Prince shared in the ordinary life of the vessel. He did a good deal of reading and writing in his stateroom in the mornings, but in the afternoons was among the most active at exercises. Always he had an unaffected word and a pleasant smile for those he ran up against in the gangways. In Australia and New Zealand, the experiences of Canada and the United States were repeated and much the same occurred in the West Indies, in Mexico and California.

His Railway Carriage Burns

In Western Australia on one occasion the railway carriage in which the Prince was traveling ran off the line at a curve and rolled down the embankment on its side. The carriage then caught fire, but the Prince crawled out unhurt.

When I asked him if he were all right, he replied with a jest that he wouldn't have missed, on any account, the adding of a harmless railway accident to his other experiences.

Serious Side

His lightheartedness didn't prevent his having a serious side. In the Captain's cabin where he would sometimes have a newspaperman to an informal meal and also in his public speeches he often touched upon serious questions of the day, disclosing the keenest recognition of the problems involved.

"The more I see of the King's world-wide possessions," he once said, "the more I'm impressed by the strength of sentiment which binds them to the Empire and to the throne."

The truth of this was testified to by his reception everywhere. It was a reception wonderful in itself, but one that was only possible because the Prince was able to awaken in the peoples a consciousness of that sentiment.

King Edward Proclaimed In All Parts of Empire

(Continued from Page 1)

Royal Prince Edward VIII with long and happy years to reign over us.

"Eyes Front"

King Edward, who has thus now entered fully upon his new responsibilities has already struck a new note of modernity in royal traditions by setting the clocks at the royal residence of Sandringham to the correct Greenwich time and making history as being the first British sovereign to fly to London to ascend the throne.

Such incidents, while minor in themselves, are significant of the new King's known determination to keep abreast of all that is new, and, while respectful of that which is past, to fix his gaze upon the present and upon the future.

In his very first Gazette Extraordinary, last night the King emphasized as his policy the "happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects."

Well Qualified

No King has ever ascended the British throne with as high qualifications for that position as those possessed by Edward VIII. And no previous King has had equivalent claim to be known as "a great world citizen."

A Democrat

None of them has ever been as persistent or as vigorous in challenging indifference and in preaching the democratic ideals of comradeship and universal sympathy.

The new King's attitude was most clearly indicated when last autumn addressing the railwaymen in London he quoted with emphasis and intense conviction the famous words of Benjamin Disraeli:

"Once England was for the few and for the very few. Now we have made it a land for the many and we dream of and contrive for days when it shall be a land for all."

"Opportunity for Service"

Another aspect of the new King's outlook was disclosed when he said to a great audience at Albert Hall, here, "opportunity for service is at our doors, in our own village, in our own town." Edward, when he made this statement, was appealing to those British men and women who were so fortunate as have employment, to be "good neighbors" to those individuals who were jobless. This appeal was characteristic, for the King's life up to the present has been one long effort to prepare himself by public service for the responsibilities of kingship which he has now assumed.

Would Win Election

If Britain's throne were filled by the popular vote of all the inhabitants of the British Empire, there seems little doubt that the man who would be chosen would be he to whom this great office has now descended by heredity.

This remarkable state of things has come about because Britain's new King, to a far greater extent than any of his predecessors, has shown by actions more potent than words that his dominant thought is for the welfare of the individual men, women and children over whom he is now to rule.

Wanted to Share Hardships

It was by no mere chance that as a junior military officer during the war he insisted to the utmost of his ability upon sharing the dangers and hardships of his fellow-soldiers in the trenches in France.

It was the same idealism which led him after the war to pay most extensive and detailed visits to every overseas dominion, territory and considerable colony in the British Empire, to study their problems and to get into close personal touch with individual men, women and children who make up their peoples.

Altogether he traveled 250,000 miles in these tours—a greater distance than was ever traversed before by any heir to the British throne.

Began Work for Youth

When he got back to England, another phase in his activities started. He threw himself into social service work of all kinds, especially for youth. He visited in particular distressed areas in the industrial and coal-mining districts. He got into close personal touch with the unemployed and put himself at the head of projects for helping them in every way. When the late King's Jubilee occurred, he took advantage of this event to start a nationwide fund for helping existing associations of all kinds for the benefit of young people, to whom he looks for initiating better conditions of life for the future.

Kept Out of Politics

He has kept himself, meanwhile, scrupulously outside of politics altogether, for while he is determined as far as possible to help everyone to a "fair deal," he is convinced also that British royalty must maintain an entirely neutral position to all parties alike.

He has persuaded the Queen Mother to help him socially in keeping up the royal ceremonial at Buckingham Palace, which is regarded as a guarantee that his own bachelor tastes shall not interfere in any way with the splendid hospitalities for which that royal center has become famous.

Well Prepared

His upbringing, at first as a naval cadet in England, afterwards as a student in Paris and finally as a member of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he remained until the war called him to the army, prepared him effectually for the great part he has since played in British national life.

Edward's kingship has started therefore under the happiest conditions and confidence mingles with the universal national hope that the fruition of his future will fulfill the promise of his past.

READY-to-WEAR
with the quality style and value we're famous for!
Emily Shops
33 Temple Place, Boston
Fifth Avenue, New York
Harrisburg - Washington

"Money Makes the Mare Go!"
That old saying "money makes the mare go" originally meant you had to spend to make a showing.
But the money you SAVE here—also "makes the mare go." For a Savings Account at Central serves as an inspiration and goal—an ever-present spur and urge to increase earning power and gain FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE.
Try it and see! $1 opens an account.
CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
B'way at 73rd St.
4th Ave. at 14th St.
NEW YORK CITY

Baldwin Calls for Support Of Britain's New Monarch

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin of Great Britain, in an address broadcast to the British Empire and the United States, last night, eulogized the late King George V as ruler and man, and called upon his subjects to "sustain the young King."

Calling the late Monarch a gallant ruler in "a raving world," Mr. Baldwin said of his last hours at Sandringham:

"Each time he became conscious it was some kind inquiry or kind observation of someone, some word of gratitude for kindness shown.

"How Is the Empire?"

"But he did say to his Secretary when he sent for him: 'How is the Empire?'—an unusual phrase in that form. The Secretary said: 'All is well, sir, with the Empire.' The King gave him a smile and lapsed once more into unconsciousness.

"During all that time . . . was that same love for his people, care for their well-being, here and throughout the world. . . ."

Of George, the ruler, Mr. Baldwin declared:

"There was no respite for him during those 25 years. The whole world has been in a state of commotion, and there never seemed to come to him any period when he could look ahead for two or three years and feel that all would be peace and quiet and nothing in the world to cause him or his people trouble.

"The world has been what a great man of the sixteenth century called 'a raving world,' and he played his part in it gallantly to the end."

Mr. Baldwin added:

"We can best honor the noble memory of King George by gathering round and sustaining the young King whom for so long we had delighted to know as the Prince of Wales.

"All eyes are on him as he advances to his father's place, and while he is no stranger to public duty, he is now summoned to face responsibilities more onerous, more exacting and more continuous than he has hitherto been asked to discharge.

"He comes to them in the prime of his power and already known throughout the length and breadth of his empire. His great gifts of mind and heart he is now called upon to consecrate to his people.

"He inherits an example of kingly conduct, of virtue, of wisdom and of endurance. . . .

"The young King knows the confidence we all repose in him. He knows that he commands not only allegiance; he knows that the understanding, the affection and prayers of the countless multitudes of his subjects are with him at this hour.

"May God guide him aright and may God save the King!"

Security Plans Approved For Three N. E. States

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Approval by the Social Security Board of 16 state programs for old age, blind and children's assistance under the Social Security Act were disclosed yesterday in reports of appropriations committee hearings.

Some of the programs covered all three phases while others would provide only one or two.

The board informed the committee that another dozen states had submitted programs, but they had not been approved on Jan. 10.

States whose plans were approved, and the amounts of federal funds estimated by the state to be needed, which will be matched by the states, include:

State—	Old Age	Blind	Children
Maine	$255,000	$75,000	$120,000
New Hampshire	168,000	14,400	27,000
Vermont	125,000	—	—

The board said a $180,000 children's-aid program submitted by Maryland and two Vermont programs, $6,250 for blind aid and $11,300 for children, had not yet been approved.

Other states which have submitted programs not yet approved were:

State—	Old Age	Blind	Children
Connecticut	$600,000	$7,200	$88,200
Massachusetts	1,900,000	..	376,000
Rhode Island	86,000	..	58,000

$42,664,500 Sought For Social Security

(Continued from Page 1)

the state administrative agency and the supplying of state funds to meet the state's share of assistance to persons who are not covered by the state law but who are required to be eligible under the social security act."

25 States Seen Eligible

The 25 states which are expected to become immediately eligible for aid are Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Massachusetts, Montana, Ohio, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington and the District of Columbia.

The only states entirely without old-age assistance laws today are: Georgia, Louisiana, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. All of these are said to be formulating legislation to be presented to the next regular session of the legislatures and some of these arrangements are now in process to permit the states through executive action to present a plan in conformity with the Social Security Act.

1,000,000 Persons Involved

It is expected that by the end of next June approximately 1,000,000 persons over the age of 65 will be getting benefits under the state-federal arrangement. The exact scope of the law in their own state is determined by state action. The state decides which people are to receive old-age pensions and determines the amount to be received by each individual. The Federal Government matches all funds put up by the states, not exceeding $15 per person per month. Federal money is expected to be available beginning Feb. 1 for plans in operation on that date.

An interesting sidelight on the old-age pension subject was injected into the hearings by Daniel C. MacCormack, commissioner of immigration and naturalization, who said that the passage of the Social Security Act has "served to start aliens all over the country to apply for naturalization."

The Social Security project was described to the committee by Mr. Altmeyer as "the most colossal undertaking that this Government has ever embarked on." He estimated that it will involve an expenditure of $4,000,000,000 or $5,000,000,000 when it gets into full operation.

Italy Economizes On Her Oil Stock

(Continued from Page 1)

Azienda Generale Italiana Petroli, the Società Petroli d'Italia and the Regie Terme Salsomaggiore, decreased to 19,942 tons. In the first six months of 1935 the Italian output did not even reach 4000 tons. The supplies from domestic sources of industrial or agricultural alcohol which could be used as oil substitutes are limited, and the production of oil from lignite has not yet been put on a commercial basis.

For the past 12 months oil imports into Italy have been controlled by the Government by means of an import license system. The present policy of the Italian Government is to import crude oil or residuals from the distillation of mineral oils (which can be introduced into this country duty free) and refine these products at home. It is for this reason that Italian capital has been trying to get hold of the control of crude oil production in foreign countries.

Dependent on Others

Italy has already some interest in oil-producing companies in Roumania, Iraq and Albania.

While in the long run Italy may be able to secure her crude oil requirements by this policy, she is at present entirely dependent for her oil supplies from countries and companies which are outside her financial and political control.

In 1934 over 52 per cent of Italy's motor spirit imports and 64 per cent of residual oil imports came from Russia and Roumania, both states being sanctionist countries. Another 33 per cenet of motor spirit imports and 10 per cent of crude oil imports were supplied by Iran. The Dutch colonies, too, were important oil suppliers to Italy. Not until recent months has the United States become an important supplier of oil to this country.

Only 38 Persons Signed Constitution, Bloom Says

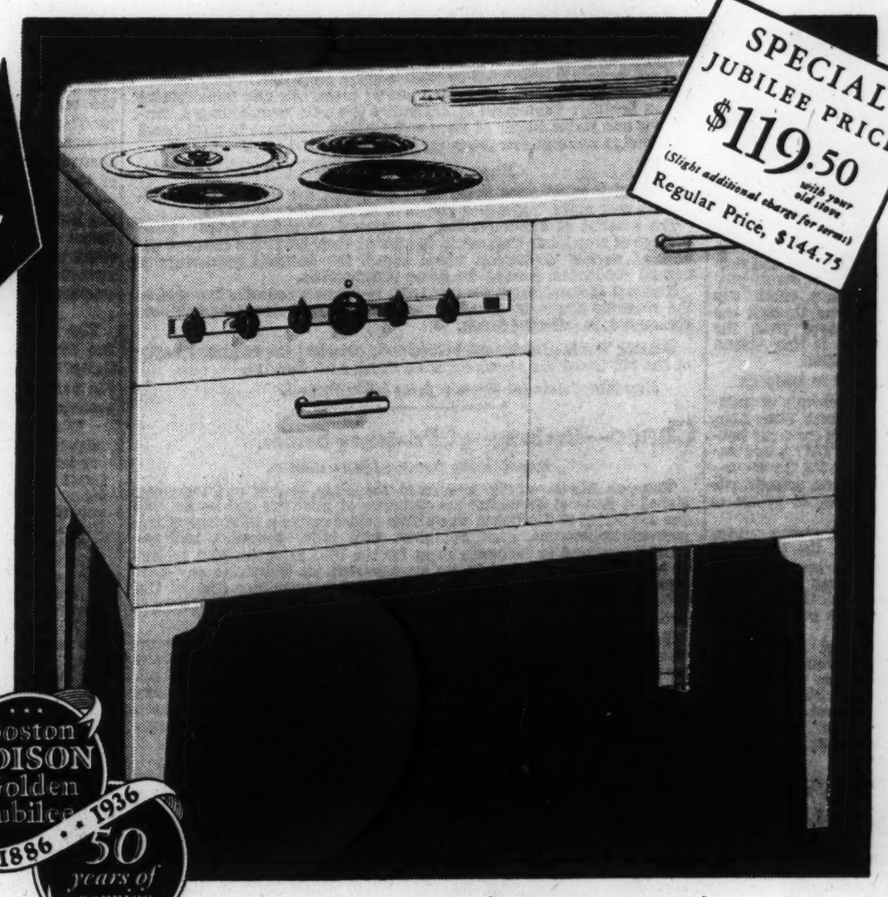
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Constitution bears 39 signatures, but Representative Sol Bloom says only 38 men actually signed it.

Mr. Bloom, appearing before a House subcommittee to ask $10,000 for the Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission which he heads, displayed a reproduction of the nation's charter.

"You notice this signature, 'George Read' of Delaware, and you see 'John Dickinson.' They were signed by the same man. Read signed Dickinson's name. Dickinson was not there, but they had to get it signed, so Dickinson gave Read permission to sign his name to it," Mr. Bloom said.

....for a tastier Casserole
just add an OXO beef cube
It gives the appetizing Flavor and Goodness of Prime Lean Beef
OXO BEEF CUBES
TINS OF 4 AND 10 CUBES
At Your Grocers

Because it's our Golden Jubilee
You Save $25.25 on this Hotpoint "Treasure" ELECTRIC RANGE
This is our Golden Jubilee year and we are making a "special" event of it.
One of our Golden Jubilee "Specials" is this Hotpoint TREASURE Electric Range. It's a *Treasure* to look at, a *Treasure* to use, and a *Treasure* to own.
The regular price is $144.75. You can own it now for $119.50, a saving of more than $25, *if you act promptly*—while the Special Jubilee price is on!
NO DOWN PAYMENT EXCEPT YOUR OLD STOVE
Your old stove is down payment. Terms are less than 90c a week, payable monthly. FREE WIRING for Edison Service Customers, except in a few cases due to location.



See these Features!
Three Hi-Speed Calrod Cooking Units and *Thrift* Cooker—large, well-insulated right-hand oven—new, hydraulic-type oven temperature control—table-top with stainless porcelain enamel finish—large, easy-sliding storage drawer—pilot light oven heat indicator—two speedy oven units.
COLORS—*All white porcelain enamel, or cameo ivory porcelain enamel*
The Edison Shops
at 39 Boylston Street, Boston, and 32 other convenient locations
AT EDISON SHOPS AND ELECTRICAL OR CONTRACTOR DEALERS

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

and their wives, to rejoin the Queen Mother, the grim weather changing plans for a plane flight.

Sandringham — The Norfolk neighbors of King George filed slowly by the bier, draped with the King's standard and a white floral cross from the Queen Mother, in the flag-draped chapel of the church here. Outside, in the crisp winter day, pale sunshine broke intermittently through the clouds to light the chapel.

China—Denies Settlement With Japan

Nanking (AP) — The Chinese Foreign Office assailed as "entirely without foundation," a Japanese Government statement that China had agreed to a Japanese program for the "readjustment of relationships between Japan, Manchoukuo, and China." The Japanese statement was made by Koki Hirota, Japan's Foreign Minister, in a speech yesterday before the Diet in Tokyo.

The Chinese denial of agreement with the Japanese point of view was expressed in a lengthy communique reviewing the background of diplomatic efforts extended by both China and Japan. It had earlier been admitted that China approached Japan for "discussions" looking toward possible settlement of outstanding differences.

League—New Mediterranean Bloc Announced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva — With one hand the League announced completion of the Mediterranean mutual assistance pact; with the other hand it referred the oil sanctions to a special subcommittee, removing those sanctions from the arena of immediate action.

Thus, despite the readiness of Britain, France, Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia to spring to each other's aid if Italy attacked, the powers were unwilling to go ahead with oil sanctions as yet.

Italy, meanwhile, had just declared it would make formal protest against the mutual assistance agreement. The objection would probably take the form of denouncing the arrangement as contrary to the Covenant, a spokesman said.

The subcommittee will meet next week, according to present plans, to study a prepared list of questions. They include the attitude of both League and non-League countries which produce oil, the question of controlling shipment and the supply of tankers, the likelihood of making sanctions effective, and the larger question of whether the sanctions to date are proving effective.

Danzig—Eden Urges League Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva—The energy which Anthony Eden earlier threw behind League sanctions has now been partially diverted to the Danzig question. With the oil sanction carefully soft-pedaled, the Council heard Mr. Eden characterize as "extremely grave" the acts of the Danzig National Socialist-controlled government in defiance of the League High Commissioner. As it was earlier said of Mr. Eden in respect to the sanctions, it is now reported that he "favors forceful League action" in respect to Danzig.

League Commissioner Lester charged that the Danzig National Socialists had suppressed freedom of the press and of speech and had refused to abide by a decision rendering election laws unconstitutional. He feared they intended to incorporate Danzig within Germany. "Events create doubt," said Mr. Eden to the Council, "that the Danzig government is acting in good faith." A representative of the Danzig government denied this charge, and said that Danzig considers itself "a child of the League."

In Ethiopia—Desta Demtu Denies Defeat

Addis Ababa—Ras Desta Demtu telegraphed the Ethiopian Government from the southern front: "It is absolutely untrue that I have been defeated."

This leading chieftain on the southern front, whom Italy claims to have rputed for 210 miles with many thousands of Ethiopians killed, said merely that "we have had many small engagements, some to our advantage and some to the advantage of the enemy." It was recalled by observers, commenting on the directly conflicting claims of Italians and Ethiopians, that the Ethiopian war reports have thus far been substantially nearer to the facts than the Italian.

Rome—The Italian Government announced that General Graziani's troops had captured the strategic town of Neghelli, capital of Galla Borana, 210 miles from Dolo, and Premier Mussolini at once wired congratulations. Pursuit of Ras Desta Demptu's fleeing troops was said to be still in progress.

Louisiana—Long Partisan Stands for Governor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New Orleans — By nominating Richard W. Leche as Democratic candidate for Governor of Louisiana, which assures his election, the Huey Long dictatorship easily won a new lease on power for a time. But the nominee is far from a dictatorial type of person. Several promises to modify autocratic Long legislation had been made. Breaches in the Long forces remained uncompromised. Thus it was considered an open question how much of the primary election success was due to the momentum of the Long regime, to shrewdly partisan electoral laws which are still on the books, and how much to the successful campaigning of the Long political progeny. As Governor, Mr. Leche is expected not to avail himself of much of the centralized power that Huey Long sharpened to knife point by his laws.

Stavisky—Nine Convicted Must Share Expense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris — Out of the nine men convicted of aiding in the Stavisky frauds, seven must share approximately $2,389,000 in damages and an indemnity which had been sought by individuals and firms who lost in the Stavisky debâcle. All nine must share the expenses of the trials, amounting to another $66,000. The seven have prison sentences ranging from two to seven years.

Syria—Nationalist Rioters Restrained

BEIRUT, Syria (AP) — Nationalist disorders directed against French mandate rule in Syria, and blamed on Egyptian agitation, subsided after two rioters had been slain and 40 gendarmes wounded in Damascus. An organization of 144 rioters in Aleppo was arrested and held for trial. French authorities said the organization was recruited by agitators.

Students who induced electrical workers to strike, who burned streetcars and battled police, were warned they would be stricken from the university rolls if they failed to return to classes.

Authorities also said that nationalist propaganda centers had been formed under Egyptian influence.

SHOPPERS

in New York for a day's visit are welcome at the BARCLAY. Private rooms are obtainable at a nominal day rate; luncheons or dinners may be served and small receptions held, if desired.

In the Grand Salon and restaurants at the BARCLAY, there is orchestral music during luncheon and dinner hours.

Rates for rooms begin at $5.00 single; $8.00 double. Special prices by the month.

THE BARCLAY

111 E. 48TH ST., NEW YORK CITY
GEO. W. LINDHOLM, Manager

Pasadena Pastor Starts Cross-Continent Walk

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 22 (AP)—The Rev. A. M. Rockwood, elderly Congregational minister, is hoofing it back to Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., to attend his class reunion in June.

The Rev. Mr. Rockwood, who once held pastorates in New England, said he would do no hitch-hiking, but would walk the entire distance. He started out yesterday and planned to stop at many cities to study rescue work. He hoped to get to Amherst in time for the reunion.

A resident of Pasadena for six years, the Rev. Mr. Rockwood was for years in the ministry in Portland, Ore., and in New England. He said he attended Amherst with former President Calvin Coolidge and Dwight Morrow.

GREAT EASTERN bus system — NATION WIDE — HEATED BUSES

See local Great Eastern Terml in phone book or write to 400 Empire Bldg., Cleveland, O.
Lowest fares—Special reductions on round trips.

NEW LOW FARES
NOW IN EFFECT TO MOST POINTS, U.S.

Free Pillows.

Examples of New Low Bus Fares: between BOSTON and

Atlanta	$16.05	Cleveland	12.00	Norfolk	11.00
Baltimore	7.50	Detroit	14.50	Pittsb'gh	10.00
Buffalo	10.00	Miami	23.00	Richmond	11.00
Chicago	17.00	New York	3.00	St. Louis	19.00

Washington 9.00

House Passes Bonus Bond Bill; Goes to President

(Continued from Page 1)

Rich (R) of Pennsylvania declared that the bill carried a gratuity "averaging $55 on each certificate."

"Our duty today is to the country and not to any minority groups," Mr. Rich declared.

Effect on Industry

What industries will gain by the inflationary tendency of the new bonus bill?

The actual turn-in cash value of the baby bonds and banknotes to be liberated next June 15, if the act survives an expected presidential veto, will be $2,000,000,000, after loans already made to veterans have been deducted.

Careful estimates, explained below, indicate that roughly $1,500,000,000, of this money, or more, will go immediately into circulation; and preliminary polls also indicate how it will be spent.

All Over America

Veterans will line up before post office windows all over America on the morning of next June 15, or thereafter, it is expected, in the biggest single outpouring of cash and credit among the widest population group in the history of the country.

The effect of this event may be far reaching on the fiscal affairs of the country. In general, it is expected to stimulate industry and to give at least a temporary spurt—a sort of Christmas rush at the beginning of summer.

Nothing quite like it has ever been studied before.

Back in Feb., 1931, Congress gave veterans the privilege of borrowing money against their adjusted service certificates.

Rising Business

Subsequently $1,500,000,000 or more was borrowed, but this was spread over many months, and came in the midst of hard times. Even so, there was a momentary spurt in the automobile industry, for example, after the law passed that was attributed to the event.

The new distribution comes at a time of rising business. Its effect is expected to be greater, on the same theory that it is easier to accelerate the speed of a snowball already rolling down hill, than to start the same snowball from its first stationary position. Some economists see a "minor boom"; others, however, insist the money will go into the banks and stay there, with only slight effect on the already overcrowded credit situation.

In any event, there is no question of the size of the distribution. For example, in the whole life of AAA the Government had distributed only $1,126,190,000 up to last Dec. 19. This flutter of federal farm checks had a profound effect on agricultural regions. The new bonus bond distribution will make approximately twice as much new credit available and to a much wider population group; besides that, its effect will be overnight, instead of over a couple of years.

Certificates' total maturity value is $3,456,000,000.

Interest to be canceled, adds $263,000,000.

Total provided by new bill, $3,719,000,000.

But of the above total, veterans have already availed themselves of the borrowing privilege against certificates to the amount of about $1,750,000,000.

That leaves roughly $2,000,000,000 for distribution in baby bonds and cash next June 15.

Holiday Rush

The Treasury hopes that of this amount, "thrifty" veterans wil keep back at least $500,000,000 of the new baby bonds, because of the 3 per cent interest. This, of course, is only a hope. Many of the so-called thrifty veterans are now paying 6 per cent interest on mortgages, and will have a real incentive for cashing in the bonds.

Economists who minimize the monetary effect of the bonus passage, believe that it will accelerate spending to some degree and may turn a normally slack early summer season into a holiday rush. The anticipation of such a rush, they add, should stimulate preparations for the trade almost at once in wholesale lines.

Alien Registration Pushed in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Compulsory registration of aliens within five days after their arrival in New York City is the objective of a local law now before the Board of Aldermen for action. Introduced by Alderman Charles E. Jeegan, Bronx Democrat, the law would be effective immediately upon passage by both chambers of the municipal assembly and signing by the Mayor. It fixes a $100 penalty or one year imprisonment, or both, for violation.

The measure provides that "it shall be unlawful for any person not a citizens of the United States of America, or who has not declared his intention of becoming a citizen to remain within the territorial limits of the City of New York for a period of time greater than five days, unless such person shall register his name, place of abode, date and place of birth and such other information as may be required by the police commission to protect the public safety."

The provisions do not apply to diplomatic officers of foreign governments or to the duly accredited foreign representatives of foreign industries temporarily in residence here.

Architects to Meet May 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Between 500 and 600 members of the American Institute of Architects are expected to arrive in Williamsburg, May 5, to attend the annual meeting of the association. The meeting will last three days. Nationwide interest in Williamsburg and its architecture brings the group to Williamsburg.

Leaders of Conference on Cause and Cure of War

Wide World

Miss Josephine Schain, Chairman, Executive Committee — **Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt**, Honorary Chairman — **Miss Henrietta Roelofs**, Chairman of Findings Committee

Women Agree Cure of War Rests on Aroused Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—"War will end just as certain as the sun will rise tomorrow; we just don't know the date, that's all," Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, veteran suffrage and peace leader, told members of the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War at their annual banquet here last night.

As Miss Courtney began her address the audience rose for a tribute to King George V, described as "invariably standing for peace and good feeling between nations."

This note of confidence by the founder of the conference, coupled with an acclamation of the British peace poll as a real advance in the type of public opinion most effective in combating war, marked the dinner over which Dr. Mary E. Woolley, first American woman disarmament delegate, presided, and at which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Miss Kathleen Courtney, British peace worker, also spoke.

Must Never Give Up

Fifty years as a reformer has taught her that there never was a good cause that did not come to its victory long overdue," Mrs. Catt told nearly 1000 peace workers gathered around the banquet table.

"You've got to work at it as long as you live and then hand it on to the next generation if it isn't finished then," she declared.

The best peace worker, in Mrs. Catt's estimation is the one who holds to the one simple idea that "war is an abomination that has no place in the world." There was a time, she explained, when suffrage was just as complicated to the average person as war is today, although she admitted that "there is much more vested interest in war than there was in suffrage." She predicted that as time goes on the peace cause will be simplified.

Must Find Single Road

"Probably there are many roads to peace, now," she declared, "but in the end it will be only a single thing and when it becomes simple, the day of triumph will be near!

"That is the way reform movements go. Let's don't make war respectable by giving it causes that don't exist."

Both Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Courtney, secretary of the British Women's Peace Crusade, hailed the British peace poll as an influential expression of public opinion toward peace. The President's wife declared that the United States would be able to present a better example to the world "if our citizens individually make up their minds what policy they will follow."

She expressed apprehension lest too many polls in this country are answered without a thorough understanding of the question under consideration. She told of recently reading of a poll in which a 70 per cent vote was cast in favor of cutting off all supplies to all belligerent nations.

"I'm afraid the question was asked and answered without a real understanding of what that implies," she commented.

Mrs. Roosevelt advised the women to "try to influence our representatives by the force and conviction of well-thought-out ideas." She added, "We must make it clear to our governments that we want to see them follow the road to peace," concluding that she believed "a great deal can be done by the power of thought."

Imbue All With Peace

To the many individuals who write to her asking, "What can I as an individual do for peace?" Mrs. Roosevelt revealed that she advises them to aid in the strengthening of peace sentiment in their own communities.

She charged the "cause and cure" group with a special responsibility in widening community knowledge about the peace question and in seeking out people who might be interested in the movement if they thought their influence would count.

Miss Courtney explained how the educational work of years was harvested in a great plebiscite which gained 11,000,000 voters for a thoroughgoing League of Nations policy that cast its influence on British policy when the Ethiopian war began.

"It is not the Government, but the public which led in the demand for the stopping of the Abyssinian war," Miss Courtney declared, as she traced recent historical events in Great Britain, including the "abortive Hoare-Laval peace proposals," the defeat of which she described as striking evidence of the power of public opinion in a democratically governed country.

Describing the need of public opinion to assert itself in the present situation, Miss Courtney concluded, "We need more knowledge, more study, more co-operation, if we are to stem the dangerous tide of rearmament, and of economic nationalism, of isolationism."

Indicative of growing public opinion toward peace in the United States was the report delivered to the conference today by Mrs. Frederick Beggs, showing a rise of more than 50 per cent over 1934 in the number of marathon round tables, an educational project sponsored by the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War. These local units, formed for the study of international relations and national policies which bear on war and peace, increased from 437 in 1934 to 739 in 1935.

All Embracive Disarmament

Turning to economic roads to peace today, the women heard Prof. Charles G. Fenwick, professor of political science at Bryn Mawr College, say that "economic disarmament must go hand-in-hand with military disarmament. Whatever the difficulties, collective security is the one feasible plan for effective disarmament," he declared.

Yesterday the women staged a discussion of the causes of war by a mythical "Senate of Utopia."

They agreed that "war is the world's greatest and most menacing evil, a handicap to human progress, a deterrent to friendly interrelations between states and the chief enemy of the human race," but were confident that the five causes of war—aroused primitive instincts, adherence to traditional use of war, failure to understand possibilities of international machinery, studied lack of good neighborliness between nations and over-preparation—can all be removed "when and if nations so desire."

Architectural Reprints Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Williamsburg Restoration has announced that a new supply of bound reprints of the Architectural Record would soon be available at its offices. The demands for the copy containing 60 pictures of Williamsburg, executed by the noted American photographer, F. S. Lincoln, far exceeded the number printed.

Frank Brothers
588 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Fine Shoes

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

SHOES OF UNDISPUTED QUALITY . . . WITH STYLE THAT IS BUILT IN—NOT ADDED ON

CHICAGO
112 W. Adams Street

PITTSBURGH
225 Oliver Avenue

Write for exhibition dates in your city

Perfect Winter Vacations

THREE CARIBBEAN CRUISES
M. S. LAFAYETTE

February 7 and 28—17 Days—$200 Minimum
ST. PIERRE, FORT-DE-FRANCE, PORT OF SPAIN, LA GUAYRA, CARTAGENA, CRISTOBAL, HAVANA*

March 20—11 Days—$135 Minimum
NASSAU, HAVANA,* PORT AU PRINCE, BERMUDA

ALSO TWO BERMUDA CRUISES
April 2 and 8—5 Days—$65 Minimum

Your travel agent will gladly give you all necessary information

*Should conditions require, Kingston will be substituted as a port of call for Havana

French Line
610 FIFTH AVENUE (Rockefeller Center), NEW YORK CITY

Lehman Submits Anti-Crime Bills In Clean-Up Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22—The 60-point program, with which Gov. Herbert H. Lehman proposes for New York the most far-reaching drive against the underworld ever attempted in any state, is before the Legislature today lacking only six bills. A new batch of 28 enforcement measures puts all cardinal phases of the program in readiness for next week's calendar, which is expected to set the legislative hopper in motion in a session thus far without action.

Governor Lehman indicated clearly in his prospectus that he did not care which side drafted the implementing statutes, but with minor exception, the crime-combating bills have come in under Democratic sponsorship alone, the Republicans showing no tendency toward a rivalry that would interfere with concurrent action in both houses. The six bills that remain to be introduced deal with the less sweeping features of the program and will be ready before the public hearing on the program next Tuesday.

The latest measures set up the constitutional machinery for a new state department of justice that would prepare the way without encroaching upon local functions for statewide co-ordination of law-enforcement activities and underwrite the recommendations of the interstate Crime Commission, including uniform extradition laws, reciprocity among states in permitting officers in pursuit of a criminal to cross state boundaries and an interstate parole compact.

Meanwhile, Speaker Irving M. Ives is holding the Republican-controlled Assembly in readiness to test its dominance of affairs in the Lower House early next week on a series of bills which call for constitutional amendments for permanent registration of voters; a referendum this fall on the holding of a constitutional convention in 1937, and repeal of the State's National Recovery Administration laws which have been declared unconstitutional in the Court of Appeals.

Law Study Planned For Adult College In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—A conference on plans for the proposed Charlotte university will be held by D. E. Henderson, chairman of the committee arranging for the courses, and Clyde Erwin, state superintendent of education.

The university will be built around the plant of Central High School, with the purpose of giving adults an opportunity to study courses that will benefit them in their vocations, will aid them in securing degrees or will offer them cultural advantages.

Mr. Henderson said that he will confer with Mr. Erwin with reference to the setup of the institution and in regard to extending an invitation to John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, to visit Charlotte. The committee has already voted to invite Mr. Studebaker but wishes to add the invitation of the state superintendent of education, said Mr. Henderson.

Members of the committee are busy at work on various details connected with the university, Mr. Henderson explained. A list has already been made of courses now being given in the city which may be a part of the university's curriculum.

Plans are being completed for a course in which lawyers, especially, will be interested, he said. This is a course on the Constitution of the United States. Judge John L. Parker will be invited to start the courses with a discussion of the question of amending the Constitution to meet demands of the New Deal. Later the Constitution will be fully studied and those taking the course will have an opportunity to discuss it in detail.

Three times a day in any season Serve them Postum..

"THERE'S A REASON"

The PRICE of Howard Clothes is Never Juggled

Pre-Spring Styles arriving daily

It is a source of pleasure to us to be able to serve our customers with advance spring models that have been arriving daily from our own tailor plants. It is certainly preferable to select your clothes from these new models in place of picked over, pecked over, so-called sale merchandise.

Marked up little . . . mark down . . . impossible!

HOWARD SUITS . . OVERCOATS . . TUXEDOS and FULL DRESS

$19.75 ALL ONE PRICE

. . . All sizes to fit men up to 52 stout

No Charge for Alterations

HOWARD CLOTHES

FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE

NEW YORK CITY
822 BROADWAY, S. E. Corner 12th Street
1268 BROADWAY, Bet. 32nd and 33rd Sts.
1635 BROADWAY, Corner 50th Street
254 E. FORDHAM ROAD, Near Valentine Avenue
167 EAST 125TH STREET, Near Third Avenue
101 WEST 125TH STREET, Near Lenox Avenue
972 THIRD AVENUE, N. W. Corner 58th Street
2821 THIRD AVENUE, Near 148th Street
17 CORTLANDT STREET, Bet. B'way and Church St.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
75 FLATBUSH AVENUE, 1 block from Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY, Corner Manhattan Ave.
1558 PITKIN AVENUE, Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 Pitkin Avenue, Corner Watkins St.
55-45 MYRTLE AVENUE, Cor. Putnam Ave. (Ridgewood, Queens)
350 FULTON STREET, Corner Pearl Street

JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVENUE, Corner Griffith Street

NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET STREET, S. W. Cor. Washington St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET STREET
1511 CHESTNUT STREET

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
200 WEYBOSSET STREET, Crown Hotel Building

BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT STREET, Near Scollay Square
605 WASHINGTON ST., Bet. Avery and Boylston St.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SOUTH SALINA ST., Two doors North of Loew's State Theatre

PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVENUE, Between Wood and Market

Resignation of Laval Cabinet Affects War in East Africa; Firmer League Support Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 22—Premier Pierre Laval resigned today with his entire Cabinet, thus opening a governmental crisis fraught with significance for France, for the franc, and for world affairs.

M. Laval's resignation came as a direct result of withdrawal from the Cabinet of Edouard Herriot and other Radical ministers, who acted under orders—implied but none the less imperious—of the Radical Party executive committee. Even if M. Laval should form a new Cabinet, his present policies would have to be greatly altered.

Deep-Rooted Disagreement

The real reason underlying M. Herriot's departure from the Cabinet is deep-rooted disagreement with M. Laval's foreign policy, particularly his method of handling the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

Like a large portion of French opinion of the Left, M. Herriot definitely disapproved M. Laval's hesitant and vacillating policy, convinced that he thereby risked destruction of the League's collective security system.

Will M. Herriot succeed M. Laval—if not as Premier, at least as Minister of Foreign Affairs? This is the question all observers here are asking today. The only answer possible at present is that M. Herriot himself has repeatedly announced he is not a candidate.

The general impression is that if other attempts now under way to constitute a new Cabinet prove unsuccessful, he may reconsider this decision.

Stronger British Trend

At all events the new Government—which will be the hundredth of the Republic and the eleventh of the present Legislature—is certain to be more to the Left than M. Laval's national Cabinet and is generally expected under Radical domination to shift emphasis of French foreign policy away from recent pro-Italian trend and closer to Britain and the League.

Momentarily, however, international considerations are decidedly secondary. Electoral preoccupations hold the front of the political stage and overhanging all is the question mark of the franc. The French Treasury is admittedly at a very low ebb and the state will have to borrow between 8,000,000,000 and 12,000,000,000 francs in the next few months to meet current expenditures.

Financial Confidence the Key

Confidence of the investing public and banks is the key to the situation. M. Laval enjoyed the backing of the Bank of France and banking circles generally, and his supporters now raise the question whether a government of the Left would continue to command this confidence.

A slight exodus of gold toward England has already started and it is admitted that only vigorous intervention of the British exchange fund is keeping the franc relatively steady.

Nationalism Lessened

Added to this monetary menace is the potential threat of trouble by the nationalistic leagues. Happily tension of this sort has been greatly relaxed in recent weeks and no disturbance is considered probable. But the possibility cannot be entirely ignored because these so-called Fascist leagues have been counting on M. Laval not to apply the recent law dissolving them, while a Cabinet more to the Left would certainly make a greater effort to enforce the law calling for disarmament and dissolution of these groups.

The passing of King George of England has cast gloom over France which adds to the uncertainty produced by the Cabinet crisis. Every effort is being made by President Lebrun to hasten formation of the new Cabinet so as to lift this tension, avoid a financial panic, prevent internal disorder and permit the French nation's representatives to attend the final ceremonies for the late King next week.

Markilo Markers

Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid Envelope Frames for Art Panels, colored edges. Samples and circulars on request.

The Dozen System, a Booklet, 25c

MARKILO COMPANY
936 W. 63rd Street Chicago, Ill.

SHAKER-COOKING ... makes Gerber's *Strained Vegetables* still *better for Baby*

Gerber's Strained Vegetables are now *stirred* as they steam-cook in their cans. The result is fresher flavor, better color, and uniform cooking of every particle. All vegetables are specially grown. Natural food values are preserved to an exceptional degree by air-exclusion through every process. Extra-fine straining makes vegetables easy to handle in small stomachs. Baby gets finer, more nourishing foods than are possible in home preparation—and mothers are spared hours of work.

Strained Tomatoes (the rich, thick pulp—not thinned-out "juice")... *Spinach*, so rich in natural food values... *Peas*, picked and put up at their tenderest... *Prunes*, an important part of infant diet... *Carrots*, very nourishing... *Green Beans*, for variety... *Vegetable Soup*, a blend of vegetables and beef juice... *Beets*... and *Strained Cereal*, a cereal of whole wheat, hulled oats, long-cooked in milk, prepared especially for Baby.

Gerber Products Company
Fremont, Michigan
For England and the British Empire—Grown and packed by Pine Foods of Canada, Ltd., Tecumseh, Ontario

Gerber's
9 *Strained Foods for Baby*

Education Basis Of Safety Drive By Auto Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—A nationwide campaign for greater safety in the streets and highways is under way today with the automotive industry launching a co-operative educational program to teach safer driving. It will be conducted by a committee headed by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors, who described it as "one of continuous education."

The campaign will be different from many of those of the past, which have featured the horrors of reckless driving, and will include intercity safety contests, renewal of public school safety essay and safety lesson contests, increase of the schoolboy patrol, high school driving courses, support of enforcement of traffic laws and the distribution of films, literature and educational material through civic and fraternal groups.

Safety in Co-operation

At the same time assistance will be given in the training of traffic patrol personnel and measures will be taken to bring about more effective co-operation for safety between automobile dealers and owners. Research will be carried on in various fields, a grant already having been made to Harvard University for a survey by its bureau for street traffic research.

Organizations having nationwide membership are enlisted in the campaign. The program links up with efforts by state and city officials throughout the East for greater highway and street safety through uniform traffic laws. Representatives of nine eastern states will meet here on Saturday to discuss these measures and it is expected that the complete program of the automotive industry to promote safer driving will be placed before them.

Education Stressed

Mr. Sloan said that through education and the co-operation of other national organizations and enforcement authorities much could be done to reduce the toll the automobile is levying. He said that not only car manufacturers but makers of parts and equipment, rubber manufacturers, finance companies and motor clubs would take part in the drive. The list includes the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the International Association of Police Chiefs, the National Bureau of Surety and Casualty Underwriters, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the National Grange, and various bodies and departments and bureaus of the Federal Government.

Alvan Macauley, president of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, also voiced confidence in the success of the campaign.

Permanent Campaign

"The motor industry is keenly aware of the futility of sporadic attacks on the driver-accident problem," he said. "Such attacks, emphasizing the morbidity and horror aspects, are not effective. In fact, we are inclined to believe they may actually add to the hazards of the situation."

The campaign program was drafted by the Automobile Manufacturers Association's safety traffic committee, of which Paul G. Hoffman is chairman. Mr. Hoffman said today that while the program had been mapped out for only one year, it would be continued "indefinitely."

Danger of Roosevelt Supreme Court Seen

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 22 (AP)—Frank E. Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., newspaper publisher, urged last night President Roosevelt be defeated to protect constitutional government.

Speaking before the Miami Beach Committee of One Hundred, of which he is a governor, Mr. Gannett predicted the next President would have an opportunity to appoint four or five members of the Supreme Court and that if Roosevelt is re-elected "he will appoint those who feel as he does regarding the New Deal."

Mr. Gannett saying he considered President Roosevelt as a personal friend, described him as "the cleverest and most remarkable politician ever developed in America."

Savings Bank for Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Desirous of encouraging thrift among Mexico's soldiery, the Ministry of Finance, in conjunction with the War Department, has announced plans for opening a savings bank for both men and officers.

Seattle Safety Patrol Boasts Perfect Record

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 22 (AP)—Seattle's schoolboy patrol has a perfect record in protecting the lives of children at street crossings in the last eight years. In that period the 2073 boys of the patrol have supervised 34,000,000 crossings of streets by children. Only two youngsters have been hurt during patrol hours.

Authorities credit the patrol with reducing juvenile delinquency. "I've never had an active school patrol boy before me," Juvenile Judge William C. Long said yesterday. "The few who have appeared have been ones who 'flunked out' of the patrol."

Striking Prisoners At Alcatraz Confined

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22 (AP)—About 100 federal prisoners were locked in solitary confinement cells at Alcatraz Island to remain until Monday's vocal revolt and strike "is liquidated," Warden James A. Johnston said. The warden declined to name participants in the strike, which originated in the laundry.

Among those confined in the prison are Al Capone, erstwhile Chicago underworld overlord; Harmon Waley, convicted in the Weyerhaeuser kidnaping; George (Machine Gun) Kelly, Harvey Bailey and Albert Bates, Urschel kidnapers; and John Paul Chase, aide of the late George (Baby Face) Nelson.

Come down NOW for *Sunshine Vacations*

SUN, MOON and STARS over MIAMI call you out-of-doors for healthful, carefree pastimes.

RECORD CROWDS are revelling in happy days of sun, surf and golden sand 'neath tropic palms.

YET, there's AMPLE ROOM for more. Accommodations for 150,000 visitors. Hotels, $2 to $10. Ready-to-live-in apartments, $50 to $200 per month. Furnished homes in all sizes to fit every need.

MODERATE COSTS are assured through new construction that fosters competitive rates by day, week or season.

COME NOW—the season is in full swing. Things to see and things to do; games to play and games to watch—it's the clever, economical way of "outwitting Winter."

GOLF . TENNIS
SURF BATHING
YACHTING . . .
POLO . RIDING
GAME FISHING
PARK SPORTS

For rates and detailed information write:
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Miami, Florida
Department C-3

Chicago Information Office—180 N. Michigan Ave.

MIAMI

Ask your favorite orchestra to play "Moon Over Miami"; Hear it over the radio . . . try it on your piano.

A SAILING A WEEK TO EUROPE

ON THESE GREAT AMERICAN SHIPS

To Cobh, Plymouth, Havre, Hamburg
MANHATTAN . Jan. 29; Feb. 26; Mar. 25
WASHINGTON . Feb. 12; Mar. 11; Apr. 8
Cabin, Tourist and Third Class accommodations
Pres. HARDING . . Feb. 5; Mar. 4; Apr. 1
Pres. ROOSEVELT . Feb. 19; Mar. 18; Apr. 15
Cabin and Third Class accommodations
Also sturdy, comfortable "American One Class" liners direct to London. Weekly sailings. Fares from $100, one way.
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
Agents everywhere

UNITED STATES LINES
Main Office, No. 1 Broadway, New York

Substitute AAA Program Introduced in Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—The Administration's new farm relief policy was today introduced into Congress in the form of the Bankhead bill, a series of amendments to the Soil Conservation Act of 1935.

But how President Roosevelt can collect the money to finance it—at first estimates, $440,000,000 a year, but probably likely to rise later—remains a riddle in the light of the Supreme Court's decision on the rice millers' case.

The Supreme Court's surprise ruling on Monday, speeding the repayment of impounded processing taxes, is considered on second-day analysis to be a serious challenge to many federal revenues, if not to all tax collections. In its apparent reversal of law which has stood since the statute of 1867 and was reaffirmed by Chief Justice Taft in the case of Bailey vs. George, 1922, the new mandate of the court is held to open the door to injunctions against the collection of any tax. The effects upon the major revenue sources are feared.

Farm Plan Changes

A White House conference late yesterday reached a decision on the new farm program, although that has almost taken second place to the revenue situation. The present plan is to amend the Soil Conservation Act of 1935 in three places, as follows:

To broaden its declaration of purposes to include not only the prevention of soil erosion, but the preservation of soil fertility and the maintenance of farm income.

To enumerate the mechanism which may be used in attaining these goals so as to include distribution of "conditional payments" to farmers who co-operate in whatever program the Secretary of Agriculture prescribes for carrying out the act.

Variation of Allotment Plan

To add a variation of the old domestic allotment plan authorizing payment to farmers of subsidies on the domestically consumed part of their output.

The Bankhead bill, in a word, provides for payments to farmers who co-operate in improving their soil by methods outlined by the Secretary of Agriculture. The amount of payments to individual farmers is conditioned by four factors: (1) The acreage of soil improving or erosion preventing crops; (2) the total acreage of crop land; (3) the amount of changes made in use of the land; (4) the percentage of the farmer's crop that goes into domestic consumption upon the basis of a national estimate compiled by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Exactly how these amendments and the necessary appropriation to carry them out will be managed in Congress is still open to some uncertainty. One plan had been to attach a legislative rider containing the amendments to the independent offices appropriation bill, already passed in the House. Objections arose in the Senate from Senator Carter Glass (D) Virginia, and Senator Elliston D. Smith (D) South Carolina.

Bankhead's Plan

Now, according to Senator John H. Bankhead (D), Alabama, the $500,000,000 appropriation can be tacked on the independent offices bill, as would be in order, and the amendments be sent to the Senate Agricultural Committee and finally added as a legislative rider to the bill. This reversal of procedure is intended to placate the objecting senators.

The new plan, it was announced after the White House conference, covers two years instead of one. Although its cost is generally estimated at a half-billion, some authorities did not consider so much would be necessary. However, this does not represent the Government's total farm obligation. Thre must be added $237,000,000 to fulfill existing obligations to farmers under contracts upon which crop curtailment has already taken effect. This is strenuously demanded by farm leaders and legislators, and agreed to by the President. Then there is about $200,000,000 in impounded processing taxes. Following the Supreme Court's ruling on the rice millers' suit, Homer Cummings, Attorney General, has withdrawn objections which the Government previously lodged in lower courts, and the money is today flowing out in an unchecked stream from courts all over the country.

Long Litigation Looms

Finally, there is the possibility that processors may be able to collect through the courts some part of the rising $1,000,000,000 in processing taxes already paid out to farmers. Long and painful litigation is foreseen before these collections are forgotten.

But the long-range effects of the Supreme Court's series of decisions on the AAA is taken by lawyers here to be much more serious than the outlawing of a farm policy. There are two fundamental points being considered: first, the assertion of judicial supremacy over the wisdom of a particular farm policy—an assertion the majority of the court claims it did not make, but which the minority contended was pushed to the point of "torturing the Constitution." This basic debate is raging in law offices and among thoughtful students, and will very likely be heard for many years. It is on this basis that the decision was called another "Dred Scott case."

Fear Flood of Injunctions

Of more immediate importance is the second sweeping dictum of the court: the authorization of injunction against the collection of taxes. Attorney General Cummings expressed the serious apprehension of the Administration when he said: "Resort to injunctions to restrain the Government from collection of taxes will be made with increasing frequency," and that "injunction warfare in the courts against any tax we may pass" would be the result.

Directly in the firing line are the social security taxes, railroad retirement and bituminous coal conservation levies. Whatever new taxes Congress may adopt to pay for a new farm policy would be equally jeopardized.

The serious view the Government takes was not only expressed in general terms by President Roosevelt at his press conference, but was stated in the Government's brief as follows: "Any impairment of the force of that decision (Bailey vs. George, forbidding injunctions against tax-collection) or departure from the principle of Section 3224 (the original statute safeguarding taxes) would destroy essential safeguards to the orderly and uninterrupted collection of all federal taxes and imperil the normal functioning of government."

"Pay and Sue Later"

The 1867 statute in plain terms said that "no suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of any tax shall be maintained in any court." The Government's lawyers contend that language could be no clearer. It established the principle of "pay and litigate later."

Chief Justice Taft in 1924 said: "The averment that a taxing statute is unconstitutional does not take this case out of the section (the prohibition of 1867)." On the same day the court ruled the tax in question unconstitutional, but upheld its prior collection. Afterward, taxes can be recovered by regular suit.

Judicial Supremacy

The Supreme Court on Monday dismissed this argument 2½ hours after hearing it. No statement of its viewpoint has been advanced.

President Roosevelt was by no means downcast in his warning about prospective injunctive holdups on future revenues. Apparently from the Administration's viewpoint, the decision is one more instance of court action against which an attempt can be made to arouse public opinion. Thus, all the evidence points toward a political campaign in which the theory of judicial supremacy—if not the question of a constitutional amendment—will be a major issue.

Long Forces Sweep Louisiana Primary

(Continued from Page 1)

probably will be terminated. Battlings between Senator Long and Mayor Walmsley of this city had more than once held the nation's eye. The Senator wore down the city, seat of his principal political foes, and forced it to run to refuge with the Federal Government to escape bankruptcy.

Judge Leche, whose home is in New Orleans, promises that the State will help the city to re-establish itself financially and will then let the city run itself properly.

Whether the "share the wealth" movement will do much in the future is doubtful. Huey Long's successors in propagandizing the doctrine did not come through with sufficient prestige, note observers, to warrant anticipations of a further national campaign under this banner.

Expect Pension Legislation

Old-age pensions may result from the campaign, as the anti-Long ticket made this a feature of its drive, and in the closing weeks the Long group came over.

From the standpoint of national interest, the charge of dictatorship well thumbed by the opposition made the chief interest of the election. The issue proved harder to raise than expected, because the operation of the dictatorial laws had been notably felt so far in but a few of the parishes, though these were the most important. Also many voters sincerely felt that if the anti-Long ticket got in, many of the benefits they felt they had gained from Huey Long, particularly free schoolbooks, would be taken away.

The state administration discreetly said nothing about the dictatorial laws from the stump, and recited the accomplishments of the Long regime. The esteem in which Senator Long was held by many aided his faction.

Long Machine Big Factor

The power of the huge political machine Senator Long had painstakingly built up, the difficulty of the opposition in creating an organization in a few months and control of the election machinery proved big factors in the outcome.

The potency of the jobs controlled by the state machine in bringing out a big subsidized vote for the Long ticket was regarded by many experienced residents of Louisiana as fatal to the opposition.

There are not as many independents in Louisiana as in many other states. This importance of the organized jobholders is often compelling. Huey Long's strategy in forcing the New Orleans "ring" to the point of making terms with him resulted in the spoils politicians of this city turning in a great vote for his side.

Voters Acted Too Late

The Long ticket reaped the endeavors of both the state machine and the city machine in the principal city of the Far South.

Against such a combination the protest for more democratic methods in government suffered demolition from the start. In the last two weeks the voters became more aroused than in years, but it was too late. The groundwork of successful political organization had been built too efficiently by Huey Long and his associates.

Yesterday's election evidences the ability of dictatorship in America to continue itself when backed by all the resources of politics.

The election gives to some machine elements in the Long organization greater prominence than under Huey Long, when he subordinated all to himself. The régime does not seem fated to be dictatorial any more than in utilizing

FLOWERS are symbols of happiness — what a world this would be without *flowers*.

Flowers by WIRE sent anywhere—any time

Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street Boston

Governor

© C. Bennette More

Judge Richard W. Leche

Long Man Slated for Governor in Louisiana Primary; Tantamount to Election

dictatorial legislation already at its hand. It is more recognizable as a spoils regime, like many that Louisiana has made before, only more powerful.

The good and the questionable angles of the new state government of Louisiana stand out conspicuously. The fresh administration has many possibilities of merit. How the constructive and the dubious, the democratic and aggressive elements evolve appears likely to determine the kind of citizenship Louisiana will offer as an example to the nation.

Leche Swept Into Office By Long Forces' Victory

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 22 (AP)—Unofficial returns from 421 of the State's 1575 precincts in yesterday's Democratic statewide primary gave Judge Richard Leche (Long candidate) a majority of 79,649 votes over Representative Cleveland Dear (anti-Long).

The vote including all of the 262 precincts in New Orleans was: Leche, 129,498; Dear, 49,849.

In the race for the Fifth District seat on the Louisiana Supreme Court, one of the most closely watched contests, Judge W. Carruth Jones of Baton Rouge (anti-Long) was leading Judge A. L. Ponder of Amite (Long) by 184 votes in 30 of the 234 precincts. The vote: Jones 2836, Ponder 2652; Judge Columbus Reid 217.

The state administration candidates were ahead of their opponents by approximately 10,000 votes for both the unfinished United States Senate term of the late Senator Huey P. Long and the regular term.

The vote in 151 scattered precincts including 12 New Orleans precincts follows:

Unfinished term: Governor O. K. Allen (Long), 19,443; Frank J. Looney, Shreveport (anti-Long), 9037; Irving Ward-Steinman (Independent) Alexandria, 283.

Regular term: Allen Ellender, speaker of the House (Long), 19,749; Representative John N. Sandlin (anti-Long) 9,990; Irving Ward-Steinman, 163.

European Travel To U. S. Increases

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—The United States became the Mecca of tourist traffic in 1935, figures released Jan. 20 by the Atlantic Passenger Conference indicated.

While transatlantic passages between Europe and the ports of Canada and the United States totaled 594,698 compared with 571,044 in 1934, the major part of the increase was in westbound passengers. These amounted to 258,396, a gain of 14,511 over the 1934 figure of 243,885.

Passengers traveling from American ports to Europe also showed some gain, amounting to 248,145, an increase of 8633 over the 239,512 passengers eastbound in the previous year.

The rise in westbound travel, the conference said, was mainly the result of the status of the dollar in world exchange, which encouraged Europeans to travel where they would get the maximum exchange value for their money.

CUT THE COST OF YOUR NEW YORK TRIP

by living at the

HOTEL **MONTCLAIR**

Lexington Avenue, at 49th Street, N. Y. C.

● Convenient to the Grand Central Zone, shops, theatres, Radio City! 800 modern rooms. Only $2.50 for an outside room with bath, shower and radio. $3.50 for a double room.

Dine and Dance in
CASINO MONTCLAIR

JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE

Made today—as always—from choice young porkers, pure spices, and home ground sage. If your own marketman cannot supply you, send us $1.00 for the Jones Dairy Farm Breakfast: 1 lb. Jones Dairy Farm Sausage, 1 lb. Jones Dairy Farm Buckwheat Flour, and a little brown jug of pure Maple Syrup (12 oz.).

Send me.....Jones Dairy Farm Offer—for which I enclose $.....
Name.....
Address.....
Dealer's Name.....
JONES DAIRY FARM, FORT ATKINSON, WIS.

Left Wing Leaders In San Diego Union Ousted by A F of L

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 22—All ranking officers of the San Diego County Federated Trades and Labor Council were dismissed from office last week by Joseph Casey of San Francisco, Pacific coast organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

"Because of certain subversive elements of this council, I was sent here by President Green to make an investigation. I also have specific instructions to take charge of the Central Labor Council of San Diego County," Mr. Casey told the council. Mr. Casey, without divulging the purpose of his visit, had dropped into the weekly council meeting, and had been asked to "say a few words."

Those removed included Prof. Harry C. Steinmetz, president; W. M. Stutz, vice-president; A. C. Rogers, secretary, and all six members of the executive board. Later, Mr. Casey named Fred Graham, Mr. Stutz and Carl Barnes to handle council affairs pending an election.

Election Challenged

Pressed for detailed reasons for his sudden action, Mr. Casey said that all officers were holding office illegally, and in violation of the A. F. of L. constitution. Under authority of an old local by-law, five delegates to the council had been elected for each union; one additional delegate for each additional 100 members, etc., which is contrary to the ratio of delegates per union allowed by the national organization.

"Of course, we admit that our officers have been holding office illegally under an old rule adopted before we took office, but we had already instructed our bylaw committee to correct the situation, Mr. Steinmetz said. "It looks as if Casey was afraid we would change the bylaw so he rushed down and put us out."

Old Controversy

Mr. Steinmetz claimed that Mr. Casey's move was an outgrowth of a controversy which split the recent State Federation of Labor convention here when he and Mr. Rogers sided with the radical group headed by Harry Bridges, San Francisco longshoreman, in an unsuccessful move to defeat conservative Paul Scharrenberg, state federation secretary.

Those close to the labor picture here, however, claim that the ousting resulted from complaints sent to A. F. of L. officers by members of the conservative wing here who have vigorously opposed the "progressive" policies of Mr. Steinmetz and Mr. Rogers.

Meanwhile, members of the Office Workers Union have elected Mr. Rogers and Le Roy Bailey, former public administrator, as delegates to the Federated Trades and Labor Council under a representation plan outlined by Mr. Casey.

Building Workers Strike In Garment Shop District

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—A strike of elevator operators and service employees of 200 midtown buildings, affecting 2500 workers, was called today by James J. Bambrick, president of the Greater New York Council of Building Service Unions.

The first building affected was one in West 28th Street, where 20 employees left their posts at noon. Virtually all the buildings involved are in the garment and fur centers.

International House At Paris Affords Varied Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The Social Center of the Paris "University City," $3,000,000 gift of John D. Rockefeller Jr., is nearing completion.

Known as "The International House," the new unit will serve as a recreation, sport and social center for all the 21 national houses composing the University City. It will also contain a restaurant open to all nationalities.

Architecturally, the Rockefeller Center takes its inspiration from the former royal Palace of Fontainebleau and thus is reminiscent of the Renaissance style. It is not intended, however, to be in any way a copy, but merely to follow the general feeling that characterizes Fontainebleau.

"International House" is placed in the midst of the score of other student units of the University City, and contains in addition to two cafeterias capable of serving 5000 meals daily, a theater seating more than 1000 persons, a library of approximately 50,000 volumes, a gymnasium, a swimming pool and a vast "International Salon" or living room which is to be decorated with the shields and insignia of leading universities all over the world.

Chinese Register 2050 Newspapers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—Statistics compiled by the Ministry of Interior shows that up to last June, the authorities had registered 2050 newspapers, 1539 magazines and 900 news agencies. Kiangsu has the most newspapers—363—whereas, at the other end of the scale, Ninghsia has but two.

Shanghai has 147 registered newspapers and 41 news agencies. Many papers and agencies are subsidized and make no pretense at seeking profit.

I. V. Wood, Inc.

JOHN S. RUSH, *Manager*
Tours—Steamship Tickets—Cruises
6032 MARKET STREET
UPPER DARBY, PA.
Open Evenings Until 8:30
Telephone Boulevard 2670

EWART'S CAFETERIA
15th and Chestnut Streets
Franklin Trust Building
PHILADELPHIA
EXCELLENT FOOD
Reasonable Prices
Also located as advertised in the Monitor—
WASHINGTON...522 13th St. N. W.
RICHMOND, VA.....112 North 5th St.
Opp. Marshall Hotel
NORFOLK, VA.....112-114 Market St.

Pilgrim CERTIFIED SERVICE

DRY CLEANING—Suits, dresses—rugs—domestic and oriental—drapes. First-class workmanship at reasonable rates.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
PHILADELPHIA
Phone: ROXborough 2091

STREET LINDER & PROPERT
OPTICIANS
Cameras and Supplies, etc.
20th and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia
Ask for
MR. R. KENNEDY

The **HAMILTON** *School of Music*
Piano : Voice : Theory
All Band and Orchestra Instruments
DRAMATIC ART Department
7038-40 West Garrett Rd. Upper Darby, Pa. Blvd. 4147
Rooms 225-227 1714 Chestnut St. Phila., Pa. Loc. 2485
Catalogue on Request

Philip Bortman

Lighting Fixtures
Lamps
Lamp Shades

Han 0632 Olney
155 Chew St. Philadelphia

Old Shades Recovered

Auto Life Fire Annuities
PHILLIP F. CRAFT INSURANCE
There is a correct answer to every problem. Let me help plan your insurance.
1341 E. Wallington Street
Philadelphia
Pilgrim 3111

Files and Filing Supplies to Cover Every Requirement
Calendars and Diaries
Everything for the Office
Printing Engraving
DECKER'S
Stationers and Office Outfitters
902 Chestnut Street
9 South Fifteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA

TRUTHFUL ADVERTISING
SELECTED ADVERTISERS
The Advertising Code of The Christian Science Monitor

Insurance Company of North America

Founded 1792

PROTECT WHAT YOU HAVE

PHILADELPHIA
Surplus to Policyholders
Over $55,000,000
Any Agent or Broker can get you a North America Policy

Marquetand's Candies
When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon, 12 to 2, and afternoon tea, 2 to 5.
THE MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS AT MODERATE PRICES
Marquetand's for Better Candies
Including Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams
At our three stores
914 CHESTNUT STREET
3633 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
3630 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Fresher by a Day
At 3 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks.
45th and Parrish Streets
PHILADELPHIA
Tel. Evergreen 1234
SCOTT-POWELL "A" MILK

JANUARY PRICES
on all FURS . . .
FUR COATS . . .
FUR trimmed CLOTH COATS . . .
in our new daylight store
Theo. J. Siefert
FURS OF THE BETTER GRADE
1714 WALNUT ST.
PHILADELPHIA

CUMMINGS COAL
Call GLAdstone 0900 TODAY
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Naturally Superior
GERM'T'N AVE. at WAYNE JCT.
5036 WARRINGTON
W. PHILA.

Watt's Workshop Reproduced in London Museum

Industry pauses to pay honor to researcher who made vision of economical power in steam come true and lead to revolution in industry and commerce.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 22—Tucked away in a corner of the Science Museum in South Kensington, noticed by few of the thousands of visitors who pass in and out of the famous building, there stands one of the most impressive symbols of the age of steam, a reproduction of the garret in which James Watt—to whom credit for the modern condensing steam engine is more due than to any other man—carried on some of his most useful experiments.

This quaint workshop, rescued from the house at Heathfield, in Staffordshire, where Watt spent his later days, is of particular interest at this time when the bicentenary of the Scottish inventor is being widely celebrated.

Thoroughly Equipped

It is a low room, lighted at one end by a broad window. It contains the bench on which Watt worked, the chests of drawers in which he kept his instruments, the tools he used, the machines he designed, and even the stove he employed for his experiments as well as the Dutch oven in which he cooked his meals when he was too busy or too intent on the business in hand to go out for them.

Since Watt trod its humble boards the dream of poets and philosophers has come true—the dream that one day there would be a power greater than horses, wind or water, a power that would carry the mightiest ships across the ocean in the face of the strongest gale, that would open up isolated regions to transportation by rail and that would herald the advent of a manufacturing era which would be marked by the smoke of a million chimneys and the hum of countless machines.

Separate Condenser

Great have been the changes wrought since Watt made the steam engine really practicable. The engines which were in existence when he began his experiments were wasteful of fuel, inefficient in the use of steam and generally unsatisfactory in results. The urgent need, he found, was for a separate condenser. This he invented, and this, with other alterations, transformed the steam engine from a clumsy machine into one of the prime sources of power in the industrial world, with possibilities even yet incalculable.

Watt was born in Greenock, Scot., Jan. 19, 1736. He was trained as an instrument maker. Later he took up surveying to enable him to earn a living. That he ranked high in this profession is attested by the fact that he was asked to prepare estimates for the Caledonian Canal, which connects the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, although his figures were then reckoned too high. He was also consulted on the deepening of the Clyde, the greatest man-made river in the country.

But Watt's interest in the steam engine was aroused when a model of Thomas Newcomen's engine came into his hands for repair. He at once detected its defects. How to remedy them? One afternoon, while walking through Glasgow Green, the idea of a separate condenser suddenly occurred to him. He struggled with the idea for years, and although his earliest tests began in 1762 it was 1769 before he took out a patent.

To put his invention to practical use required money, and Watt was a poor man. Matthew Boulton of Birmingham, however, realized the possibilities of the invention and invited the Scotsman to become a partner in his works at Soho. The adaptation of the new power to industry was only a matter of time and labor and infinite patience. Watt next invented a rotary engine. This made possible the working of forge-hammers by steam. Other improvements followed on apace.

Iron, coal and innumerable industries immediately benefited by the inventions, and the industrial revolution was soon in full swing. Great improvements have been made in the steam engine since Watt's day, but it is in no small degree to his genius that the enormous expansion in industry and commerce of the past century and a half is due.

Never at rest from experiments, Watt spent much of his time in later years on machines for copying statues and medallions. Two of these sculpturing machines are on exhibition at the Science Museum, but it is for the fruits of his genius in the field of what is generally known as energy that Watt will be best remembered. He was a man who profited as much by failure as by success. "It is a great thing to find out what will not do," he once said, "it leads to one finding out what will do."

© Fox Photos, Ltd.

Windows and Door Are From the Room Where Inventor Experimented

Exhibit Includes Bench, Chest of Drawers Where Watt Kept His Instruments, Tools, and Dutch Oven Where He Cooked Meals When Too Busy to Go Out for Them. At the Left Is a Steam Engine of His Design

Indian Rights Group Hears Reports Of Natives' Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22—Addresses by Mrs. Ruth Muskrat Bronson and Anthony J. Dimond, delegate from Alaska, were features of the fifty-third annual meeting of the Indian Rights Association, held here Jan. 16. Jonathan Steere, president of the association, was in the chair.

Mrs. Bronson, herself of Cherokee Indian blood, told of her work as vocational and educational adviser to Indian boys and girls. For some years past a yearly appropriation has made possible scholarship loans to young Indian men and women who wished to pursue college and technical and professional school courses.

Many have been graduated in the course of Mrs. Bronson's work with them, and a considerable number have found positions in the Indian service and are doing satisfactory work there. All recent graduates, Mrs. Bronson reported, have been placed in positions, with the exception of a student of journalism, for whom no opportunity had yet been found.

Mr. Dimond interested a sympathetic audience in conditions as they exist among the natives and Eskimos of Alaska. He described the salmon fisheries and urged approval of legislation against the use of fish traps, which were depriving the native of his livelihood.

Turning to the Eskimo of the farther north, he gave an analysis of the reindeer situation, urging that the possession of reindeer herds be restricted to the Eskimo, for whose benefit these animals had been introduced to the region by Dr. Sheldon Jackson. The passing of large herds of reindeer into the possession of white commercial interests had meant hardship and denials of opportunity for the Indian. Mr. Dimond paid a high tribute to Dr. Lapp of the Bureau of Education, under whose leadership the reindeer herds had been developed and the Eskimos trained in close herding.

Political Insights

Republican Leaders Nod Heads Wisely Over Poll That Shows Widespread Support of Landon—Many Back Henry Ford—Knox Far Down in List

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Republican leaders scanning the trial balloons now aloft in the political skies for the one that promises to veer over the nomination line in June have before them today a confidential report of a business poll by Babson's Service which tallies decisively for Gov. Alf M. Landon, the active aspirant from Kansas.

Although ostensibly undertaken as a gauge of sentiment among "certain influential men on and close to the National Republican Committee," that Henry Ford would be a mettlesome "dark horse" to carry the standard, and that he and Senator William E. Borah were "the only two men who could possibly beat Franklin D. Roosevelt," the result "confirms a growing impression," the service reports, that Governor Landon "is likely to be the business man's candidate."

See Special Application

Limited to the Babson clientele, the consensus represents a cross section of influential industrial interests and political observers see it as extremely significant that it shows Governor Landon first in favor in these quarters and former President Hoover fifth, although Mr. Hoover's name was first on the list of candidates posed. Governor Landon got 40.76 per cent of the votes: Mr. Hoover, 4.51 per cent.

The candidacy issue was presented as follows:

"1. Of the following candidates—Hoover, Borah, Landon, Knox, Vandenburg and Henry Ford—I believe . . . would be the best vote getter.

"2. I believe that Henry Ford would . . . would not . . . be elected if nominated by the Republican Party.

"3. I believe that Henry Ford would . . . would not . . . make a good president.

Knox Weakness Is Amazing

For Mr. Ford the replies were 25.59 per cent in support, but 62.08 per cent believed he would not be elected; for Senator Borah, 13.04 per cent; for Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, "to whom Senator Borah is expected to throw his strength in the Republican national convention," 8.41 per cent; for Col. Frank M. Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, 5.55 per cent.

The report remarks on the "amazing feature" of the "weakness" of Col. Knox, who has made himself "available" but who by this rating, is "only slightly in advance of Mr. Hoover, who has limited himself to drawing the issues for the campaign."

Landon Support Well Scattered

Blanks and scattering totaled the remaining 2.14 per cent of the replies. The name of Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts of the United States Supreme Court was written in by one voter, and John G. Winant, one-time Governor of New Hampshire and now head of the Federal Social Security Board, by another.

"We wish especially to emphasize the geographical distribution of the support for Landon," the report continues. "His support is country-wide. He broke into the home states of all the rival aspirants. . . .

"On the other hand, Borah, although he was given some strength in the industrial East, would have received a much smaller percentage but for the assistance accorded him by states beyond the Mississippi."

Some Oppose Ford

As for the Detroit automobile manufacturer, "only 33.64 per cent believed Ford would be elected if nominated by the Republican Party, and 55.45 believed he would not make a good President." Opinion ranged from those who would "vote for Ford on any ticket" and others who thought him "too rich to suit the masses" to those who held him "too unco-operative" and "very narrow."

Opinion of Mr. Hoover's eligibility was a variation on the theme that he was needed at this time and it was "too bad he was still too unpopular." "I am for Hoover, win, lose or draw," one voter declared. Others wrote, "I believe Hoover is better qualified for the job than all the others combined."

Roosevelt a Mistake

"Hoover is a much better man; I made a mistake when I voted for Roosevelt."

"Hoover is really the strongest."

"Hoover—No, 1000 times No!"

"Hoover is entitled to great consideration, but too closely linked to the depression in many thoughtless minds to get far with votes."

Landon opinion stressed that he was "from the West, where Roosevelt must be beaten if the Republicans are to win and because of his regard for economical administration."

Dr. Butler Is Denied Seat in G.O.P. Convention

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, for years a leading figure at Republican national conventions, has been refused the support of his local G. O. P. organization for election as a delegate to the Cleveland convention this June.

The Eleventh Assembly District organization, led by Robert P. Levis, left the name of the president of Columbia University off the slate at its meeting last night.

In his place, the organization put the name of Prof. James C. Egbert of the Columbia University faculty. The other designee is former United States Attorney George Z. Medalie.

New York Youths 33 P C Seek Jobs, Survey Reveals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—A picture of the youth of New York emerges from the findings of a survey completed by the Welfare Council; and it reflects national estimates on the passing of the apprentice worker and on the widespread joblessness among the younger generation.

The survey, for which the field work is practically completed, shows that 390,000 young people in the city, or one third of the population between the ages of 16 and 25, are out of work, although willing and able. Of the total, 140,000 have never had jobs.

For N. Y. A.

Initiated more than a year ago at the instance of social agencies to assemble comprehensive information for a practicable program along the lines of vocational guidance, work placement and recreation, the scope of the survey has been broadened to furnish the subsequently organized National Youth Administration with a factual basis in a field where only the most fragmentary census has ever been taken and this only in a limited number of communities. Works Progress Administration investigators have been added to the survey staff and, by a method of visiting every 100th family in the five boroughs of the city and interviewing the young persons themselves, the following facts have been summarized:

Out of every 100 young people, 20 are still at school, 36 are at work, 33 are unemployed and only 11 unwilling or unable to work.

Half of the unemployed had held no job of any kind for at least a year after leaving school.

Work, Not Training, Wanted

The majority who had worked had found employment in the clerical and related occupations; only about one in ten had experience in skilled occupations; about 3 per cent had experience in professional pursuits.

A slightly higher proportion of girls than boys have achieved employment.

Educationally, the list ranges from comparative illiteracy to college graduates, the latter constituting about 3 per cent. Very few expressed the desire for further academic education.

"What by far the greater number of unemployed young people of New York City ask," the report continues, "is work, not more education or training of any kind."

Scott's Manuscript Of 'Midlothian' Given To National Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — The manuscript of Sir Walter Scott's "Heart of Midlothian" has been given to the National Library of Scotland.

The manuscript has for the past century been the property of the family of Sir John Cowan of Beeslack and was last seen by the public at the Scott Centenary Exhibition of 1871. In conformity with a wish expressed by her mother, a daughter of the late Sir John Cowan, Miss J. G. Topham has presented the manuscript to the Scottish nation.

The manuscript, it is understood, was presented to Alexander Cowan, who was in 1826 appointed trustee to the creditors under the bankruptcy of Archibald Constable & Co., as a token of appreciation for his services. He in turn gave it as a wedding present to his son John.

Perhaps what is most interesting on glancing through the volume is to see the lyric of "Proud Maisie" in Scott's own neat and characteristic writing, with only enough alterations to show that the author probably composed it on the page in the course of his narration, and was not copying verses which he had previously composed.

Personal Attention Given to Letters and Church Work
Mason & Mason
Printing
VIRKOTYPING
1721 Ranstead Street, Philadelphia
No Order Too Small
RITTENHOUSE 4731

ABBOTTS
Dependably Fine Dairy Products
DeLuxe "A" Milk
Butter - Cottage Cheese
Ice Cream
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, EVEgreen 4461
South Jersey and Seashore

Nainsook Undies
—for Children
Panties, French cut, lace trimmed, 2 to 14 . . 3 for .95
Slips, built-up shoulder, lace edge at top, and bottom ruffle, 2 to 14. Also "Chubbee," "Tall Girl," adjustable Strap styles, 10 to 14 . . . . . 2 for .95
C. A. Rowell
5615-17 Germantown Avenue Philadelphia

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
Tailored Satin Slips
$1.85 reg. $2
Fastidious about your lingerie? These are prizes! Pure dye, pure silk satin in tearose and white with dainty crocheted edges.
Salon Intime—First Floor

FASHION CORNER

Sale Extraordinary!
PERSIAN COATS
$146
Regularly $195
This sale is of utmost interest to any woman wanting a Persian Coat. All furs face a rising price trend and Persians particularly. Save $49 while the saving is possible. 16 to 42.
the BLUM store
chestnut street at thirteenth
Philadelphia

BONWIT TELLER
CHESTNUT AT SEVENTEENTH
PHILADELPHIA
Pre-Inventory CLEARANCE
store-wide reductions on winter apparel and accessories

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

MARKET and FILBERT at EIGHTH ST. STORE HOURS 9 to 5:30
Philadelphia — Ardmore — Jenkintown
Mid-winter Sale of Furniture
The OPEN DOOR to BETTER LIVING
—With Prices That Are Exceedingly Low on Furniture Whose Styling and Construction Are Exceedingly Good!
Too long established to need an introduction to those who shop in the Philadelphia market—this Mid-Winter Furniture Sale of Strawbridge & Clothier's has a reputation for value-giving that is not exceeded by any similar event in all America. And, unassisted, this reputation tends to increase itself as the years come and go! Better furniture manufacturers from coast to coast know of this event; know of the great quantity of furniture that is sold during its progress—and seek out Strawbridge & Clothier as a market place whenever they have a generous quantity of furniture which they consider particularly tempting.
Furniture of better quality—furniture whose lines, proportions and color combinations conform to the ideas of those who have unimpeachable taste—has received greatest emphasis in the planning for this event. Not that prices are high—on the contrary. In most instances they are exceptionally low—far lower than most people who have not purchased furniture for a number of years would think at all possible. We have merely discovered that by being properly insistent we can get manufacturers to make furniture using simple lines, attractive proportions, and basically artistic colors—the cost being little, if any, higher than the cost of making those atrocities that were previously purchased with resignation by all who felt that they could not afford the very best.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER—Eighth and Ninth Floors

Boston Day . . . Reardon, Oath, Coasting, Polymet . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

and that Jarvis and Gaines just took over his firm, the A. E. Gibbs Co. Asked whether this company was incorporated, he said, "I was the A. E. Gibbs Co."

They insisted, however, that their connection with his firm should not be disclosed, Gibbs declared.

Thomas Maren, Boston night club proprietor, was called to testify concerning certain records of the Gibbs company which are missing. The witness said that he sent for them on Aug. 25, 1934, and that he had given them to a fellow whose nicknames were "Bernie," "Skinny" and "Harold." But he could remember no more.

Teachers—State Control Of Appointments Opposed

Efforts to give James G. Reardon, Commissioner of Education, the last word on all new appointments of teachers in Massachusetts ran into resistance all over the State today. Local school authorities in the various communities indicated they would jealously guard present prerogatives of choosing their own teachers.

Indication that the Massachusetts Teachers Federation might support a bill now before the Legislature to create a new board, with Commissioner Reardon in charge to certify appointments, drew fire today from Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Recalling that the teachers group first advised retention of Dr. Payson Smith as Commissioner of Education but that later the directors of the federation switched and recommended appointment of Mr. Reardon Mr. Watt asserted: "I don't think that the public should give serious consideration to the Teachers Federation. . . . It doesn't represent teachers of Massachusetts."

A teacher seeking employment now presents credentials to local school committees. These local bodies set minimum requirements and pass on qualifications of applicants.

The bill under discussion, originally sponsored by the Teachers Federation, would establish a new state board under the direction of the Commissioner of Education. This board would set minimum standards and pass on appointments of local boards. All teachers now employed would be automatically certified under terms of the bill.

Among those lined up against the bill today were: Martin G. Sanborn, chairman of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts High School Principals' Association, Dr. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard, head of the Society for Freedom in Education, and Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of Boston schools.

Oath—Lynn Teacher's Refusal Brings Discharge

After 40 years of teaching, Miss Cora M. Foster, Shepard School, Lynn, today found herself dismissed from service, facing prospect of retirement or finding another job. Reason: Refusal to take the Teachers' Oath.

Those who said that teachers would take the oath as a gesture whether they approved of the legislation which made it mandatory or not, reckoned without teachers of Miss Foster's type. She has adamantly refused to sign the affirmation despite personal appeals made by members of the Lynn School Committee.

Because the Massachusetts Teachers' Oath law does not contain a penalty provision, the Lynn School Committee based its dismissal order, voted unanimously last night, on charges of "insubordination and conduct unbecoming a teacher."

She was given 30 days in which to make an appeal.

Hultman—His Olive Branch Appears Sturdy One

The olive branch which Governor Curley extended to Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, last spring, apparently was a very sturdy one. The Governor emphatically denied today any intention of carrying out—as rumored—further attempts to remove or demote Mr. Hultman.

"Absolutely nothing to it," the Governor said this afternoon when questioned about reports he would demote Mr. Hultman to a $1000-a-year position as a member of the M. D. C. and elevate Joseph A. Rourke to the $8500 chairmanship.

Last April the Governor made strenuous effort to remove Mr. Hultman, who had been appointed by Gov. Joseph B. Ely just before Governor Curley took office. The attempt was unsuccessful because a majority of the Executive Council would not approve. Since that time Governor Curley has altered the Council membership and there was little doubt in State House circles today but what the present Council would remove Mr. Hultman if the Governor so desired.

In September Mr. Hultman agreed to let the Governor and Council pass on all expenditures of the Metropolitan District Commission and peace has since reigned.

Budget—Curley At Work on Measure

It was Governor Curley's busy day. Even close friends were turned away from the gubernatorial office and one stenographer seemed to follow another in and out the big mahogany door. Reason: The Governor was dictating the budget.

It must be filed with the clerk of the House or Senate by midnight tonight. That it will be larger than last year when it totaled $62,082,558 was almost a foregone conclusion in State House circles today.

There were two principal items which promised to bring the budget up: (1) First interest payments on the $13,000,000 bond issue voted last year. It was provided that these bonds be retired through diversion of gasoline tax receipts, but this will, in turn, take away gas money from the general fund. (2) Payment of first year's salaries to 2500 new employees given jobs through passage of the 48-hour law last year. This will cost an estimated $1,700,000.

While members of the Executive Council, scheduled to meet at 12, cooled their heels the Governor at 2 p. m. sent out for a sandwich (ham on rye) and a fresh stenographer.

Table of budget increases for past 10 years: On this page.

Coasting—City Opens 111 Streets for the Sleds

Protruding from more than one Christmas bundle in Boston 27 days ago were sled runners. For nearly a month youthful owners cast admiring eyes at the new paint and hopeful but unrewarded glances at signs of snow in passing clouds. Today, for the first time in 1936, Boston boys and girls found convenient opportunity to go sledding. The city closed some 111 streets having slopes or hills to all traffic and told the children to go to it.

Signs were put up warning motorists to use especial care and extra police were detailed to enforce such regulations as would insure the most fun and greatest safety for the youngsters. The streets will be available for coasting until 10 p. m. for the next few evenings.

Clothing—Welcomed By Volunteers of America

Sodden, soleless shoes have been tramping up to the doors of the Volunteers of America for replacement, these snow-blustering days. Their occupants, with thread-worn coats wrapped tightly around them, are both old and young. Some still grin at the thrusts of misfortune, others looking as though they bore the burdens of the whole world on their shoulders. There is no bitterness—rather only the hope that they can obtain a few of the things that will make the winter a bit more bearable.

Red tape is not recognized by the Volunteers in emergencies of this sort. The first storm always adds to the lines of sweaterless, rubberless, stockingless applicants for help at the Volunteers headquarters, 25 Hanover Street.

That is why many of the usually filled clothing racks were empty today. That is why many with soleless shoes have gone away with a solid feeling underfoot. And that is why the executive secretary of the Volunteers, Nellie M. Duncan, today issued a special appeal to the newspapers to call attention to the urgent need for underclothing, coats, shirts, or other wearing apparel hanging idle and oftentimes forgotten in the family closet.

Engineering—New Fields Urged by Harvard School

Stressing the fact that the fields of sanitary engineering, applied mechanics and high-voltage engineering are not being covered "either collectively or individually" in any college or university in the country, Dean Harry E. Clifford of the Harvard Graduate School of Engineering pointed to the unique opportunity open to Harvard, in his annual report, issued today.

He stated that increasing emphasis is being placed on research at the Harvard school, and that more than 125 research programs of fundamental scientific interest, many of them having an important bearing on industry, were in active progress during 1935. The Harvard Engineering School was put on an entirely graduate basis last fall.

The report contained the statements that 73 per cent of the student body, exclusive of naval officers and foreign students, had received either high degrees or advanced honors and that of the 145 graduates in 1934 and 1935, 91 per cent, excluding those who have returned for more advanced study, have jobs.

Dean Clifford pointed out that the establishment of the school on a graduate basis called for at least 50 substantial fellowships, 25 to pay $1400 or more and 25 to cover tuition.

"The fact that Harvard is to lead the way in graduate study and that the financing of a man's study becomes increasingly difficult as he enters the graduate field, makes funds imperative for the purpose of student support."

Promotion—Municipal Spending Plans Heard

It's easy for a city or town to lose a factory these days. Rival industrial centers hire salesmen to call on manufacturers with new products or a desire to move and offer them inducements to choose their particular town. They have been succeeding at the expense of many Massachusetts communities. Example: Haverhill which has lost 59 shoe factories in the last two years, most of them moving to Maine, New Hampshire or Vermont.

And Massachusetts cities and towns have been forced to sit by and do nothing. They were, in fact, prevented by law from offering inducements to retain old industries or attract new ones.

The first step in altering this situation was taken today as the joint legislative committee on constitutional law heard pleadings for a constitutional amendment giving cities and towns authority to spend money for such purposes.

No opposition was entered before the hearing, but since it is a constitutional amendment it must pass two separate sessions of the Legislature and be approved by popular vote before it can become effective.

Respect—Boys Play Quietly 'Because of King'

Dear Boston Day: Yesterday (Jan. 21) two Boston boys, aged 5 and 9, were playing in the yard. The younger one suggested a certain game.

"No," replied the older, "let's not play that today. It's too noisy. Let's play a quiet game because of the King."—Miss K.

State Budgets Since 1925

Governor Curley is scheduled to deliver his annual budget message to the legislature today. It is interesting to note the general increase in state expenditures during the last 10 years as recorded in this table:

Year	Appropriations	State Tax	Gasolene Tax Transfers
1925	$46,352,651.65	$12,000,000	None
1926	48,469,022.81	12,000,000	None
1927	52,393,349.56	12,000,000	None
1928	53,773,059.96	8,500,000	None
1929	55,977,487.99	8,500,000	None
1930	65,498,393.64	7,000,000	None
1931	65,249,970.62	7,500,000	*$2,720,750
1932	60,751,642.80	9,750,000	*5,959,150
1933	57,339,065.28	9,000,000	†8,028,320
1934	58,126,915.08	10,000,000	†10,000,000
1935	62,085,558.76	10,000,000	†9,500,000

*Distributed direct to municipalities for highways.
†Transferred to state revenue account.

Reich's Exhibit Of Books Extols Valiant Qualities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—As part of the German Government's intensive campaign to make the whole population "army conscious and heroic" an exhibition of military literature was recently opened in the Prussian State Library by Gen. Werner von Blomberg, German War Minister.

General Blomberg in his speech paid a high tribute to those writers who had produced military literature between 1918 and 1933—the end of the World War and the accession to power of the National Socialists—thus keeping alive "the spirit of the front and the flame of the will-to-defense" under tremendous difficulties.

In Three Sections

The exhibition contains more than 650 items—books, documents, pamphlets, manuscripts and letters, all concerned, directly or indirectly, with military affairs. It is divided into three sections: the first, historical, down to 1914; the second, containing military literature from the World War until the prsent day, and the third, National Socialist and Nationalist literature, among which Hitler's "Mein Kampf" is to be found.

In the historical section were some unusually interesting exhibits. There one may see, for example, how Reformation leaders reacted to the new war technique which followed the invention of gunpowder. Luther acknowledged the value and significance of the "soldiers" (infantry), but the artillery he condemned as a "work of the devil."

Mobilization Order

An important document hitherto unpublished deals with Leibnitz, the philosopher's treatment of the problem of the standing army. He advocated that in peace times it should be used for land reclamation and such work as is now being done by the Labor Service Corps. This section also includes the original mobilization order to the German Army in 1914.

The philosophy of war, military training, military propaganda and the new military decrees find a place in the modern section.

Everything in the exhibition aims at extolling the "wehrhafte" man. It is specially organized for propagating the "heroic" idea, though it does not go so far as to exhibit books—like many of those prohibited here today—which also told the story of the horrors of war, by men who experienced them.

Briefs

Edward Guarnelli and Antonio Repucci went on trial today before Judge Thomas J. Hammond in Suffolk Superior Court, for the murder of Walter R. Doucette, State Prison guard, during their escape on Dec. 23, 1935. When the two State Prison inmates were indicted earlier this month, Guarnelli confessed his guilt by attempting to plead guilty. The plea was disallowed on technical grounds.

* * *

Thousands of posters depicting some phase of kindness to animals will be pouring into S. P. C. A. headquarters during the next two and a half months. The society's president, Mr. Francis H. Rowley, has announced that the contest is open to children above the third grade in public and parochial schools. The contest closes April 1 and prize winning posters will be hung in the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library.

* * *

Premier W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada has accepted membership on the executive committee for Harvard University's 300th anniversary fund, it was announced today. Prime Minister King received A. M., Ph. D. and Honorary LL. D. degrees from Harvard.

* * *

Citizens of Taunton filed a petition in Suffolk Superior Court today to require Mayor Arthur E. Poole to file his campaign expenditures. As yet he has failed to do so, although the Corrupt Practices Act specifically states that candidates must file a record of moneys received and expended in course of campaigns.

World Court Fills Chamber Vacancies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE — Elections have been held here by the World Court to fill vacancies caused by the passing on of Judge Walther Schücking (Germany). Count Michiel Rostworowski (Poland) was elected by secret ballot to be a member of the chamber for labor cases.

As Count Rostworowski was already a substitute member of this chamber, the Court elected Harakazu Nagaoka, the new Japanese judge, to replace him in that capacity.

At the same sitting the Court elected the members for the chamber for summary procedure for the year 1936. This chamber is now composed of Sir Cecil Hurst, president (United Kingdom of Great Britain), J. Gustavo Guerrero (Salvador) and Henri Fromageot (France), members; Count Rostworowski (Poland) and Dionisio Anzilotti (Italy), substitute members.

Interparliamentary Union Renames Call Secretary

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Arthur Deerin Call, editor of World Affairs magazine has been re-elected executive secretary of the Interparliamentary Union (United States of America group) at the annual meeting here.

The union, organized in 1888 to establish principles for the juridical settlement of international disputes has been instrumental in the calling of the Hague conferences in 1889, and 1907. Officers of the United States group are: President, Senator Alben W. Barkley (D), Kentucky; vice-presidents: Senator Wallace H. White (R), Maine; Representative Andrew J. Montague (D), Virginia; Representative Sam D. McReynolds (D), Tennessee; treasurer, Sol Bloom (R), New York; secretary, Representative Charles A. Eaton (R), New Jersey; permanent executive secretary, Arthur Deerin Call, editor, Washington.

Coast Route to Florida Reported Free of Detours

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 22—The Ocean Highway, new coastal automobile route from New York to Florida by way of Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S. C., is open to traffic every foot of the way and has not been detoured by ice, snow or flood, according to an official statement issued today by L. H. Siau, president of the Ocean Highway Association.

Mr. Siau pointed out that although several highways in the interior of South Carolina had been ordered closed yesterday by state highway officials due to flood waters of the Pee Dee and Wateree rivers, traffic over the route along the coast was not interrupted in any way. Statistics just compiled by the secretary of the Ocean Highway Association show that tourist traffic along the coast this season is triple that of the same date last year, Mr. Siau said, adding that credit for much of the travel is due to the newspaper advertising recently done to acquaint northern motorists with this fast route from northern pines to southern palms.

The Queen Mary's Linen Costs Total of £45,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Linen has been the chief preoccupation of the Queen Mary, giant Cunarder, recently. The total value of the ship's linen being stocked is £45,000. There will be 210,000 towels, 92,000 table napkins, and 21,000 table cloths.

The cost of the cooking utensils to be installed is said to be about £5000.

What's Going On In the Arts

Cornelia Otis Skinner

BESIDES the monodrama, "Mansion on the Hudson," Cornelia Otis Skinner includes two novelties among the briefer sketches in her opening program, repeated last night at the Shubert Theater. These are "Our Late Unpleasantness" and "Luxury Shop." The first is another domestic comedy like "Home Work"—which by request was also on this program. It deals with the distribution of presents in a family on Christmas morning, and amusingly presents the difficulties and absurdities of the ceremony.

"Luxury Shop," which touches the tragic note, has the novel interest of showing the actress assuming several different roles in the same sketch. This is the first time, so far as we recall, that she has employed this method. It serves to display her versatility, but it has the shortcomings of inducing a slight confusion in the spectator and of impairing the unity of the piece. On the whole, the technique of projecting other characters through the one protagonist is more effective. Witness, for example, the actuality of the father in "Our Late Unpleasantness."

"Mansion on the Hudson" is interesting for the fact that it is the first of Miss Skinner's longer sketches to be set in America. Like its predecessors, it reveals her extraordinary ability to alter not only her appearance but her voice and bearing in depicting diverse personages. It has one conspicuous fault: the characterization of Carrie Howland, the third character presented, is so outstandingly realistic that the three which follow are anticlimactic. Further, there could be a little tightening up of the action, which becomes rather diffuse in the latter portion. Nevertheless, this is a worthy addition to Miss Skinner's group of major evocations. L. A. S.

Goding-Thiede-Zeise Trio

MUSIC thematically interesting and well performed was offered the audience that attended the first concert of the present series undertaken by this trio of players last night at the Boston Art Club. The personnel of the trio embraces Howard Goding, piano, Alexander Thiede, violin, and Karl Zeise, cello. To their assistance they ealled Harry Welcome, viola, presenting a program which listed the Beethoven Trio, Op. 70, No. 2; Dohnányi's Serenade for String Trio, Op. 10, and the Brahms Pianofqrte Quartet in A major, Op. 26.

The Beethoven Trio is a gracious piece to perform and very easy listening. Clear in outline, with themes worthy the hand that penned them, the work never lags and was last night given a fine reading. It is a pleasure to find a pianist, for instance, who does not feel it incumbent upon himself to lift the lid of his instrument and release a tone out of proportion to that of his fellow artists. Thus it happened that tonal balance, in both the Beethoven and the Brahms, was nicely preserved, and in the case of the strings, the vibrato was singularly well timed. In points such as these the intelligence of the performers is revealed. Technically, the group was adequate, although one might wish for neater attacks and releases here and there, yet these slips were infrequent and are remediable.

The Dohnányi Serenade is a delightful piece of writing, often richly scored but never thick. The device of bringing back the march rhythm from the first movement in the final of the Rondo is a unifying touch. The trio was beautifully played and deserves more frequent hearing. If this program be a criterion, it would seem that patrons of these concerts are to hear some interesting works during the series. G. M. S.

Leonard Shure

A PIANOFORTE recital by Leonard Shure brought a large and interested audience to Jordan Hall last night. The favor in which this young pianist has firmly established himself was amply shown by the far from perfunctory applause which greeted him at his entrance and rewarded his playing. His solidly planned and firmly balanced program weighed the earlier against the later romantics—Schubert's posthumus C minor Sonata and Beethoven's A major, op. 101, against Schumann's "Kreisleriana" and Chopin's Sonata in B flat minor. It was a program which, despite appearances, did not lack novelty; Chopin's sonata was its only constituent much heard on local platforms. There was no "first performance in Boston" but one of the most remarkable and most neglected of Beethoven's sonatas.

The rare combination of usually irreconcilable qualities—thoughtful musicianship and breath-taking impetuosity—again distinguished Mr. Shure's playing last evening. It served Schubert most happily, giving dramatic force and meaning to his somber soliloquies and repose to his lyric interludes, storming across his deserts of padding with such purposeful haste as to leave no time for boredom. In the superlatively lyric first movement of Beethoven's sonata, in its Scherzo in the form of a strange and turbulent march, in its deeply moving Adagio, its boisterously gay finale metamorphosed suddenly into a fugue, the composer's genius and individuality are revealed as fully as anywhere in his impressive output. The pianist rose admirably, even excitingly, to the occasion, with power and imagination, reaching a climax of effectiveness in the difficult fugue.

John Sturgis Codman

JOHN STURGIS CODMAN, baritone, gave a recital last night in the Empire Ball Room of the Hotel Vendome. He was heard by a large and appreciative audience.

Mr. Codman's program included songs by Donaudy, Gretchaninoff and Tchaikovsky, a group of Lieder by Schumann, Brahms and Strauss, airs by Paladilhe ("Pauvre Martyre Obscur") and Massenet ("Vision Fugitive"), and a final group of songs in English in lighter vein.

The singer revealed a voice of naturally rich quality and fine resonance, used with considerable taste and a good sense of style. In particular, his singing of Massenet's "Vision Fugitive" was warmly and poetically expressive, admirably phrased and characterized by exceptionally clear and accurate enunciation.

He was warmly and deservedly applauded. S. S.

Australian Envoy To Study Harbors Of Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Sir Wallace Bruce, a director of General Motors-Holden's Ltd., in Australia, is on a tour of America. He will remain in New York for some time to confer with the president and general manager of General Motors Export Corporation upon the development of the Australian business.

Sir Wallace is a former Lord Mayor of Adelaide, a member of the Australian section of the International Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the South Australian Harbors Board, a member of the Board of the Savings Bank of South Australia and of the Bank of Adelaide, and a member of the executive committee of the South Australian Centenary.

The Government has given Sir Wallace a commission to inquire into harbor matters in England and America, and in addition to investigations into the motor industry he will give attention to banking practices in various countries.

Irish People Plan Honor for 'AE'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

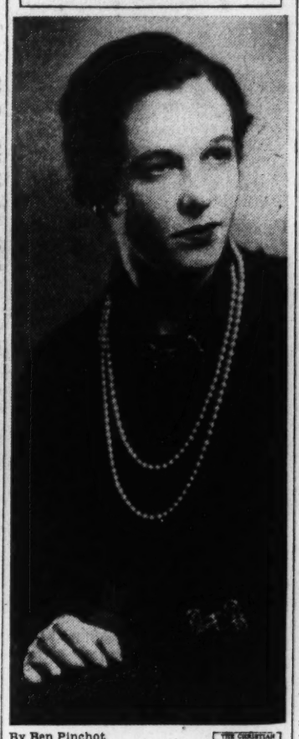
DUBLIN—Irish people plan a memorial to "AE." These are the famous initials which identify the late George W. Russell, leader of his generation in Dublin, in literature, art, economics and public affairs.

Many famous names appear on the Memorial Council which aims to establish a public memorial in Dublin and to provide such endowment as may encourage Irish men and women to emulate the cultural and social activities of "AE."

Few Irishmen, it is pointed out, touched the life of their countrymen so fruitfully at so many points or with loftier purpose or more disinterested intention as George Russell. As a French writer has said of him: "From his earliest manhood, he shook out ideas like sparks from a torch from which each one lit his own fire."

George Russell is recognized as havng vitally influenced those who have had the critical task of the Irish Free State's national reconstruction.

At the Shubert



By Ben Pinchot

Cornelia Otis Skinner

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Politics in Council

Insight into the politics governing the Boston City Council was provided by the recent election of the President of the Council when a precedent of long years' standing was broken in re-electing a man to succeed himself.

For some time previous to the election it had been generally conceded that Councilor Martin H. Tobin of Dorchester would be the next President. He appeared the logical choice, being a popular Democrat and the old member of that party not having held the office. He had done much campaigning in the weeks preceding the election and was believed to have the necessary 12 out of the 22 votes sewed up in the form of personal pledges or written assurances. More important than any of the other reasons was the fact that Mr. Tobin apparently had the backing of a prominent Boston politician believed to be able on such occasions to control eight or nine votes in the Council.

Other Contestants

Several other councilors were attempting to build up a sufficient following to insure their election. One of them, a Republican, could probably count upon the three or four Republican votes of the Council, but no more. His position was that of a possible arbiter betwen two factions, if neither could gain sufficient votes.

Upon the question of Republicans and Democrats in the City Council, it may be said that very little distinction is drawn between the two parties. The Democrats are so far in the majority that there is seldom a question of party lines, except at election time, when all speeches and remarks in the City Council are addressed to the gallery.

Mayor Backs Rival

In spite of the apparently assured victory of Mr. Tobin, who is an administration man and would be expected to receive no opposition from the powers that be in municipal politics, the word got around that Mayor Mansfield might not be adverse to seeing the incumbent John I. Fitzgerald re-elected. John I., a protegee of Martin Lomasney and the West End Hendricks Club, is considered one of the city's ablest politicians and had been Mayor Mansfield's "whip" in the council.

Thereupon Mr. Fitzgerald is understood to have started building his fences so that on the eve of the election, he had cut in heavily on the votes pledged to Mr. Tobin.

The election proved that he had ably campaigned. He defeated Mr. Tobin by a vote of 13 to 7, with two members absent. That Mr. Tobin had confidently expected victory may be judged from the fact that he accused several members of having made a last-minute switch, presumably under pressure. That a certain amount of pressure was exerted in favor of Mr. Fitzgerald is obvious from the statement of one councilor that he would have liked to vote for Tobin but found it impossible, even though he considered that Tobin was entitled to the presidency.

There is no great power connected with the presidency of the council. Its greatest appeal is in the distinction and the fact that in the absence of the Mayor the president of the council is acting mayor, with, however, no power to make any but the most routine decisions. This year's election was interesting in showing that even in such a tight circle of politics as is the City Council, where most decisions are arranged beforehand and upsets are uncommon, the game of politics can produce surprises. J. G. H.

Los Angeles Adopts Finger Printing For All School Positions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Applicants for all positions under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education will be finger-printed and photographed under a new policy adopted by board members Jan. 16.

Hereafter, board members themselves, teachers, and noncertificated personnel will have their identity checked with the files of the Federal Bureau of Identification to see if any bear criminal records.

The new system was instituted following a recent survey of the 4000 administrative or non-certificated employees, 264 of which were found to have had criminal records. A confirmation has been ordered with the intention of discharging those convicted of sex, narcotics, or kidnaping crimes, as well as for premeditated and unjustifiable murder.

No report was made on the status of the 11,000 certificated or teaching employees, but all applicants for these jobs will have their identity checked from now on.

The new policy was precipitated by a move Jan. 13 to oust several junior executives of the board, charging inefficient operations. John D. Scouller, business manager, and R. M. Marshall, supervisor of insurance, were discharged outright. Resignations from their present posts but not from the system were asked of Willard S. Ford, chief deputy superintendent; Paul E. Webb, director of research; and Louis D. Travers, assistant superintendent in charge of personnel.

English Professor Appointed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. John Wight Duff, emeritus professor of Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, has been appointed Sather professor of classical literature for the spring semester at the University of California, according to recent announcement of Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch, vice-president and provost. Dr. Duff's lectures will be open to the public. He will also lecture to students for credit on the campus.

Interior Decorators
Furniture - Draperies - Rugs
We Operate Our Own Shops
John A. Reardon Jr.
INCORPORATED
103 St. James Ave. Boston
Telephone for Estimate
KEN. 7795

Men's Suits
Thoroughly Cleansed and Hand Pressed $1.25
Spot and Press 75
Press Only 50
BAILEY'S Cleansers and Dyers
30 Washburn Street, Watertown MIDdlesex 4561-2-3-4
BOSTON, 26 West St., Han. 8126 — CONCORD, 47 Main St., Concord 429
BOSTON, 698 Beacon St., Ken. 3838 — NEEDHAM, 968 Great Plain Ave., Need. 1730
WINCHESTER, 17 Church St., Win. 0528 — AYER, 40-B Main St., Ayer 62
LEXINGTON, 1711 Mass. Ave., Lex. 0441 — NEWTON CENTRE, 99 Union, C. New. 1027
WINTHROP, 173 Bartlett St., Ocean 0853

where QUALITY is a REALITY
Our present price range will appeal to you.
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
BROOKLINE Call BEAcon 1790

$5 Each Month
pays for 5 shares that will be worth $1000 at maturity. You can begin with any amount from 1 to 40 shares.
Pioneer-Homestead-Guardian Co-operative Banks
36 Bromfield Street
Boston, Mass.
The oldest Co-operative Bank Office in New England

E. W. BURT & CO.
Home of Ground Gripper Shoes
17 WEST STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Final Clearance SALE
of Women's Discontinued
Physical Culture Knickerbocker
and
Ground Gripper Shoes
Regularly Priced to 10.50
NOW

5.95
6.95
7.95
This offer for a limited time only. All regular prices must advance soon on account of increased costs.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
Our measuring chart makes possible an accurate fit —on request.

Josephine Foley
So Many Have Asked for Them
MAIDS' Alpaca Uniforms
If you've used this material, you know its wonderful washing and wearing qualities.
In black, dark grey, and dark brown. Sizes 14 to 46 $2.95
Organdie Strap Apron to match collar and cuff, $1
Mail and phone orders filled
Josephine Foley Uniform Shop
59 Temple Place Blake Bldg. LIBerty 2378
BOSTON

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FINE FURS
ALL PRICES GREATLY REDUCED
You may have your garment made to individual measure at clearance prices.
KAKAS BROS. CO.
72 CHAUNCY ST., BOSTON Phone HUB. 1740

Sanctions Are Found Needed To Preserve Order in World; Vindictiveness Is Denounced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 22—Defining the essence of economic sanctions as nonintercourse, not war, Prof. Bruce Hopper of Harvard University, addressed an audience of about 400 at Radcliffe College yesterday, as the first speaker among a group of experts on international relations taking part in the annual School of Politics of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

Professor Hopper stated that sanctions were necessary to preserve order in international law, just as police restraint is necessary for individuals habitually subject to law. "But," he went on, "they must not be vindictive. It is up to the courts, not the police, to administer punishment."

One thing above all that had impressed him in the unequivocal conflict between Italy and Ethiopia, he said, was the fact that, in using sanctions, the various delegates at Geneva had provided definite views without rancor against Italy.

Sanctions Alone, Uneffective

Sanctions alone, however, he stated, would not bring peoce. He explained the modifications of 1921 as necessary to make practical the application of Article XVI of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which in its original form, he stated, "was stark and cruel."

"It was weak," he said, "because it was too strong. It was too severe, too inhuman to apply. If carried out completely it would have meant something like medieval excommunication. The League experts realized this, and in 1927 we had the reports serving as guidance in applying Article XVI, the purpose of which is not war, but economic pressure."

Economic sanctions were described by Professor Hopper as a social development 400 years overdue, something that should have come into practice with sovereignty, and he pointed out the need for grappling with the problem of dictators' prestige, of their justification of their war-making on the grounds of lack of colonies.

Belittles Colonial Expansion

Referring to Italy's cry for colonies, he labeled its economic reasons merely an excuse.

"Colonies," he said, "are a burden. They don't pay. They want colonies because only in having colonies is the badge of respectability among nations obtained. They are the mark of a place in the sun."

Expressing his confidence in sanctions as the strong arm of international law, he pointed out nevertheless that there are dangers in success which should be guarded against, namely, the possible defense which the League might give to the status quo if the great powers applying sanctions found themselves in a position to say that they could turn sanctions off and on as they could a faucet. Such a condition he said would merely generalize what would otherwise be a purely local war.

United States Unknown Quantity

As sanctions increase in importance he thought it would be natural for secondary states to strengthen their trade, and to avoid unnecessary entanglements with potential aggressors and also with states which are, though not aggressive, isolationist. He referred to the United States as Quantity X in every international riddle.

He expressed the hope that eventually a conference would be called to implement Article 8 of the Covenant (reduction of arms), and Article 19, and to study all-round military, naval, economic and prestige disarmament.

On the agenda of such a conference, he said, he would like to see the question of transferring all the mandates from the "Sacred Trust" of the mandatory powers to that of the League, to be administered by an internationally trained secretary, with open door for all, and ruled in the interests of the natives.

In Interest of Natives

Also the placing of non-self-governing colonies under international supervision, likewise with the open door, and ruled in the interests of the natives. This, he stated, would internationalize the "loot" of the World War, open the door on the "loot" of past wars, and go a long way to cool the dictators' prestige justification.

"Military sanctions," he continued, "must be the threat to make economic sanctions effective, as the world is now constituted. Otherwise they are not drastic enough. Some people believe the League cannot be effective until it gets its own armed force. But how would it be constituted? Where would the arms be made? In one country?

"If so, would not that state acquire the monopoly of arms making? A dangerous thing. Or would the League acquire territory of its own like the Vatican and make peace and arms all on one lot? We might even have an international jail.

Why Germans Object

"And what about a general staff of international police? Who would wear the gold braid and the brass hat? Oh—the French? Well, you see, that is why the Germans don't like it."

Mrs. Henry C. Eaton of Weston, whom the chairman, Mrs. Carroll L. Chase, president of the Cambridge League of Women Voters, introduced, preceded Professor Hopper with a historical outline of events leading up to and shaping the United States' present neutrality policy, an outline which brought forth the question from the floor:

"Would that neutrality bill hold if Japan went to war with Mexico?"

Mrs. Eaton, while emphasizing the non-editorial nature of her report, expressed the belief that it might not.

Neutrality plans for the future, said Prof. Philip C. Jessup, of Columbia University, last night, must take cognizance of the fact that there has always been a constant economic struggle between not only belligerents, but belligerents and neutrals.

"Any development of neutrality intended to keep the United States out of war and serve as a check on wars of other states," he said, "must start with the proposition that neutrality is not a time for profits but a time in which reduced losses may be taken to avoid the far greater cost of war. Current legislative proposals offer illusory safeguards. No solution is possible without international agreement.

"We have expressly promised in the Argentine Anti-War Pact to cooperate with other neutrals. Only along these lines does the neutrality of the future promise of peace."

The National Rockland Bank of Boston

Capital $1,500,000
Surplus $2,500,000

BOSTON OFFICE
30 Congress Street
ROXBURY OFFICE
2343 Washington Street

BROWNING, KING Inc.
76 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON
(Chamber of Commerce Bldg.)
Clearance Sale
Suits and Overcoats
From $22.50
Ninety Day Charge
Ten Week Budget
VICTOR A. DAVIS, Mgr.

Strictly Custom Made
Martha Washington
CHAIRS
Solid Mahogany Frames and Arms. Wide Choice of Rich Durable Covers.
$41.75
Peck & Hills Furniture Company
573 Boylston St.
COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON

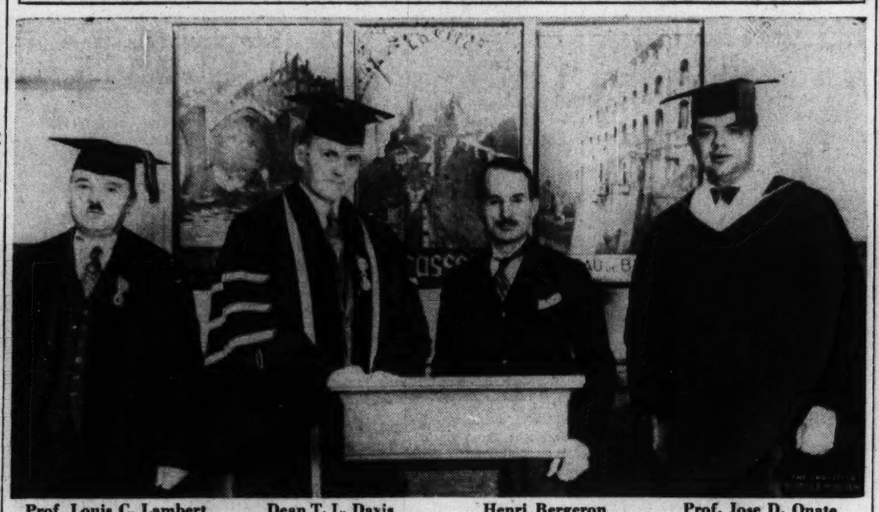
CLEARANCE
645 pairs of shoes
sizes 4 to 7 inclusive
$6.95

A special group of our smartly styled shoes, sizes 4 to 7 inclusive, await your selection at $6.95. All leathers, and suede with leather combinations, in a wide range of styles and colors. Even a few evening slippers are included. Flattering hosiery at sale prices, too!

At our 414 Boylston Street shop • 100 stunning bags, formerly priced to $25, drastically reduced to $5.95. Come early!

47 TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON
THAYER McNEIL

Another Link in World Friendship



Prof. Louis C. Lambert — Dean T. L. Davis — Henri Bergeron — Prof. Jose D. Onate

Boston University Dedicates Its New Permanent French Exhibition. Professor Lambert Is General Secretary of the Exposition Française Permanente Avec Centre d'Informations; Dr. Davis, Wearing the Cross of the Legion of Honor, Is Dean of the College of Practical Arts and Letters; M. Bergeron Is French Consul in Boston, and Professor Onate Is Chairman of the Department of Foreign Languages

Dean Honored as Boston University Dedicates New French Exhibition

"A Permanent French Exhibition with Center of Information Concerning France," was officially dedicated this morning in Boston University's college of practical arts and letters. Taking part in the ceremonies were Henri Bergeron, the French Consul in Boston, Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, and Dr. T. Lawrence Davis, dean of the college who originated the idea of the exposition. Students, faculty and distinguished guests attended.

M. Bergeron bestowed the Cross of the French Legion of Honor upon Dean Davis in recognition of his "meritorious service" and explained the threefold purpose of the exposition as follows:

For teachers and pupils in public schools, it will maintain an information center and will establish prizes for essays on French subjects.

For the public, it will organize a permanent collection of photographs, books, magazines, newspapers, official reports, maps, works of art; will sponsor free lectures and will disseminate general information on all phases of French life.

For Boston University itself, the new center is expected to stimulate interest in the study of the history, culture and institutions of France; to encourage the use of French in conversation and correspondence and to interest students who may benefit thereby to continue their studies in France.

Wellesley Sets Date For Fifth Institute Of World Relations

The fifth annual Institute of International Relations will be held at Wellesley College, from June 23 to July 3. This summer's institute will be held under the joint auspices of the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) and the Congregational Council for Social Action.

The 11-day course will be devoted to an intensive study of international relations, according to Elsie P. Ingraham, chairman, and Harold Chance, director.

Among prominent English and American scholars on the faculty this year are Hornel Harl of the Hartford Seminary Foundation; William E. Linglebach of the University of Pennsylvania; J. Emlyn Williams, Berlin correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor; T. Z. Koo of Shanghai, China; and Roswell P. Barnes of New York City.

Boston Newspaper Club Marks 50th Anniversary

Said to be the oldest newspapermen's organization in the United States, the Boston Newspaper Club will hold its fiftieth anniversary meeting at the Copley-Plaza Hotel tonight. More than 100 members and guests are expected to attend and a number of noted Boston newspapermen will speak.

Special telephone and radio wires will be installed in the state suite at the Copley to take care of radio broadcasts which will come direct to the dinner and for a special reading of "Don Jose" by Frank Sibley of the Boston Globe. Mr. Sibley's reading of the dogerel classic has been a feature of every banquet of the club for 25 years and as he is unable to attend in person, a special apparatus has been set up to transmit his recital of the poem from his home.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Light snow tonight, followed by clearing toward morning; colder late tonight, with lowest temperatures near 20 or below; fair and much colder Thursday, with a cold wave Thursday and Thursday night, moderate southwesterly winds, becoming fresh northwest.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow and colder tonight, probably clearing Thursday morning; cold wave Thursday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Snow tonight and probably Thursday morning; cold Thursday.

Vermont: Snow and colder tonight; Thursday snow flurries and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing south and southwest winds becoming strong this afternoon and shifting to westerly and reaching gale force tonight and overcast weather with light snow or rain tonight ending Thursday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	26	21	Minneapolis	—32	—32
Bermuda	60	56	New Orleans	50	48
Chicago	—2	—2	New York	28	26
Denver	44	40	Norfolk	32	28
Helena	44	42	Philadelphia	26	24
Jacksonville	42	40	St. Louis	22	22
Kansas City	16	16	San Francisco	50	50
Los Angeles	56	54	Washington	26	24
Miami	60	58			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 22.
B—Minimum, Jan. 21.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:57 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet
Thursday, 10:10 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet
Light all vehicles at 5:13 p. m.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"CEILING ZERO" (Copley). Aviation melodrama by Commander Frank Wead. Produced by Mary Young, with Robert Ober, Edgar Mason and G. Albert Smith. 8:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW" (Colonial). The Theater Guild presents a revival of Shakespeare's comedy, with Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt. 8:20. Tomorrow: 2:20.

"THE WIVES OF HENRY VIII" (Shubert). Cornelia Otis Skinner presents her monodrama, also other short sketches. 8:20.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Claudette Colbert in "The Bride Comes Home." Paramount: 10:17 a. m., 1:08, 4, 6:50, 9:41. Fenway: 1:51, 4:34, 7:17, 10. Also Joan Blondell and Glenda Farrell in "Miss Pacific Fleet." Paramount: 9, 11:51 a. m., 2:42, 5:33, 8:25. Fenway: 12:40, 3:23, 6:06, 8:49.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Fitzpatrick travel picture, "Historic Mexico City." "Tetched in the Haid." "Star Gazing." "Jump Horse Jump," and other short films.

MODERN — Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland in "Captain Blood." 10:55 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:30. Also Joe Penner, Jack Oakie and F. Langford in "Collegiate." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

UPTOWN—"Mr. Hobo." 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15. Also "Stars Over Broadway." 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

BOSTON—Earl Carroll's "Sketch Book" with the original Broadway cast, starring Ken Murray, Sibyl Bowan and others. "Hitch Pike Lady." 11:09 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30. Featuring Mae Clarke and Arthur Treacher. Also latest news reels. Tomorrow: "The Melody Lingers On," with Josephine Hutchinson and George Huston. Stage: "Connie's Inn Revue," featuring Ada Brown, "Fats" Waller and others.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Jean Harlow and Spencer Tracy in "Riffraff." Orpheum: 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. State: 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Also "The Lone Wolf." Orpheum: 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40. State: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9.

MEMORIAL — Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor in "Magnificent Obsession." 11 a. m., 1:39, 4:18, 6:57, 9:36.

FINE ARTS—"Crime et Chatiment," with English titles. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:25, 9:40. Also "Skiing," with Hannes Schneider. Prior to the last screening of the feature film, a half hour program of music will be given by Oliver Daniel.

UNIVERSITY—"David Copperfield." 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Big Hearted Herbert," with Aline MacMahon and Guy Kibbee, 1:45, 5:02, 8:15. Tomorrow: Dick Powell in "Thanks a Million." Also "Peter Ibbetson."

METROPOLITAN—James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Ceiling Zero." 8:15, 11:52 a. m., 2:35, 5:12, 7:55, 10:32. Stage: George Burns and Gracie Allen. Fabien Sevitzky's orchestra. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:20, 7:03, 9:40.

TREMONT—Ann Harding and Clive Brook in "Gallant Lady." 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 5:10, 9:20. Also "Diamond Jim." 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:25, 6:45, 10.

EXETER—George Arliss in "Mr. Hobo." 3:30, 6:20, 9:10. "His Night Out." 3:20, 5:40, 8.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Music Is Magic." 2:15, 5:12, 8:05. "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo." 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

DORCHESTER WPA CONCERT—Chorus, conducted by G. Roberts Lunger, and orchestra conducted by Albert Kanrich. Dorchester School Center, High School for Girls, Codman Square. 8.

Music

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Single performance of the Joossa European Ballet presented by Miriam Winslow. Ballet founded by Kurt Jooss. 8:15.

NORTH END WPA CONCERT—Band, conducted by William A. Barrington-Sargent. Michelangelo School Center, Charter Street. 7:30.

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT—Band, conducted by Frank Gurley, with lecture. Irvington Street, South Armory. 8:45.

Other Events

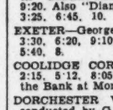
HARVARD UNIVERSITY—Illustrated lecture on "The New Three-Dimensional Weather Forecasting," by Dr. Charles F. Brooks, director of the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory of Harvard University. 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge. 8. Open to the public.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Ninth in a series of lectures by Prof. Herbert Dingle of London. "Indeterminacy and Quantum Theory." 491 Boylston Street. 8.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE — Reception, dinner and technical session of the Boston Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants. Address by Hon. John J. Burns on "Refinancing Under the Securities Act." 80 Federal Street. 6.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB — Lecture on "Trends at the Turn of the Year," by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery. 40 Beacon Street. 6.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Fiftieth anniversary dinner of the Boston Newspaper Club. 7.



FOREIGN AFFAIRS SCHOOL—Conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters with the co-operation of Radcliffe College. Address on "The British Empire and the World Crisis," by Leland Stowe. Agassiz House, Cambridge. 8.

Tomorrow: Discussion of "The Far East," with speakers, including J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor. 10:30.

PARKER HOUSE—Exhibition of enlargements of Leica camera snapshots. Hawthorne Room. 11 to 9. Continues through Saturday.

BRIGHTON WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Theater in "Perfect Harmony." Brighton High School Center, Warren Street near Cambridge Street. 7:30.

SOUTH COVE WPA POPULAR LECTURE—"Dictatorship," by John McLaren, with orchestra. Richard Cosby, conductor. Municipal Building, 122 Tyler Street. 8.

CHARLESTOWN WPA POPULAR LECTURE—"Your Home and the Law," by Prof. Francis A. Harrington. Charlestown High School Center, Monument Square. 7:45.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Greek Art" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Address on "Proposed Legislation for 1936: How Will It Affect Massachusetts?" by Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. 46 Beacon Street. 11.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	"Dreams of Long	NBC Concert Hour:	Flash Gordon.....	Hits and Encores:
5:15	Ago": song dramas	symph. orchestra	Baseball school....	shopping talks
5:30	'The Singing Lady".	Tom Mix sketch..	"Jack Armstrong"	interspersed with
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie'	NBC vocalist	Dick Tracy sketch.	recordings .....
6:00	News; Supper Show.	Evening Tattler....	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Mr. & Mrs. Magoogie	News; records.....	Vocal program.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Vocal soloist	State House talk..	Report: "Vanished
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"Three Scamps"..	Interview; sketch.	Voices"; sketch..
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch.	"Amos 'n' Andy".	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	"Capt. Tim's Stories"	"Uncle Ezra".....	"Night Life".....	Fisher's Or.; solos
7:30	"Lum and Abner"...	After Dinner Revue	Kate Smith; orch.	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Junior Award.....	Musical Moments.	Boake Carter, news	Hod Williams's Or.
8:00	"Rendezvous"; solo-	"One Man's Fam-	Cavalcade of	Master of Mystery:
8:15	ists; vocal trio; or.	ily": dramatic sk.	America: drama..	dramatic sketch..
8:30	Frank Simon's Con-	Wayne King and	Burns and Allen;	Boy from Ireland.
8:45	cert Band.....	his orchestra....	Ted Husing; orch.	20th Cen. Ensemble
9:00	Versailles Conference	Town Hall To-	Lily Pons, soprano;	Fr'ddie M'rtin's Or.
9:15	anniversary; sp'k'rs	night: Fred Allen	chorus; orchestra	Male quartet .....
9:30	"20,000 Years in Sing	and company; so-	Ray Noble's Orch.;	"Sinfonietta"; or.
9:45	Sing": sketch	loists; orchestra.	C. Boswell; trio..	News Service.....
10:00	John Charles Thomas,	Cleveland Sym-	"Gang Busters";	Special sport pro-
10:15	soloist; con. orch..	phony Orchestra,	G-Man sketch ...	gram from Boston
10:30	"Gems of Color":	Artur Rodzinski,	Dramatized news..	Arena, announced
10:45	All-Negro Show.....	conductor	Spotlight Revue...	by Gerry Harris'n
11:00	Reports; news; music	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Abe Lyman and
11:15	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Sports; music....	Perl'y Stevens's Or.	his orchestra.....
11:30	Enoch Light and his	Joe Reichman and	Jan Garber's Or..	Vincent Lopez and
11:45	dance orchestra....	his orchestra....	Anson Weeks's Or.	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns from all churches."
11:30 WBZ (WJZ), United States Navy Band concert.
11:45 WMEX (WMCA), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air.
3:00 WNAC (WABC), Round Table Discussion: "The Toledo Peace Plan."
3:15 WBZ (WJZ), Eastman School Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), Radio Guild: Shakespeare's "Henry VI," Part 3.

Dinner and After

7:15 WNAC, "My First Year as Attorney General," Paul A. Dever.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Music Is My Hobby": speaker; instrumentalists.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Rudy Vallee Hour; Frank Fay; Lawrence Stallings; Paul Lukas; Peggy Conklin; George Givot; male octet.
8:00 WAAB, Boston Museum of Fine Arts Series: "The Essex Institute, A Museum of New England Life."
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five Star Final": dramatizations of the news.
8:15 WBZ (WJZ), NBC String Symphony; soloists.
8:45 WNAC (WOR), Little Symphony Orchestra concert.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WAAB (WOR), Address, Robert M. Hutchins, president, University of Chicago.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), Irving Reis Drama.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), "America's Town Meeting": "The Townsend Plan"; Dr. Francis Townsend and Representative Emanuel Celler.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Bob Burns; Percy Grainger; Joe E. Brown.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), Roy Shields and his orchestra; soloists.
10:45 WAAB (WABC), Mary Eastman, soprano; concert orchestra.
12:00 WEEI (WEAF), Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 W1XK (9.57mc) (WBZ), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Constitutionality Of N.H. Control Of Milk Challenged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 22—Upholding by the courts of recent objections made on constitutional grounds to New Hampshire's milk-control law would mean the return of unstable prices and unfair competition affecting not only the farmer but the consuming public, agricultural leaders here say.

The Attorney General's office is now preparing its answer to the first formal opposition that has been expressed since the act for regulating prices was passed by the last Legislature.

Claiming the law invalid, a large Manchester retail concern last week filed a bill in equity seeking an injunction against being prosecuted for selling milk and cream under the minimum prices set by the state control board.

The Manchester dealers, James and Victor Ferretti, base their objections primarily on the fact that they buy all cream from a Vermont corporation and therefore by attempting to establish the lowest price for which this may be sold, the board is regulating interstate commerce in violation of the United States Constitution.

Because they purchase Vermont cream for less than they could in New Hampshire, the Ferrettis assert they can undersell other dealers and still make a reasonable profit. But they contend that the fixing of a minimum price for the Manchester area has caused them to lose a substantial amount of business.

The bill asks that the law be declared unconstitutional on the ground that the control board has no jurisdiction over the sale price of cream bought in another state.

As a further objection it is claimed the state milk control law interferes with freedom of contract and prohibits importing milk into New Hampshire.

Markets in all cities and the majority of large towns have come under the control of the board—the first of its kind ever set up in this State—with the result that approximately $4,000,000 in sales are regulated annually.

Decisions of the board, according to its secretary, James J. Reen, have generally been accepted with favor throughout the State and have been beneficial to farmers. In discussing the present situation, Mr. Reen explained that if the courts ruled against the law only on the question of milk bought in other states and sold here it would mean the end of the control agency as an effective organization.

Homemade Bread Comes in Third As Tradition Totters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 22—Experiments conducted here recently by the agricultural station at the University of Vermont tend to refute long-cherished notions regarding taste, qualities and possible money-saving in the production of home-made bread.

Most startling results of the experiments concerned physical qualities of home-made and branded breads, and findings are almost as hard for the home-made bread devotee to "swallow" as home-made bread is easy. Chemcal analyses at the university proved that household, branded and home bakery breads were very similar in composition.

Tabulations of physical qualities made by trained and impartial judges indicated that branded breads were better in all physical quality factors than either home bakery or household loaves, and that home bakery were better than home-made loaves in all quality factors except crust.

Study was based on 40 Vermont households. Had the 40 co-operating households purchased all the bread they consumed in a four-week period, it would have cost them each $4.01, while the same amount of bread could have been made at home for $2.21, a saving of $1.80.

Aircraft Union Asks Ban on Hartford Firm By U. S. Government

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt and other government officials were requested yesterday by aircraft union leaders to withhold army and navy contracts from a Hartford aeronautical concern.

Charging unfair labor practices, a letter signed by Axel G. Benson, president, and Carl L. Brett, secretary, of Lodge 119 of the aircraft union refers to a recent finding of Trial Examiner Edwin S. Smith of the NLRB that the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co. and the Hamilton Standard Propeller Co. discriminated against members of the union.

The examiner's report was filed and was followed almost immediately by an appeal to the full board by the companies.

The letter to President Roosevelt; Senator Augustine Lonergan, Representative Herman P. Kopplemann, both of Connecticut; Senator Gerald P. Nye, chairman of the Senate Munitions Investigation Committee, and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins states:

"We consider it highly inappropriate that while one government body decides that unfair labor practices have been engaged in . . . another government body places contracts involving millions of dollars into the hands of the same corporation."

Kidnapers Go to Prison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's first prisoners to be sentenced to life terms under the state anti-kidnaping law of 1933 have been "sent down" from Winston-Salem, where they were tried. They were accused of the abduction of a Winston-Salem draftsman. The State relied chiefly on the testimony of W. W. Pollock, the man who was kidnaped. Two men were accused, tried and sentenced.

America's Hold on Philippines Called Japanese War Menace

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 22 (AP)—The opinion that it would be wisdom for the United States to withdraw fro the Philippine Islands and to renounce all responsibility for that territory at the earliest moment was expressed by Nicholas Roosevelt, former Vice-Governor of the Philippines, in a lecture at Worcester Polytechnic Institute yesterday.

The withdrawal of Japan from the London Naval Conference and Japan's demand for naval strength equal to that of the United States are reasons for our not continuing to accept responsibility for the Philippines, he said. "The only reason Japan wants a strong navy is that she may use it," he asserted.

"The final withdrawal of Japan from the London Naval Conference means an unrestricted armament race in the Pacific," he said, "and an end of the era of controlling the Pacific through peaceful agreements.

"As long as we remain in the Philippines we cannot remain indifferent to Japanese expansion." He criticized the efforts of the United States to convert the Filipinos into American citizens "by transplanting the little red schoolhouse of New England to the Philippines."

"Now, for a period of 10 years they can do about as they please, but we are responsible for them. And if they get into trouble, we are responsible," he said.

Denver Stock Show Attracts Exhibits Worth $3,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 22 — If there has ever been a slump in the livestock industry of the West in recent years indications of it were far removed as the National Western Stock Show, Horse Show and Rodeo opened here Jan. 18.

Opening-day figures placed a valuation of over $3,000,000 on the livestock in the pens at the show.

Improved conditions of farms and ranches in the West have stimulated the great interest and attendance, officials say. Stock-raisers and breeders, farmers and feed-lot operators have that smile of satisfaction, indicative of one thing—prosperity.

The number of entries in all classes of animals, quality of stock and most of all, enthusiasm, is at the highest pitch since pre-depression days as the show began its eight-day run.

Greater interest has been shown by the entries of the 4-H Clubs. Whereas 10 years ago there were only 11 entries, this year the books show 367.

Buyers of livestock from all parts of the nation are attending the show to take part in the cattle sales which in past years have averaged around $1,000,000 a day.

One of the feature attractions, aside from the stock exhibits, is the 16-horse hitch owned and driven by E. G. Stinson of Orange, Calif. It is the first time that this exhibit of huge Belgian draft horses has ever been shown in an inside ring. With 385 feet of reins in his hands Mr. Stinson sends his horses through intricate maneuvers at full gallop.

For the equestrians, gaited horses, trotters and jumpers will vie for ribbons and cash. Also on the program daily is a performance staged by the United States Army Olympic dressage team. Entries have been received for these events from as far as China and Japan.

School Art Exhibit Prepared for Moscow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 22—An exchange of drawings by American and Russian pupils is being arranged by the Edgewood School. On Jan. 26, from 12 to 6 in the afternoon, parents and the general public are invited to view the paintings which the students have submitted.

From these, judges will select 15 or 20 representative pictures to be sent to the Central House of Art Education for Children in Moscow. This organization has on permanent display about 1500 drawings by the children of the U. S. S. R. and from foreign countries.

Clearance Sale of Ivy Corsets

10% Discount on Stock Models
Discontinued Models
Radically Reduced

IVY CORSET SHOP
378 Boylston Street, BOSTON
Between Arlington and Berkeley

Announcement

Charles Bye

formerly of Browning King & Co. and The Outlet Co., takes pleasure in announcing to his friends that he is now associated with Read & White, Dress Clothes Renting Specialists, where he will be pleased to serve them, inviting their attention especially to the latest style Dress Suits, Tuxedos, Cutaways and Accessories.

READ & WHITE
Dress Clothes Renting Specialists
Room 214 Woolworth Bldg.
(Next to City Hall) Prov.
Our Boston Store is located at
111 Summer Street

Chandler & Co.
Tremont and West Streets
Boston

Looking To Spring!
Bengalines: Satins:
Felt and Straw: Felt:
in Turbans: Berets
5.95
usually 8.75 to 10.50

The Chinese influence in the most fascinating coolie berets with betasseled tops! The Nautical influence arrives from across the ocean in a sailor's hat if there ever was one! Turbans may be nonchalant little affairs of stitched taffeta with veils . . . or have smart dignity when they're tricornes with the glitter of cellophane in their bengaline! Felts are soft and luscious with odd, jutting brims! Straw and felt are combined in hats designed to flatter the Women! Headsizes 21½ to 24.

SECOND FLOOR

For Those Who Want Foot Comfort—
SCHMIDT'S
X-Ray Fitted
SHOES
FOR THE FAMILY
SINCE 1880
PITTSBURGH, PA.
627 Smithfield Street
Also Sunny Dormont

Colle' Ringlette
PERMANENT WAVE
Reduced from $7.50 to $5.50
25% *Complete with Haircut, Shampoo and Hairdress Until Feb. 1st*
COLLE'S 204 FIFTH AVE.
6th Floor, Buhl Bldg.
ATLANTIC 0554 PITTSBURGH, PA.

For Good Groceries
It's . . .
BUTLER'S
There's a Store Near You
PITTSBURGH

A Man may not know...
it requires twenty-two separate operations to produce a properly laundered shirt.
Perhaps he doesn't care. But, he does know when his shirt is ironed to suit him. That's why we specialize in shirt ironing. We know we can suit you, Mr. Man!
NORTH SIDE LAUNDRY CO.
PHONE
FAIRFAX 3810
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Radicals in Union Movement Line Up for Mass Organizing; Trend Is Seen to Labor Party

The campaign for industrial rather than craft unionization of the mass-production industries in the Midwest, by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and the vigorous discussion in Miami, by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, of the question of craft or industrial unionism, makes particularly pertinent this, the last of three articles on the labor situation by a Monitor Staff Correspondent.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 22—The economic aims of organized labor, as well as labor's political methods, may be reshaped ultimately through the drive initiated by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, for a different type of unionism.

Liberals and radicals working for a new economic society applaud Mr. Lewis' rejection of the characteristic trade union form of organization so far as it may be applied to the mass production industries such as auto and steel.

Both the Socialist Party and the Communist Party have hitched themselves with ardor to the Lewis campaign.

The conflict now opening within the American Federation of Labor seems likely to promote sentiment in the labor movement for the workers' control of industry and for the creation of a national labor party.

Reds Work Through Labor

Communists, Socialists, I. W. W.'s, etc., place immense reliance on labor as an instrument for bringing in their new economic order. The I. W. W.'s —Industrial Workers of the World—tried to do the revolutionary organizing of labor themselves. Deeming this impossible, the Communists and Socialists are seeking to "bore within" labor to control it.

Of the zeal of the radicals to capture labor and of the resistance of labor to being utilized for revolutionary designs, the public every now and then gets some hint as the struggle flashes into the news.

Now for the first time a very important block of organized labor has stood up to propagate the same kind of unionism for which radicals have been crying since before 1900.

Lewis Thought Conservative

Mr. Lewis and some of his associates are regarded by labor as conservatives. Men who have worked with them read no radical purpose in their plans. Moreover, the Lewis wing projects no universal change of union structure, such as the Communists and Socialists want, but only in the sector of the mass production industries.

Yet for a limited zone they have championed an idea which happens to coincide with radical aims. Union labor is not expected to turn revolutionary, but it may at length be led to go political, and enlarge its economic demands.

Red Support a Boomerang

If for the moment the help of the radicals may speed the Lewis program, eventually it is felt among union men that the radicals' support will be a boomerang on Mr. Lewis and hurt the labor movement.

This forecast grows out of the two stages in the Lewis campaign. The first is his effort to get the American Federation of Labor to endorse his plan for organizing the mass production plants. The second stage is the attempt to do the organizing.

In working within the A. F. of L. for adoption of labor policy, Socialist and Communist members will contribute some influence. Though very much in a minority, they are usually active and a few hold important offices in their unions.

The Big Snag

But when labor essays to capture the great steel, automobile and other unorganized industries, the filament of Communist and Socialist association is apt to prove a huge drawback.

Labor still remembers with no pleasure the damage the steel companies did to the steel strike of 1919 when they exposed the secretary of the strike committee, William Z. Foster, as a one-time member of the I. W. W. Foster apparently got the post by mistake, is now chairman of the Communist Party, and shunned by organized labor.

On its face the issue now stirring the labor movement concerns only rival types of unions, and Mr. Lewis and his committee for industrial organization may have no wish to see it go further.

Question Seems Simple

The question of how unions may best be organized seems theoretically to be very simple: Should the workers unite according to their trade, like professional men, or by their industry as all having a common interest in the industry?

In Russia, for example, there are only 12 unions in the land, as was incidentally remarked in criticism by a speaker at the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor. Each of the 12 is alloted to a separate industry.

Here in America the development has been very dissimilar. Twenty-one standard unions for instance have grown up in the railroading alone. Distinct according to their specialties, they work as a unit for legislation, etc., through their association of railway labor executives.

Teamwork Not the Rule

Such teamwork within an industry, however, is not the rule, and in various quarters of labor some are wishing a keener co-operation among the trades. Where there is only one union in an industry, as the United Mine Workers of America it is termed an industrial union. There are not many of these. The much more numerous type of union is built on the particular craft in which a worker has been trained, and goes by the name of craft union. The union covering an entire industry enrolls both the skilled and unskilled. The craft union on the other hand is often a combination of only the skilled.

As the skilled are always more ready and able to organize than the unskilled, the American labor movement has come to its power principally by uniting the skilled. The American Federation of Labor is predominantly a partnership of trades.

Not Inherently Red

Inherently, there is no reason why a union of all the employees in an industry should be any more radical than a craft union which represents only a fraction. If each type of union concerned itself only with the improvement of wages, working conditions, etc., there would be no difference. The craft union has usually stuck to this goal, as the skilled employees have been typically content to organize and work for what may be said to be the business interests of the worker.

Since this point of view has prevailed in the A. F. of L., it has remained a business alliance in the sense indicated. The industrial union led by Mr. Lewis has also held to the same objects, departing a number of years ago to urge nationalization of the coal mines.

Where Reds Come In

However, the dream of "one big union" has ever enthralled radicals. This is where the Communists and Socialists come in. In the possibility of all the workers going out on strike together, the radicals see the means by which labor can shut down industry and take possession. By common action throughout industry, the theorists picture the workers as abolishing the private ownership of tools of production and setting up an economic government of labor.

So Communists, Socialists and I. W. W.s urge the industrial union. The tie-up they seek to make comes through Mr. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization.

Have Different Names

Among the radicals it is common to call the type of unions they favor "revolutionary unions." Foster, the Communist, has dubbed them "class unions." They have also been named "mass unions."

Analyzing the radical tactics for an economic régime, conservative labor chiefs comment that the radical labor program is a herding process, supposedly easier to manipulate from the top.

The history of this radical labor issue virtually begins with the first important Socialist Party in America. The main efforts of this party, it is recorded in a Socialist pamphlet, were bent "toward converting the trade and labor unions to Socialism and revolutionary unionism, and that endeavor failing, toward fighting and denouncing the existing union organization and attempting to create a union movement subsidiary to the party."

Birth of Socialists

The present Socialist Party sprang in a measure from a regrouping on the union question.

Recently, the party's national labor secretary, Paul Porter, writes that if the Lewis Committee succeeds in organizing strong industrial unions in the mass-production industries "one of the necessary conditions for the attainment of Socialism will have been realized."

"The establishment of this committee," he adds, "is a justification of the fight that Socialists have long made for industrial unionism."

Mr. Porter also believes that the committee's endeavors may make inevitable the formation of a "mass labor party."

After the Socialists in the nineties had begun demanding industrial unionism, the I. W. W. was fashioned independently in 1905 to carry the idea into immediate action.

I. W. W. an Industrial Union

The I. W. W. is itself an industrial union. Its historic preamble proclaims the class war, calls for the workers to take over the machinery of production, criticizes trade unions as inadequate, and concludes with the declaration, "by organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old."

The I. W. W. has had a discouraging struggle, and is not what it used to be. Still repeating its war cry, its official organ insists today, "the craft form of organization must be displaced by the One Big Union."

Zealots at general headquarters of the I. W. W. in Chicago, viewing the resurgence of industrial unionism, remark with a touch of regret:

Born 30 Years Too Soon

"The trouble with the I. W. W. is that it was born 30 years too soon."

Last, because last born, come the Communists to herald the industrial union. For a period they organized their own industrial unions. These were outside the American Federation of Labor. When the NRA encouraged labor to organize and started workers to swarm to the A. F. of L., the Communist Party changed its strategy. The Communists began dissolving their industrial unions, told their members to go into the A. F. of L., and like the Socialists increased "boring within" the conservative labor movement in the effort to guide it.

Lewis in Minority

The present majority in the A. F. of L. differs with Mr. Lewis. In fact it was after he had been beaten on industrial unionism in the last A. F. of L. convention that Mr. Lewis and seven other union presidents launched their committee to swing the A. F. of L. their way.

Their opponents have already hit back at the Communists' endeavor to capitalize on the Lewis undertaking. John P. Frey, president of the metal trades department of the A. F. of L. and secretary of its last resolutions committee, lately assailed the Communist promotion of industrial unionism within organized labor.

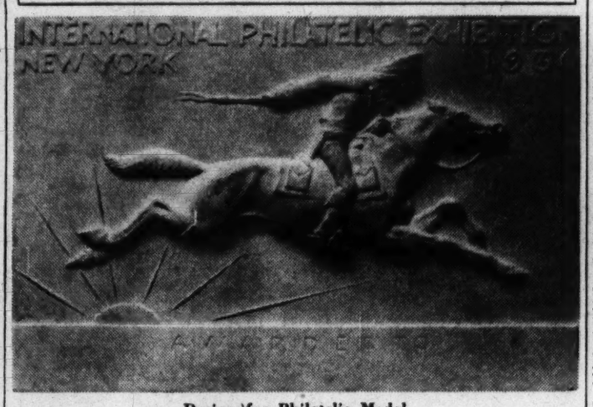
Not a Petty Quarrel

Division in the A. F. of L. is plainly not merely a little family quarrel or a tussle between John L. Lewis and William Green, the A. F. of L. president.

While personalities and labor politics may perhaps figure, and while renewed efforts to organize the mass production industries may follow, there are also possible consequences concerning labor's attitude toward national politics and government itself.

This, however, as veteran labor men see it, is probably not the purpose of Mr. Lewis nor of Charles Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, a craft organization, who is the most prominent associate of Mr. Lewis on the industrial union committee.

The Pony Express Rides Again



Design for Philatelic Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A Pony Express rider, speeding across the plains, the rising sun just behind him, is the design accepted for the prizze-winning medals of the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held here in May at the Grand Central Palace.

The designer is Mahonri MacIntosh Young, sculptor, and grandson of Brigham Young. The medals will be executed in bronze, silver, silver-gilt, and gold. For the Grand Award, a large placque using the same design will be made.

Mr. Young's work is on display at the Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, as well as in Europe.

G. O. P. Dramatizes What It Terms Dictatorship and Abuse of Relief

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—The "voices" of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson went out over the radio waves last night in the second broadcast of the dramatization, "Liberty at the Cross Roads," sponsored by the Republican National Committee.

The words of the three American presidents were utilized in a series of skits striking at what was labeled Democratic "dictatorship" and "political abuses" of relief.

In the first portion of the broadcast, originating here and transmitted by wire to Chicago where it was broadcast over Station WGN, Washington, is depicted receiving overtures from officers of his Colonial army to become king—"A dictator in this emergency," they declared.

Washington Scorned Crown

"There never was any man fit to set himself up as the dictator of a free people," replies Washington, quashing the proposal.

The actors and announcers then dramatized angry farmers opposing the Potato Control Act at Lambertville, N. J., with the scene ending on a questioning note struck by a "farmer:"

"Is this a free country—or is it a dictatorship?"

The first part of the broadcast concluded with Lincoln's "voice" intoning, ". . . that Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

In the second part of the broadcast administration of relief was the keynote.

No Politics in Relief

"There shall be no politics played with relief funds," says an announcer, "despite the efforts of many honest local administrators, centralized control has resulted in political abuses."

The scene then shifts to New Mexico, then to Coffeyville, Kan. These scenes purported to depict political administration of relief funds, and are announced as incidents which "actually happened in substance" and are supported by affidavits.

Votes Follow Jobs

The Coffeyville skit was intended to demonstrate that Democratic use of relief funds, creating employment for 2700 Montgomery County voters just before the fall elections in 1934, resulted in the defeat of Harold McGugin, Republican candidate for Congress.

Another skit, played by "the Stebbins boys of Bucksport Point," concluded with the words: "Did ye ever hear of anybody votin' agin' Santy Claus?"

The production closed on words ascribed to Woodrow Wilson:

"I do not want to live under a philanthropy. . . . I want only to have right and justice prevail so far as I am concerned. Give me right and justice, and I will undertake to take care of myself."

occupant of a cabin in the middle of the woods.

"People who live in penthouses high above the blare of city traffic, enjoy it from the same viewpoint as the farmer who tills the soil in the lowlands. But it certainly is not designed for a few hundred people whose curiosity leads them to be spectators at a broadcast.

"I believe that visitors at the studios should be banned on the basis that the artist, in trying to entertain the spectator, is likely to forget the much larger listening audience. Personally, during a broadcast, my attention is always focused on the man at the controls, and this would mean in most instances that my back would be to the audience. But I always face that control engineer. He's the best friend I have in the radio broadcast."

* * *

Shortwave Program

The following programs, in eastern standard time, are selected from the listings of world shortwave transmitters:

Sunday, Jan. 26

Boston—4:15 p. m.—Christian Science studio program. WIXAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).
Mexico City—6 p. m.—Miners and Sappers Band of the Mexican Army. XECR, 40.8m (7380kc).
Boston—5:15 p. m.—Celebrities Off Parade. WIXAL, 49.8m (6040kc).
London—6:30 p. m.—Windsor Castle. A descriptive commentary from the Norman Tower of Windsor Castle. GSD, 25.5m (11,750kc), GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
London—6:55 p. m.—Service from the West London Mission, Kingsway Hall. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—The Hasse Chamber Orchestra. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
Melbourne, Australia—7:40 p. m.—Musical program. VK3ME, 31.5m (9510kc).
London—10 p. m.—A Service From the Old Parish Church, Ayr (Church of Scotland). GSD, 25.5m (11,750kc), GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).

Monday, Jan. 27

Tokyo—4 p. m.—An hour's musical entertainment from Japan. JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m (10,740kc).
Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).
Berlin—6 p. m.—Concert of light music and "Experiences by Our Listeners." DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
Rome—6 p. m.—News bulletins in English; Royal Opera House, Rome: "Italiana in Algeria" (Rossini); talk, Senator Prof. Nicola Pende, Royal University, Rome. 2RO, 31.1m (9635kc).
Paris—6:15 p. m.—Concert relayed from Radio-Paris. FYA, 25.6m (11,720kc).
London—10 p. m.—"Bertie," or "Balham to the Bone." A burlesque. GSD, 25.5m (11,750kc), GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).

Tuesday, Jan. 28

Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).
London—6 p. m.—"Jack and Jill Go Up the Hill." GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc) or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Berlin—6 p. m.—Shortwave Amateur's Hour. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
Schenectady—6:45 p. m.—W. G. Gartner of General Electric Patent Department, on "Early Developments and Research in Schenectady." W2XAF, Schenectady, 31.4m (9550kc).
Boston—7:30 p. m.—The Stream of Knowledge—Dramatic Episodes in the History of Science: W1XAL, 49.6m (6040kc).
Paris—8 p. m.—News in English. FYA, 25.6m (11,720kc).
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Beethoven's Sonata "Pathetique." DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).

Wednesday, Jan. 29

Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).
London—6 p. m.—Some of London's most typical sounds by outstanding street musicians. These include barrel, pan pipes, cymbala and bagpipes. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Rome—6 p. m.—News bulletin in English; symphonic concert from Turin; Prof. A. de Masi in "The Illusions of the Napoleonic Block: a Great Failure"; Italian arias. 2RO, 31.1m (9635kc).
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).
Paris—6:15 p. m.—Concert relayed from Radio-Paris. FYA, 25.6m (11,720kc).
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"I love all ladies fair." New songs with some merry interludes. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).

Thursday, Jan. 30

Tokyo—4 p. m.—An hour's musical entertainment from Japan. JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m (10,740kc).
Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).
London—7:30 p. m.—Recital by Yehudi Menuhin, violinist. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Solutions to musical riddles. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
London—10 p. m.—Program of light music. GSD, 25.5m (11,750kc), GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).
Minneapolis—11:35 p. m. — Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor. W2XAF, Schenectady, 31.5m (9530kc).

Friday, Jan. 31

Boston—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." WIXAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).
London—6 pm—Mabel Constanduros and John Rorke in a "Buggins" episode. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
Rome—6 p. m.—News bulletin in English. Royal Opera House, Rome, "Cirano" (Franco Alfano); talk, speakers of the American hour and replies to letters of radio listeners. 2RO, 31.1m (9635kc).
Berlin—7 pm.—The German Olympic team. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
Paris—6 pm.—News in English. FYA, 25.6m (11,720kc).
Toronto—10:45 pm.—Canadian Press News bulletins. CJRO, 48.7m (6150kc), and CJRX, 25.6m (11,720kc), Winnipeg.

Saturday, Feb. 1

New York City—1:45 p. m.—Metropolitan Opera. Milton J. Cross, narrator. W2XAF, Schenectady, 31.4m (9550kc), and W2XAD, 19.5m (15,400kc).
Moscow—4 p. m.—Broadcast in English RW-59, 50m (6000 kc).
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—League of Nations—"Peace Discussions." HBL, 31.2m (9650kc).
London—7 p. m.—Two Plays: "The Land of Heart's Desire," by W. B. Yeats; "The Wooing of Julia Elizabeth." GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
London—10 p. m.—"Foreign Affairs." Sir Frederick Whyte, K. C. S. I., LL. D. GSD, 25.5m (11,750kc), GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).
Pittsburgh—Midnight—Messages to the Far North. W8XK, 48.8m (6140kc).

Radio Again Meets Emergency In Flashing a King's Passing

The announcements over the radio Monday evening of the passing of King George V of Great Britain found the radio networks in the United States prepared for this emergency. Shortly after Amos 'n' Andy had signed off at 7:15 p. m., the networks flashed the news. Immediately the National Broadcasting Company transferred control to London, where the roll of drums and the chiming of bells testified to the first solemnities of England for its departed King. This period lasted but a few minutes, when NBC shifted back to New York and resumed with a program of concert music of solemn character, concluding with "Nearer My God to Thee," which is supposed to have been King George's favorite hymn.

Oddly enough, and this is one for Mr. Ripley, it fell to an Englishman, Boake Carter, to give the first spoken obituary on the King in the United States. Mr. Carter departed from his usual custom of a varied news commentary on the Columbia network and devoted his entire period to a résumé of the King's career and the significance of the modern "Georgian" era. He closed with a discussion of Edward VIII and the possibilities of the coming "Edwardian" era which has its roots in the World War. A great commentary was Mr. Carter's and much appreciated by those fortunate enough to hear it.

* * *

Graham-less Ed Wynn

A Graham-less Ed Wynn is forecast to come back on the air over the Columbia network early in February. The program, a 30-minute period, is said to be sponsored by an automobile manufacturer. Lennie Hayton will conduct the orchestra.

"Graham-less" is, of course, stated advisedly. Graham McNamee is an NBC announcer and unless Ed Wynn can get him to transfer his allegiance from NBC to Columbia it looks as though Mr. Wynn would have to find a new "stooge," or "feeder." It is believed that Mr. Wynn could secure Mr. McNamee from the NBC Artists Bureau where his services are contractable like a number of other artists, speakers and musical groups.

It is recalled that when Eddie Cantor shifted from the National Broadcasting Company to Columbia he fumbled around for a feeder as good as "Jimmie" Wallington who was an NBC announcer. Eventually "Eddie" induced "Jimmie" to come under the Cantor banner so that the Cantor comedy flows smoothly aided by Mr. Wallington, whom Canter calls "one of the best 'stooges' in the business."

* * *

Record Ruling

A recording artist is entitled to royalty fees each time his records are played over the radio, a Philadelphia judge decided recently in barring local Station WDAS from putting recordings of Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians on the air. This is expected to have an important effect on the broadcasting of records over the radio.

Said the Philadelphia judge, "The unique and individual interpretation of musical compositions is important and increases the sale of recordings and compositions. Interpretations are creative since they add to the original composition."

On the basis of this ruling every orchestra leader who offers individual interpretations of popular selections is entitled to the same royalty privileges as Fred Waring. This seems to be reasonable and right.

Connoisseurs of jazz certainly know and esteem the differences in interpretation. The devotees of Duke Ellington's orchestra plump as loudly for this unit as do the connoisseurs of the Casa Loma Orchestra, Louis Armstrong or Red Nichols, argue about the respective merits of their favorites. And each new selection by these orchestras is eagerly awaited on its issuance. This is certainly of commercial value to these leaders and their bands.

* * *

Incessant playing of the recordings of any of these highly individual bands on the radio certainly seems to lessen the chances of selling these recordings. If radio stations are now compelled to pay for their recordings it may systematize the indiscriminate playing of records which is now the vogue on the radio.

* * *

Eye Versus the Ear

Whether or not to allow studio visitors has been a puzzling point for many radio performers. Programs of the noisy public type, such as the comedy acts, claim they need studio audience reactions for proper timing.

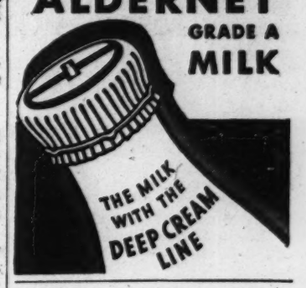
Most notable of the "no-visitor" programs is Amos 'n' Andy. Their principal problem is, of course, keeping their methods secret. They also employ so many "phantom" voices that the sight of two performers creating other characters besides themselves would cause rather a letdown to visitors. The Amos 'n' Andy programs must be considered one of these, which are better heard than seen.

Added to the list of "no visitor" programs is that of John Charles Thomas, noted baritone, heard every Wednesday at 10 p. m. Says Mr. Thomas, stating his reasons for barring studio visitors:

"Radio is the most intimate entertainment of them all, for it enters the home, offering entertainment designed for the individual rather than one selective group. It is meant for a lone traveler on a long journey, as well as for a solitary

Boggs & Buhl's
REMNANT
DAYS
Fri.—Jan. 24th
Sat.—Jan. 25th
"The Greatest Thing of its Kind in America"
Boggs & Buhl
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Free Bus Service—Free Parking

. . . all next week
FINAL CLEARANCE
Menihan Arch-Aid Shoes
$5.50
Blacks, Whites, Browns and Blues but, of course, there are not all sizes in every style; however there are plenty of styles to select from.
Staple Styles or High Shoes Not Included
"The Store of Unhurried Service"
RITTER and MORRISON
501 Liberty, at Stanwix
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALDERNEY
GRADE A MILK


FOR FREE PHONE SERVICE
PATERSON, HAWTHORNE, GLEN ROCK, RIDGEWOOD, HACKENSACK, ASK OPERATOR FOR WX 2090
SOLAR FUEL OIL COMPANY
Clean Burning Tydol Fuel Oil
Newark Plant Humboldt 2-6677
Phone Passaic 3-1480
165 River Drive
Delawanna, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
GOOD YEAR SERVICE STATION
PERRY'S
Tires and Tire Service
Auto Accessories
388 Central Ave. Tel. Orange 3-4441

Winter Is Here—So Are We to Serve You with
KOPPERS COKE
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
Blue Coal—Black Coal—Fuel Oil
Quality and Service unequaled
DAVID W. BALL CO.
31 Washington Place, East Orange, N. J.
Orange 3-3990

We Sell
Del. Lack. and Western Coal Co.
"blue coal"
Also Koppers Coke and Heating Oils
A. H. Holmes, Jr.
560 NORTH GROVE STREET
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
ORANGE 3-0420

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
FUEL
SUPERIOR ANTHRACITE COAL
SUPERIOR DOMESTIC COKE
SUPERIOR HEATING OILS
JOHN BLONDEL AND SON FUEL
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

HIGHLAND COAL CO., Inc.
Coal : : Fuel Oil
Koppers
Seaboard Coke
ORANGE 3-0119
456 SO. JEFFERSON STREET

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
AIELLO BROTHERS INCORPORATED
Confidence!
The purchase of food is a question of confidence. We have every faith in our source of supply and we value our reputation for fair dealing above all else.
Montclair 2-6464
533 Bloomfield Avenue

Business Trips
Plan your journeys with the aid of the Hotel and Travel advertisements in the Monitor. You can rely on them to direct you to desirable hotels and the best routes of travel.

NEWARK, N. J.
Men's Apparel of Highest Quality...
J&M Shoes
Cavanagh Hats
Distinctive Haberdashery
Custom Clothes
Lyndon E. Stoutenburgh
758 Broad Street

Since 1892, an outstanding institution in the communities which are The Oranges, offering up-to-date banking and trust facilities.
SAVINGS INVESTMENT AND TRUST CO.
EAST ORANGE ORANGE SOUTH ORANGE
Member Federal Reserve System
Member of F D I C

A Departmentized Laundry
All cleaning requirements of the entire family as well as the home are taken care of here, Laundering, Garment Cleaning, Rug Cleaning, Pillow Sanitizing, Mattress Renovating, Fur Storage and Cleaning.
BRUNSWICK LAUNDRY ESSEX COUNTY MITCHELL 2-0025
Jersey City, New Jersey *Journal Square 2-2000*

Back to Scott

THOUGH completely innocent of figures in my maturer age, in my youth I appear to have been something of a mathematician. Glancing over an old copy of "Waverley" the other day, I noticed on the fly-leaf, written in a childish hand that once was mine, the following abstruse calculations—"There are about 161,240 words in 'Waverley,' and on an average I have read 9484 of them daily."

This fly-leaf stirred old memories. It must be more than twenty years since I last looked into "Waverley," or, until very recently, into any other novel of Walter Scott's. My first introduction to Scott came about the age of nine, when I encountered in a series of works known as "Books for the Bairns" a simplified account of "Ivanhoe" which struck me as the product of an author whose other writings deserved sympathetic examination. With this idea in mind, I went down to the municipal library at Hillsborough, Sheffield, which is one of the few public libraries I know that is entirely surrounded by trees and lawns, just as though it were an Oxford College, and demanded a novel (any novel) by Scott. Even now I can remember my disenchantment when the librarian handed over to me a thick, squat, and most unappetizingly lengthy volume, called "The Fortunes of Nigel." It did not in the least resemble the gay, paper-backed "Books for the Bairns," and I don't think that, at the time, I got much beyond the opening paragraphs. Shortly afterwards, however, I returned to the fray; and, before a year was out, I had read all Scott's novels, including even "The Surgeon's Daughter" and "The Highland Widow."

* * *

BUT THAT EARLY and enthusiastic acquaintance has been followed by long years of neglect. Scott, it has been said, is a writer whom every grown-up person has read, and whom no grown-up person reads. Certainly it was so in my case, until last summer I took a holiday in Scotland. It was Scott who, a hundred years ago and more, made the Highlands of Scotland popular; and now the Highlands have made him a small return in sending back to him an otherwise lost reader.

It seems to me that Scott is most unjustly underrated. My Scottish journey interested me once again in Stevenson, especially in "Kidnapped," whose hero, David Balfour, tramped over part of the countryside which my car had adventurously traveled. Much of "Kidnapped" is fine stuff. That chapter in which the shipwrecked hero believes himself marooned on a small island off the coast of Mull is wonderfully vivid, and it contains two superbly written incidents—where David Balfour climbs by night up the old staircase which suddenly ends in a yawning gulf, illuminated by a flash of lightning at the moment when his foot was about to tread out into space, and again when David and Alan Breck take that amazing (and how unnecessary) leap across the river in Glencoe. I cannot off-hand recall any episode in Scott done with such a mastery of nervous and living prose; for, as Cambridge dons have shown, even his most exciting adventures, like that in which the beggar, Edie Ochiltree, and Sir Arthur Wardour, await the tide that inexorably cuts them off from safety, can be pulled to pieces by sticklers for stylistic accuracy. And yet, although narrative is the strong point of both Scott and Stevenson, there is really no serious comparison possible between the two writers. In characterization, in insight, in humor, in breadth of vision, in extent of range, in historical sense, in everything except the niceties of style, Scott is incomparably superior. Stevenson's stories are like a thin thread of silver, Scott's like a rich but confused tapestry.

* * *

MOST ESPECIALLY DOES it seem unjust to suppose that Scott is not an adult author. For the thing about him which, on re-reading, strikes me more forcibly than any other is, if I may make an Irish bull, his sympathy with causes for which he had no sympathy at all. He was a Cavalier and a Jacobite, yet, in an age that despised and vilified Cromwell, he saw some at least of the virtues of that astonishing man, and put them on permanent record in "Woodstock." And what author has written a finer exposition of the Covenanting spirit than is contained in "Old Mortality"? He was a man who reveled in the crash of battle-axes and the whistle of swords, but his picture of the pacific Quaker, Joshua Geddes, is one of the shining things in "Redgauntlet." There are few qualities more specifically adult than the capacity to see beyond one's own point of view into the attitudes of mind of other people, except perhaps the capacity to appreciate that attitude sympathetically. This is what Scott could do, and did. All around us today is evidence that, in this, Sir Walter Scott was far more adult than most of the contemporaries of his critics who occupy high places!

HAROLD HOBSON

Indian Setting

THE life of town dwellers is everywhere very different from life in the depths of the country, and until quite recent years the majority of the villages of India were so completely out of touch with the towns that they were unaffected by any influence radiating from them. This is easy to understand when one reflects how few and far between are the towns, and how vast is the number of villages all over the Indian countryside. Life in them has continued much the same from year's end to year's end, but the last few years have brought signs of change. The motor-lorry has now made accessible hundreds of villages which are still miles from a railway station. Pressure on the land has driven some of the peasants into industry in the towns, and they have come home again with tales of their experiences. . . .

An Indian village is very different in appearance from a village in England. There are no picturesque cottages, no charming cottage gardens. All over Upper India the village consists of a compact group of small dwellings built of mud, generally thatched or tiled (or, in these days, only too often roofed with corrugated iron), huddled together as closely as possible, and separated by narrow mud lanes. If there is no temple there is sure to be at least a small godling, probably smeared with red paint. The cultivators or ryots all live together in the village and go out every day to their work in the surrounding fields. You do not as a rule find scattered homesteads, except in Bengal and in parts of the south, where the walls of the dwellings are often of bamboo matting instead of mud. The better-class houses are built of brick or stone. Many villages are miles away, not only from a railway, but even from a metalled road, and only the track of a bullock-cart between the fields indicates how they may be reached. Should a stranger follow it, he will be greeted by the barking of the village dogs and a crowd of excited, black-eyed, scantily clad children who will soon gather to watch him. . . .

Except in Madras and Bengal, the dress of the country-folk is much gayer than that in the towns, and the brightly coloured turbans and coats of the men, and the red and purple saris of the women, light up the drabness of the village and the countryside.—LADY HARTOG, in "Living India." (London: Blackie & Son.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago	Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Miami	1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City	405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Building
London	1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Courtesy of the Grace Horne Galleries, Boston to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GRAND'MÈRE: *An Oil Painting by Martha Crocker*

MISS Martha Crocker, during five years of travel and study in Europe, discovered in Dordogne, one of the southern provinces of France, this interesting old peasant woman. "Grand'mère," as she was called by her neighbors, did not have much time for posing; for she did all the work of the household and most of that in the large vegetable garden behind the house.

Miss Crocker, however, is an artist with a great love of human nature. So she was more pleased than annoyed, when, promptly at four o'clock, the hens and chickens came into the kitchen to claim their afternoon meal; and the old peasant would rise and with a smile take a full measure of corn, go out into the yard and feed the poultry as they came flying from all directions. The artist enjoyed, too, the fête days when the whole family ate at the table drawn out into the open, and where "Grand'mère" was always the center and life of the group; for, in spite of her toilsome days, her expression had the brightness and happiness of youth.

In the portrait she is seen wearing the *coiffe* peculiar to Dordogne, a black kerchief tied tightly about her head. The dress also is black, bringing into relief the parchment quality of the skin. "Grand'mère" is sitting in her kitchen against the gray plastered wall; but warm red notes are introduced near the fireplace, among the kitchen utensils, in the knitting and tablecloth.

Miss Crocker paints with a sure brush. To her knowledge of drawing and painting, she adds a real feeling for portraiture. In its very simplicity, her work breathes a quiet beauty and ardour. Her painting is done in broad strokes with delightful, harmonious color and a cheerful spontaneity.

Miss Crocker has held several "one-woman exhibitions" in her native city of Boston, Massachusetts. Another such exhibition is in preparation for this winter, when she will show her pictures of Brittany, Normandy, Spain and the Balearic Isles with the many interesting portraits of the various types of these countries among whose people she has lived and made friends.

John Cabot Prepares for Adventure

FOUNTAINS of youth, towered cities paved with gold, ever-receding promises of fabulous wealth were not the only will-o'-the-wisps leading men on and on in the wake of Christopher Columbus. And never could be, as long as that short passage to China, to India, to lands of the East tantalized nations and kings and thrifty traders with the hope of its discovery.

Who could blame them? Surely any ruler who had heard of the glory and power of the Great Khan's realm, far, far off under the eastern sun, would want to cut the distance between himself and that emperor's land of spices, of fruits, of jewels, of silks and velvets heavy with gold and silver threads. So would crafty merchants who for many years had heard and had drunk in greedily every detail of the Great Khan's caravans and ships putting in and out from his great center of trade.

If kings and traders had been all who heard, who knows how long a time might have passed before the possibilities of shorter, easier trade routes than those already existing would have been thought possible? Fortunately, these men were not all who heard.

To begin with, there was Christopher Columbus, living all his young life in Genoa—in Genoa, the very city where Marco Polo, while a prisoner of war, had set down, for all time and all men to read, his magnificent tales of the great Kubla Khan. To be sure, Polo's forced visit to Genoa had been two hundred years before the ships of Columbus set out to prove that by sailing west the East could be found. But what are two hundred years to the life of such blood-stirring adventures as those of Polo?

Certainly nothing when it came to the desire of kings to share in such riches and power as those tales claimed for the "Great Khan." So it was that even while Columbus was bringing back gold and fruits and strange dark-skinned natives from his West Indies, even while Pizarro, Cortez, Leon, Soto, and Coronado were following their trails to the rainbow's end, the one dream most cherished by the great rulers of Europe was the dream of finding that easier route to the land of the Khan.

Now, fortunately, for that dream, Christopher Columbus was not the only Genoese who believed that the world was round and that therefore if one sailed west far enough he would in the end come to the East. Among those who held that very same belief was Caboto, a Genoese sailor, who later in life moved on to Venice where that city's records state he became a citizen in 1476. If he had not heard in Genoa of Marco Polo's travels, he certainly heard of them in Venice. For Venice was the home of not only Marco Polo but of all the Polos, generations of them, and all of them traveling tradesmen threading their way north and east to far-away markets.

Most certainly, whatever the reason, this Caboto planned early to travel. To that end he studied cosmography and spent much time in the practice of navigation. He not only planned and studied but also traveled—traveled on as far as Arabia where he saw many caravans of camels laden with sweet-smelling spices, fruits, and rich glowing tapestries from the East. No, he had no chance, even if he had wished, to forget the glowing stories of Marco Polo. And he apparently never gave up thinking continuously of how he—Caboto, himself—might find that long-wished-for shorter route to the very heart of these eastern markets.

Then, for some reason—one wonders what it could have been—he left Venice with all its glamorous incoming ships from northern seas and traveled to England. There, around 1484, he, his wife, and three sons took up their home in Bristol, England's busiest seaport, particularly for the fishing trade from northern seas. There he became known as John Cabot, a navigator whose knowledge of seacraft was much respected and sought. And it was there in Bristol that he probably heard of that Italian sailor, Genoese born, like himself, one Christopher Columbus, who had sailed away toward the setting sun and had come safely back with tales that made even those of Marco Polo grow a bit pale. Of course, John Cabot believed, as did most others of his day, that the land Columbus had found was none other than some outlying island along the coast of China; along the very coast where the ships of Kubla Khan put out and in.—ESSE V. HATHAWAY, in "Romance of the American Map." (New York: Whittlesey House.)

Story in Silver

THERE was a winter when I walked
alone along a silver wood:
white-lidded leaned the rooted rock,
and frail as frost the birches stood.

Low-burdened sloped the hemlock boughs;
and smooth the crystal path lay under
until a stray wind came to browse
and snow slipped down with muted thunder.

The weeds, whose rusty tops pushed up
above cool drifts, swayed glazed as glass;
the far sky gleamed like a porcelain cup,
but a frozen cloud hid the crumpled grass.

The winter-fallen stars were piled
on every slope and every meadow;
the world stretched silver; mile on mile,
and the icy boughs of pussywillow

clinked brittle music in the wind—
And then I saw what I would keep
when winter had been left behind
and earth awoke from her glittering sleep—

a squirrel with curved-up silver tail,
a silvered partridge peering out
from a smothered thicket, the delicate trail
of a chickadee;—and turning about,

behind me I glimpsed a silver fawn
with eyes dark, lovely, unamazed,
with pussywillow ears—*then gone!*
It vanished into the sifting haze

of scattering snow from shouldered branches—
There was a winter when I stood
beneath soft-startling avalanches
of beauty in a silver wood.

FRANCES FROST

Unselfed Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONG ago a wise and understanding king prayed, "Let these my words . . . be nigh unto the Lord our God day and night, that he maintain the cause of his servant, and the cause of his people Israel at all times, as the matter shall require" (I Kings 8:59). Words of precious import! Not only did Solomon clearly discern God's power and wisdom to ensure his own welfare but that of Israel as well. He realized that prayer, communion with God, must in its true meaning and by its very nature be unselfish.

Centuries later, at the close of his sublime career, the master Christian, Christ Jesus, affirmed in even more comprehensive manner, "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word." In this, his prayer for all mankind, he left no doubt that universal and selfless prayer was and is a vital requisite if the heart of humanity is to be reached and its difficulties healed. Throughout his earthly mission, every act and deed was motivated by selfless prayer and the united bond of "Our Father." The feeding of the five thousand in the desert place, the healing of the ten lepers and the throngs in the places to which he journeyed, gave ample proof of the all-inclusiveness of his prayer and redemptive work.

Now, as perhaps never before, the world at large needs this same selfless prayer that its problems, both individual and collective, may be solved. When aggression and pride of power would seem to dominate and rule the affairs of nations as well as of men, and "wars and rumours of wars" instill their subtle suggestions, then it is that prayer affirming God's ability and power to heal not alone the individual's problem, but that of nations as well, brings blessing, healing, and solution beyond all expectation.

Today, as the result of the consecrated life and works of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, many are learning to pray in this broader way the "true prayer" which, Mrs. Eddy says, "is not asking God for love; it is learning to love, and to include all mankind in one affection" (No and Yes, p. 39). With hearts overflowing with gratitude, many can testify to the far-reaching and glorious proofs such prayer brings to human experience.

Recently a student of Christian Science had an experience which proved that the help and protection which selfless prayer affords is safety to others as well as to oneself. One wintry night, as she was homeward bound through a misting rain which froze as rapidly as it fell on pavements and car windows, a confident realization of God's presence and power to protect gave her a clearer understanding of the Psalmist's declaration (Psalms 121:8): "The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for evermore." Suddenly it came to her that His ever-present love was available for all those out this night under these difficult conditions, for true prayer is never selfishly exclusive; rather does it include all mankind. Gratitude for a safe trip home was even more joyfully acknowledged when an item in the daily paper the next morning placed more than usual stress on the fact that although driving conditions the night before had been hazardous, due apparently to good judgment and care on the part of motorists, practically no mishaps were reported.

After this experience, Mrs. Eddy's words on page 290 of "Miscellaneous Writings" had for the student an enlarged meaning: "When thought dwells in God,—and it should not, to our consciousness, dwell elsewhere,—one must benefit those who hold a place in one's memory, whether it be friend or foe, and each share the benefit of that radiation. This individual blessedness and blessing comes not so much from individual as from universal love. It emits light because it reflects; and all who are receptive share this equally." These words written by Mrs. Eddy, from the richness of her life, wherein healing and saving prayer was paramount, have encouraged others, and proved a beacon light to point the way in following her example.

Christian Scientists all over the world are increasingly grateful for Mrs. Eddy's loving admonition and her remarkable foresight in giving for their inspiration and counsel the Daily Prayer in the Manual of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts (Art. VIII, Sect. 4), "It shall be the duty of every member of this Church to pray each day: 'Thy kingdom come;' let the reign of divine Truth, Life, and Love be established in me, and rule out of me all sin; and may Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!"

May we all be obedient to this admonition. Then we shall confidently expect to see God's love, His wisdom and omnipotence, manifested more and more in the minutiæ of everyday affairs, individual, national, and international. Unselfed prayer brings this blessed reward!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La Prière dépourvue d'Égoïsme

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AU TEMPS jadis, un roi sage et intelligent fit cette prière: "Que mes paroles, par lesquelles j'ai fait supplication à l'Eternel, soient présentes devant l'Eternel, notre Dieu, jour et nuit, afin qu'il maintienne le droit de son serviteur, et le droit de son peuple d'Israël, selon qu'il en aura besoin chaque jour" (I Rois 8:59). Vœu dont la portée nous est précieuse! Car Salomon discernait clairement la puissance et la sagesse de Dieu, qui pouvait prendre soin des Israélites ainsi que du roi lui-même. En outre, il se rendait compte que la prière véritable, la communion avec Dieu, doit par sa nature être sans égoïsme.

Bien des siècles plus tard, vers la fin de sa carrière sublime, le Chrétien par excellence—le Christ Jésus—déclara d'une manière encore plus compréhensive: "Ce n'est pas seulement pour eux que je prie, mais aussi pour ceux qui croiront en moi par leur parole." Priant ainsi pour le genre humain tout entier, le Maître indiquait à coup sûr que la prière universelle et désintéressée représente une nécessité vitale si l'on veut toucher le cœur de l'humanité et guérir ses peines. Pendant la mission terrestre de Jésus, tous ses actes avaient pour mobile la prière désintéressée et l'indissoluble lien qu'expriment ces paroles: "Notre Père." Il nourrit cinq mille hommes dans un lieu désert, il guérit les dix lépreux et des foules d'autres personnes qui se présentaient à lui de place en place; et ces faits prouvent amplement que sa prière et son œuvre rédemptrice embrassaient toute l'humanité.

Maintenant plus que jamais peut-être, le monde en général a besoin de la prière désintéressée pour résoudre ses problèmes, tant individuels que collectifs. Lorsque l'agression et l'orgueil du pouvoir semblent dominer dans les questions nationales et dans la conduite des mortels, lorsque les "guerres" et les "bruits de guerre" insinuent leurs suggestions subtiles—c'est le moment d'affirmer avec prière que Dieu peut guérir non seulement les maux individuels, mais les problèmes des nations; et cette prière apportera, au-delà de toute espérance, une solution bienfaisante accompagnée de guérison.

Aujourd'hui, grâce à la vie et aux labeurs sanctifiés de Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, beaucoup apprennent à prier, avec une ampleur nouvelle, la "vraie prière" dont Mrs. Eddy déclare qu'elle "ne consiste pas à demander l'amour à Dieu, mais à apprendre à aimer et à inclure dans une même affection tout le genre humain" (*Non et Oui*, p. 39). Le cœur débordant de reconnaissance, une foule de disciples peuvent attester que cette prière apporte aux humains des preuves magnifiques et d'une vaste portée.

Une Scientiste Chrétienne eut récemment la preuve que l'aide et la protection dues à la prière sans égoïsme sont une source de sécurité non seulement pour soi-même, mais pour autrui. Un soir d'hiver, à l'heure où elle reprit le chemin de la maison, il tombait une bruine qui se congelait immédiatement sur l'asphalte ou sur les vitres des automobiles; mais la voyageuse put réaliser sans réserve la présence de Dieu et Son pouvoir protecteur, et comprendre plus clairement cette déclaration du Psalmiste (Psaume 121:8): "L'Eternel veillera sur ton départ comme sur ton arrivée, dès maintenant et à toujours." Soudain elle se rendit compte que tous ceux qui circulaient ce soir-là dans des conditions exceptionnellement difficiles pouvaient avoir recours à Dieu, à Son amour omniprésent; car la vraie prière, loin d'être égoïste ou exclusive, embrasse le genre humain tout entier. Elle arriva chez elle sans encombre et en fut très reconnaissante, mais sa joie fut plus grande encore lorsqu'elle lut le lendemain dans son journal que malgré le dangereux état des routes, il n'était arrivé ce soir-là aucun accident grave; le quotidien, qui trouvait la chose remarquable, l'attribuait à la prudence et au discernement des automobilistes.

Grâce à cette expérience, la Scientiste Chrétienne put mieux saisir la vaste portée d'un passage écrit par Mrs. Eddy à la page 290 de *Miscellaneous Writings:* "Lorsque la pensée demeure en Dieu,—et consciemment, elle ne devrait pas demeurer ailleurs,—nous devons faire du bien à ceux qui occupent une place dans notre mémoire, qu'il s'agisse d'un ami ou d'un ennemi, et tous ont leur part de cette irradiation. Cette bénédiction individuelle reçue et transmise ne provient pas autant de l'amour individuel que de l'amour universel: elle émet de la lumière parce qu'elle reflète la lumière; et tous ceux qui sont réceptifs y ont part également." Pour écrire ces paroles, Mrs. Eddy puisa dans les trésors de sa vie, où la prière qui sauve et guérit occupait la première place; elles ont encouragé bien des disciples et ont servi de phare à ceux qui désiraient suivre son exemple.

Dans le monde entier, les Scientistes Chrétiens sont toujours plus reconnaissants envers Mrs. Eddy; ils apprécient ses exhortations pleines d'amour et le discernement remarquable qui l'a conduite à donner la Prière Quotidienne contenue dans le *Manuel de L'Eglise Mère*, La Première Eglise du Christ, Scientiste, à Boston, Massachusetts. Voici ces lignes, où ils trouvent l'inspiration et de sages directions (*Manuel*, Art. VIII, Sect. 4): "Il sera du devoir de chaque membre de cette Eglise de prier chaque jour: 'Que Ton règne vienne;' que le règne de la Vérité, de la Vie et de l'Amour divins soit établi en moi, et éloigne de moi tout péché; et puisse Ta Parole enrichir les affections de toute l'humanité et les gouverner!"

Puissions-nous tous obéir à cette exhortation! Dans ce cas, nous nous attendrons en toute confiance à voir se manifester de plus en plus l'amour de Dieu, Sa sagesse, Son omnipotence, aussi bien dans les détails de la vie journalière que dans les problèmes individuels, nationaux et internationaux. La prière sans égoïsme apporte cette récompense bénie.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Those Tree Angles

THE fiercest wind that ever blew upon the earth, could not take the angles out of the bough of a tree an inch thick. The whole bough bends together, retaining its elbow and angles, and natural form, but affected throughout with curvature in each of its parts and joints. The part of it which was before perpendicular being bent aside, and that which was before sloping, being bent into still greater inclination, the angle at which the two parts meet remains the same; or if the strain be put in the opposite direction, the bough will break long before it loses its angle. You will find it difficult to bend the angles out of the youngest sapling, if they be marked; and absolutely impossible, with a strong bough. You may break it, but you will not destroy its angles. And if you watch a tree in the wildest storm, you will find that, though all of its boughs are bending, none lose their character. —From "Trees," by JOHN RUSKIN.

Prelude

SLOWLY the great hills darken
With fading sunset light,
And the violins of the dusk begin
The prelude to the night.

The hill wind tries the organ stops
Of tall pines on the hill;
A far brook tunes his flute of dreams
With silver scale and trill.

The valley river tests his harp
Where shallows break in song;
And golden notes go shimmering
Where evening shadows throng.

Then blending violins and harp
Join with the wild brook's flute,
The pine's high organ fills the night—
And the listening hills are mute.

Softly the great hills darken
To rose and amethyst;
And then a thrush is singing—
The evening's soloist!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth	$3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols	12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Flemish or Chinese Art Show and Pouff! a Coiffure

Fashions—Foods — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Coiffures Mirror Events

Influenced by Art Shows and News, as Well as by Hats

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor
New York

COIFFURES, like hats, express today certain influences which emanate from events. For instance, an exhibition of Chinese art is being held in London and one finds in many coiffures the sleek lines, the upward movement, the exposed forehead, ears and nape that Chinese ladies affect. In France, Flemish art is on display and this, too, contributes to the dressing of hair a feeling of smooth areas contrasted with heavy masses. But whereas in the old sculptures and paintings the masses are braids and coils of long hair, with us they are thickly clustered curls and rope-like puffs of short hair, arranged in what might almost be called patterns, for they are laid in ordered motifs, sometimes across the back of the head, sometimes on the crown or they may form fillets or wreaths.

For evening particularly the coiffure tends to climb and to extend itself somewhat higher than the head, giving this a pointed appearance which is usually becoming. But as can be seen by studying our illustrations no one type of silhouette forces itself on all faces. Very interesting is that one of Guro's designs which leaves the top of the head as flat as a skull cap and builds around this a wreath composed of curls and coils. Although this arrangement is particularly designed for wear with a small hat, it is equally attractive on occasions when no hat is worn.

Indeed this double problem of covered and uncovered heads is always with the hairdresser, whose services are not drafted so often that the style of his arrangements can be suitable only to one type of costume and one kind of occasion. They must be adapted to uses all around the clock, modified a trifle, perhaps, by milady herself, wielding a comb in front of her own dressing table.

Influence of Hats

And so we find that hats control coiffures, except perhaps those that are worn on superlative occasions. Seldom has so much hair been exposed under hats as is now the case. Hats with very shallow crowns usually sit high on the head and despite broad brims need, as it were, elaborate pedestals. Hats with open crowns also give importance to the coiffure and berets with narrow sides and forward movement leave the hair lavishly exposed over the ears and at the back. The new snood bandeau expresses the same deference for hair, which it leaves uncovered from the back of the hat almost to the nape. Only on the forehead does hair seem unwanted. The brow remains high and bare, even under the off-face line, which, it would seem, might seek the compensation of bangs. But no, only a diminutive puff or widow's peak or feathered tip peeps below the high front contour of the hat.

The back of the head comes in for some interesting treatments, for it is by no means always a mass of curls. Sometimes a thick strand of hair is drawn horizontally from right to left across the base of the skull, richly waved and it ends at the left fanned out in some interesting manner.

Although bangs are not much seen under off-the-face hats they do occur, particularly in the evenings, when they may take the form of elongated rows of curls or puffs extending from the crown down on the forehead.

Parts and Patterns

For the hairdresser there is no sorrow in partings! The more the merrier! Of course it is by their means that all these patterned effects are achieved. Their lines of cleavage, however, are usually concealed by the curled masses. Thinning and tapering of the bob are the basis for good head-molding.

Individual faces present special problems. For instance, a face with heavy jaws needs an extended forehead line to balance it and throw it into the background. A longer bob is usually advocated for large features so that it is possible to build out the area of the coiffure, thereby diminishing their prominence. Mature faces and grey or white hair are often better suited by marcels than by finger waves. The closely-set, climbing undulations have a certain formality and their effect is to express the satisfaction of the wearer with what the years have brought, which is far more dignified than to attempt to deny them in favor of youth.

In summing up the present trends one becomes aware of certain constant factors, such as contrasting areas of smooth and curled hair; an upward motion; and cleanly exposed forehead, ears and nape.

The Coiffure at Left Stresses a Lovely Forehead, for the Hair Is Swept Softly, Yet Smoothly, Back From It, the Ringlets Confined to the Side and Back. The One at Upper Right, Built Up and Out Beyond the Lines of the Head While Yet Conforming to Its Shape, Suggests a Headdress. Rows of Ringlets Are Topped by Curls, and the Whole Arrangement Is Swept Up Clean From the Neck to a High Point. The Third Coiffure Has a Caplike Form. The Top of the Head Is Left Flat Without Wave or Ripple, but Lateral Waves Over the Ears Sweep Into Parallel Curls at the Back, Creating a Rich Frame for the Right and Left Profiles and for the Nape of the Neck. All by Guro

Minding Our Own Business

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHEN the question of jury service for women came up in the New York legislature some years ago most of the Zonta Clubs of New York, according to Helen Rodgers of Buffalo, gave it no consideration and regarded it as outside their province, although later many clubs supported the bill. A bill in the New York legislature ousting married women from civil service was protested by the Buffalo club but a few members questioned whether Zonta had any right to act on such a matter." I am quoting Bertha L. MacGregor, chairman of the Status of Women Committee of Zonta International; but the point made is not necessarily concerned with women on juries, with married women in civil service, or even with Zonta Clubs. I feel, as does Mrs. MacGregor, that the two examples indicate a situation that we women might do well to recognize and improve. For we can all be more alert concerning the welfare of women as a whole, and can be sure that what seems to better the situation for women anywhere is essentially and individually our province, to note, be informed about, and where deemed wise, to support. This is, to my mind, a way in which we should be minding our own business.

Zonta's answer to these questions was given at its Chicago convention last November, with the formation of a Status of Women Committee, to lead Zonta Clubs everywhere in a serious study of ways to improve the economic, legal, political and professional status of women.

I feel that many of us, faced with the legal-sounding term "status of women" shy away from it as something too technical and dry with which to concern ourselves. But we cannot forever ignore the implications and results of the subject. Perhaps it will seem less imposing if we take it as simply one way of replying to the query, "Am I my brother's keeper?" We all know the answer to that.

* * *

Let us ask ourselves, then, how much effort we make to know the conditions under which women in industry are working in our locality. What do we know about the minimum wage laws and hours of work for women in our state and what do we think about such laws. Do they protect the women or do they protect the men against women getting the jobs? Do they keep wages down or keep them up? Let us ask ourselves, also, what stand we take individually, and why, on married women holding jobs. If there are laws in our state dealing with this matter, do we know what they are and have we done anything about them?

"Personally I feel that economic problems and conditions affecting women's opportunities for engaging in business and the professions are more important than the right of jury service and some other legislative and political activities with which women have coneerned themselves for years," Mrs. MacGregor has said. Do we of the United States know what the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor is doing? A card to the bureau will bring the monthly news letter to your club. Do we knew what such organizations as the Young Women's Christian Association and the city settlements are doing for women and girls, and how we can help?

Some of you, in twos and threes, from now until spring, may enjoy giving yourselves a reading and discussion course that will deepen your background of the history and progress of women. Woman's story down the years is rich in challenge and in beauty. I have just finished poring over Winifred Holtby's "Women," reviewed on the Editorial Page July 23, 1935 (published by John Lane, The Bodley Head, Ltd., London, and by Longmans, Green, and Co., New York.) Mary Beard's "On Understanding Women" (also Longmans, Green and Co.) is a historical study from earliest times, and contains a fine bibliography which will give you material for your entire course. "Angels and Amazons" by Inez Haynes Irwin (published by Doubleday Doran) is a history of 100 years of American women. "Women of the Twentieth Century" by Sophonisbe Brechinridge (McGraw Hill Book Company) is a study of their political, social and economic activities. There is a recent book which contains some fine analyses of the problems of the independent woman, her business, social and family relationships, although you may not care for all of it. It is "Women on Their Own" by Olga Knopf, an M. D., (published by Little Brown and Company).

And don't forget to add some of the rich warm biographies and autobiographies of such women as Jane Addams, Anna Howard Shaw, Susan B. Anthony, Alice Freeman Palmer, Mary Lyon, Add, too, such books as "A Daughter of the Samurai," by Sugimoto; and fiction like "A Lantern in Her Hand," by Aldrich.

* * *

It is not easy suddenly to become interested in discriminatory laws, jury service, and other technical-sounding phases of the "status of women." But it is easy and glorious, with the help of a few good books, to fall in love with the grand women who have lived deeply for all of us; and to become on our part more awake to help all girls and women toward richer and fuller living.

Mildred Taylor

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Fish or Onion Odor

I have found that fish or onion odor can be removed from utensils and dishes by adding a teaspoon of baking soda to the dish water.

Individual Gelatines

Gelatine in individual form can be handled easier if a muffin pan is used instead of small molds. The pan can be placed in a refrigerator without danger of overturning and much time is saved.

(Mrs.) H. M. C., Illinois

In the Scouring Tray

We keep a large cork in the scouring tray to rub the cleanser on the knives. This keeps our hands and the dish cloth clean.

Grandmother's Method

My grandmother taught me to save the leftover liquor from canned fruit or sweet pickles to put into a special vinegar jug for use in preparing salad dressings. The flavor of vinegar is much improved by the sweet juices and spices.

No Extra Dishes

I save my old double boiler tops. I find them invaluable in making custards, one for heating the milk and the other to beat the eggs in. Pour the hot milk over the beaten eggs, and return to the fire without an extra bowl to clean.

(Mrs.) M. A. H., California.

This LION HEAD TRADE MARK..

is your safe guide to 424 foods of purity, cleanliness, flavor and good quality. Always reasonably priced.

MONARCH FINER FOODS

Sold by 50,000 Independent Grocers

Flower Leis at Honolulu

But Annie at Her Lei Stand Cares Most to See America

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN we came out of the covered Aloha Docks into the sun-drenched street in Honolulu, the cries of the lei venders filled the air. "Wear Honolulu leis, two for a quarter!" Large women, small women, in mother hubbards, crowded about us. They varied in color from black to tan, each outstretched arm hanging full of flower leis. Some were flowers we knew, but more were strange to northern eyes. Some combined white with blue, others red with white; orange flowers might be twined with shiny green leaves. The air was full of the scent of flowers. Of course we bought some, few tourists can resist them!

At last the bustling crowd off the ship scattered, decked festively with the leis, as the fragrant burden on the womens' arms lightened. The lei venders dispose of their remaining leis in big baskets spreading a damp cloth over the top. Across the street is a small park and here they go to make more leis sitting in the shade of a cluster of palm trees.

Many of the women pause before a refreshment wagon which is drawn up at the curb. A big block of ice is the center of attraction here flanked by bottles of bright colored syrups labeled "Hula Girl Strawberry" and "Hula Girl Raspberry." Into a pasteboard cornucopia the Japanese woman places a scoop of shaved ice. This is followed by a dash of the Hula Girl syrup turning the ice to a deep crimson. Then a straw is thrust into the top. She sells them as fast as she can make them!

Like all tourists our destination is Waikiki Beach, three miles out of town. We were pursued by taxis, open cars with Japanese chauffeurs. They follow us along the curb urging us to get in. We climb into one and are off for Waikiki.

We pass through busy city thoroughfares, then on out through narrow streets crowded with small shops of every description in charge of Japanese merchants. Fruit shops are everywhere. Big bunches of golden bananas hang from the ceilings and sell for five cents a dozen! Pineapples are piled on tables labeled 10 cents apiece. There are piles of coconuts, papayas, avocadoes. The narrow sidewalks are full of Japanese, some in native costume, but more are dressed in the occidental manner.

But almost all are wearing the Japanese clogs, which are cool and comfortable.

We near the beach. Out here are the huge hotels. We find the beach at Waikiki crowded with gay striped beach umbrellas, and many people basking in the sunshine acquiring that sun tan so fashionable just now. And out here we find Annie's Lei Stand.

And Annie's Lei Stand

Annie is a large, dark-skinned woman. A few leis hang suspended from the low roof of the stand, where the gentle trade winds waft their perfume to the passers-by. There are more leis in the old ice box, which is the only other piece of furniture in the stand, except for the chair on which Annie is sitting. A big basket of pink carnations stands beside her chair. We watch her plump hand draw a feathery pink carnation across the wire and down the cord and give it a deft pat to fit the bloom against the others on the string.

The air is heavy with the scent of white gardenias. Two leis of these flowers are hanging from the roof.

"How much are the gardenia leis?" we ask Annie.

"Fifty cents apiece," Annie replies, and goes on with her stringing. It is apparently of no moment whether we buy or not.

Abundance Exciting

When I remember the one or two gardenias I have had at different times, this abundance is exciting! I count the gardenias on the lei. There are 20! Annie takes my enthusiastic ejaculations calmly. She has heard the same many times before, probably. We buy two leis of gardenias.

"Where do you get all these lovely flowers, Annie?" I ask.

"My sisters and brothers go out to the hedges in the evenings and fill the baskets." It all seems to be very matter of fact with Annie. She seems a little bored with it all.

"These gardenias, too?" I ask.

Annie nods. "They grow on hedges and bloom almost all year. Are you from the United States?" she asks.

We answer that we are.

"That is where I want to go! "Annie displays her first sign of interest. "My brother went to California two years ago and he says it is wonderful. He brought me a Spanish shawl when he returned."

Remembering the warm days and the tropic nights I ask, "When do you wear your shawl, Annie?"

"I wore it when I marched in the parade on King Kamehameha Day on June tenth. All the lei makers march on that day. I did not wear any leis, but just the Spanish shawl wrapped about me. Everyone admired it. There were no leis with flowers as beautiful as the ones embroidered on my shawl!" She announced impressively.

Every day we stop for a lei or two at Annie's stand, and when we left Annie draped one of her newest and freshest leis around my neck. "Aloha," she said, that beautiful word that means so much.

For the Departing Boat

As we near the dock we see the sidewalk lined with the bright hued Mother Hubbards of the lei vendors. Their arms are hanging thick with freshly made leis for the passengers of the departing boat. Through the big doorways we can hear the band playing "The Song of the Islands," assisted by the quartet of three men and one woman. There is a great bustle around the docks. Big baskets of fruit and flowers are being put on board. Passengers and friends come down to see them off. Some of the departing visitors to Honolulu have so many leis hanging about their necks they have to remove their hats!

The whistle blows and people begin going ashore. The lei-decked passengers line up at the railing and paper streamers of every color fly back and forth until the ship seems to be held to the dock by a rainbow!

We hear the strains of Aleha and the quartet breaks into the words of this lovely song as the ship draws away from dock. At last the passengers begin dropping the leis into the water, for the saying is that you will surely return to the Island if your lei floats ashore.

Some of the leis are turned over to the Chinese stewards who place them in the ice boxes. As the ship nears Vancouver the leis are brought out apparently just as fresh as ever, and we are struck anew by their beauty. Their exotic fragrance fills the northern air and northern faces on shore light up when they see the leis from Honolulu.

ELOISE RICHARDS

Two Rice Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When cooking rice, it is a good idea to prepare sufficient so there will be some left over for use in recipes the following day. Rice muffins, croquettes and desserts are delicious.

Rice Muffins

Sift and measure
2¼ cups bread flour with
5 teaspoons baking powder
2 tablespoons sugar
½ teaspoon salt. Mix and combine with dry ingredients
1 egg (beaten)
1 cup milk
¾ cup cooked rice
2 tablespoons melted butter. Fill oiled muffin tins two thirds full. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400° F.) 15 to 20 minutes for small muffins; 25 to 30 minutes for large muffins. Makes 24 small muffins.

Rice Croquette

Combine
2 cups hot rice (dried out quite well)
½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
2 tablespoon butter
1 egg. Chill thoroughly and shape. Fry in deep fat (375° F.) until golden brown. Serve hot with tart jelly. For variation add celery salt, minced parsley, chopped stuffed olives, fruit or grated cheese. Serves six.

(Miss Farmer's School suggests dipping the croquettes into beaten egg and crumbs before frying in deep fat.)

Wastebaskets of All Sizes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ATTRACTIVE waste-paper baskets, ranging in size from one large enough for a playroom or kindergarten to a tiny, 5-inch one for the top of your desk, can be made for a few cents.

If you do not live in a city or town that boasts a maker of wire frames, your hardware merchant can have made for you two wire rings of whatever dimension you wish. If you should have a discarded lamp shade with two wire rings of the same size, use them. Any upright wires of a lamp shade frame can be taken off easily with the aid of a chisel and hammer. If you want an oval basket, and you have only round rings, they can be squeezed and pulled into an oval with very little trouble.

The sizes that seem most adapted to the various uses are: the 14-inch oval with a depth of 13 inches for the playroom basket; the 10-inch oval with a depth of nine inches for the living room, library, bedroom or den, and the 5-inch oval with a depth of 4½ inches for the desk basket.

The basket is made from one thickness of Bristol board and one thickness of parchment. Bristol board usually costs about 8 cents for a large sheet. The parchment used is the thin, tough, paper parchment on which greeting cards are often printed. Your stationer can get this for you from his paper manufacturer. It costs about 10 cents a large sheet.

One sheet of Bristol board and one of parchment are ample for the largest size basket. You will need, besides the two wire rings, a little glue, a few needles full of thread, a little white shellac, and enough ¾-inch braid or velvet to bind the top and bottom rims.

To sew the Bristol board on the rings without cracking the board it is necessary to wet it. It is well to use a board of whatever color you want for a lining of your basket. White can be used, and tinted—but Bristol board can be had in so many nice colors, that it is just extra work to use the white and color it afterward. When the colored boards are wet they will discolor a little and some of the color will come off on your hands, but when it dries again the color will be even and unmarred.

Sew the Bristol board on the rings with the overlap on the end of the oval. Sew the parchment strip on top of the board and glue the overlap carefully. Last of all sew oval pieces of board and parchment to the bottom of the basket. It is now ready for the decoration.

A flower study is interesting. One may be glued on the parchment, or if you have ability with a paint brush, a group of flowers and a harmonizing background may be painted on. Allow this to dry thoroughly.

If you like a wrinkled, "old parchment" look, give the inside of your basket a coat of white shellac, thinned slightly with a little denatured alcohol, and before it has had time to dry, coat the outside also with the shellac. A smooth outside finish will result if you allow the shellac on the inside to dry well before treating the outside. Two coats of shellac will give you a remarkably hard surface that can be easily cleaned with soap and water.

An attractive "antique" effect is made by painting over all, a wash of dark-brown oil color. The shellac will protect the surface and the brown color can be rubbed till light (with a soft cloth) at the top of the basket and patted smooth and left dark as it nears the base. With the soft cloth wipe away the brown paint from your study.

You may or may not give this surface a final coat of shellac, depending on the amount of gloss you like. If you do not give it a coat of shellac after the antiquing, you must not attempt to wash it. If you do give it the extra protecting shellac, first be sure that the "antique" is very dry. It should dry 48 hours at least for this finish.

Last of all the braid or velvet binding is sewed on.

These baskets are both durable and easy to make. They have been tried out in a public school kindergarten to test their lasting qualities, and have been successfully made in an art club by a group of children.

HAIR-NETS 30 FOR $1

Each Net Guaranteed 100% Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For Long or Bobbed Hair.
Grey, White or Lavender, 12 for $1.00
Sent Postpaid. Agents Wanted
INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES CO.
22 EAST 17TH ST., NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Algonquin 4-1689
We appreciate the patronage of Monitor Readers during the past 13 years.

SLENDERIZE Your Fingertips

is there a man or woman who has not admired sleek, slender fingers? You, too, can slenderize your fingertips by using "MANICARE" — the sensational new nail beautifier which softens the cuticle so you can push it back and get the biggest half-moons you ever had. A minute a day with Manicare keeps the skin around the nails soft and smooth — a perfect frame for the nails.

Manicare supplies the oils which help keep nails from getting dry and brittle. It removes stains and dishwater. It removes odors of foods and dishwater. May be used at any time . . . does not disturb the polish. At department and drug stores. 35c jar. Courtenay's MANICARE. © '35 Allcock Mfg. Co.

Costume as a Study

By Margaret T. Holden Jones
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

COSTUME! Was there ever a subject of more absorbing interest? Many books have been written on this subject; indeed much has been written on single aspects of it. It goes without saying that it is impossible in this article to be in any way comprehensive. All that can be done is to suggest ways in which costume can be studied, and how a knowledge of the art can be gained with little outlay of time or money.

Doll Dressed in the Costume of a Bavarian Woman. The Costume Is Described in Detail in the Accompanying Article

By a study of the costume of various countries at different periods, and by working them out in miniature, that is to say, by dressing dolls, one can get many original ideas, and the confidence to attempt bigger things for personal wear. Well made, graceful frocks, are not necessarily expensive. Indeed costly frocks sometimes only look expensive and are without character or grace.

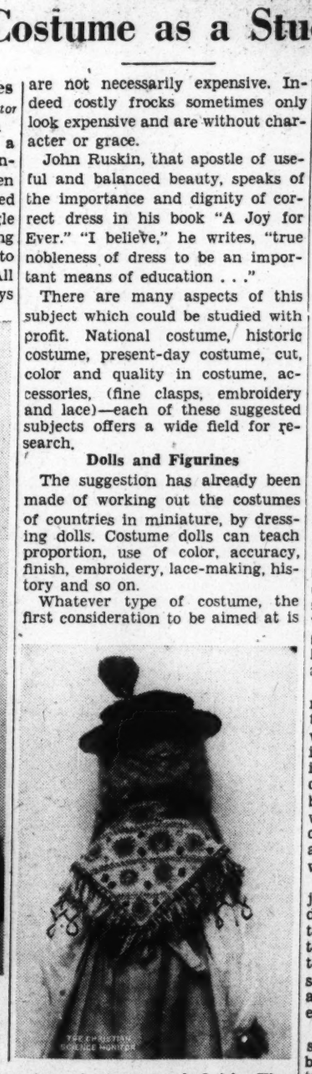
John Ruskin, that apostle of useful and balanced beauty, speaks of the importance and dignity of correct dress in his book "A Joy for Ever." "I believe," he writes, "true nobleness of dress to be an important means of education . . ."

There are many aspects of this subject which could be studied with profit. National costume, historic costume, present-day costume, cut, color and quality in costume, accessories, (fine clasps, embroidery and lace)—each of these suggested subjects offers a wide field for research.

Dolls and Figurines

The suggestion has already been made of working out the costumes of countries in miniature, by dressing dolls. Costume dolls can teach proportion, use of color, accuracy, finish, embroidery, lace-making, history and so on.

Whatever type of costume, the first consideration to be aimed at is



gaiety, freshness and finish. Tiny stitches are always best, and are thrilling to those people who appreciate what is dainty. The scope and variety is unlimited.

In a doll-dressing class for children, each child might undertake a different style. For instance, a doll might be dressed in the smock of an English milkmaid or a carter. If the smock is made to the exact pattern of a full-sized smock the scholar will have accomplished something of educational value.

A doll dressed as a Bavarian woman was made by means of following a firsthand description and by studying a photograph. Great care was expended on detail, but the toil was forgotten when the labor was ended, and an article of enduring interest was produced.

Color Scheme

The color scheme is as follows: the skirt is a bright cerise pink with rows of fine black velvet ribbon. The apron is pale green shantung silk with a very fine hemstitched pattern on it. The corselet is of black velvet, and the blouse is of fine white linen lawn embellished with "baby" braid and embroidered eyelet holes. The hat is made of cardboard covered with black silk taken from a real old "top" hat. The underside of the hat brim is lined with pale pink silk, and a red feather is stuck into the band. The plaits of hair were bought at a theatrical outfitters, half a yard being the smallest quantity procurable. The "vandyke" braid used in rows on the petticoat is still obtainable in Europe, and is in common use among the peasants.

The shawl is made of a beautiful material of silk and linen mixture, the weft of which is white and the warp grey, giving a shot effect, and it is covered with bright embroidery in silks of green, reddish-mauve, cobalt and ultramarine blue, and is bound with blue ribbon and fringed with a fine mauve braid. The silver chains in front of the corselet give a glimmer and brightness to the whole.

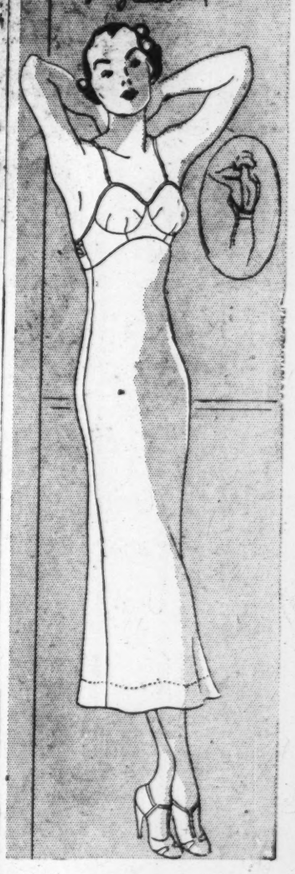
The doll used is an old fashioned jointed wooden "Dutch" doll. These dolls are the most suitable for costume work, and themselves add interest to the work. Those who wish to do so can make a doll, for themselves—even to modeling the face—and if this is done additional interest and character can be gained.

In all costume work the addition of some precious bit of handwork, embroidery, fine lace, some delicacy of tucks, will greatly enhance the costume as a whole.

Your Guide to Success with FRUITS and FLOWERS

Catalog FREE 1936 Edition; brings you America's best values; dozens of Special Offers on quality Fruit Trees, Berries, Roses, Shrubs, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Perennial Flowers, Bulbs, etc.; illustrated with photographs. Postcard brings 1936 catalog and special offers **Sent FREE** NEOSHO NURSERIES CO. 103 Spring St., Neosho, Mo.

Kickernick



How Many Times

. . . have too many straps made you ill at ease? This Kickernick brassiere top slip will eliminate at least one set.

•

Beautiful tricosuede dull lustre rayon—Adjustable straps—Uplift brassiere — Lace "Lastex" band across back—Reinforced bodice — Deep hem.

Ask your dealer or write

WINGET KICKERNICK COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minn.

Crimson Aquatic Team Stands Out As Ulen's Best

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard's varsity swimming team this season is considered the strongest in the history of the tank sport at Cambridge. A wealth of sophomore material, up from Bob Muir's great freshman team of last year, gives Coach Hal Ulen a well-balanced squad in every event.

Commenting on his team recently, Ulen said: "Certainly the present team is one of the strongest I have coached at Harvard; perhaps it is the strongest. However, until the season is further advanced and the team is tested against other college outfits, it would be unwise for me to become over-confident. The boys believe they have a splendid chance to defeat Yale this season. If our early-season form is maintained, we will give the Eli a battle and possibly beat them."

It would be a great victory for Harvard if Ulen's team could outscore the Eli when the two teams meet on March 19, at New Haven. Yale's amazing winning streak has extended through 13 years. Princeton last defeated the Eli in dual competition in 1923.

Outstanding on the Crimson tank team this season is Charles G. Hutter Jr. '38, who ranks as one of the six leading 220-yard freestyle swimmers in the United States. In the Jan. 11 meet against the Greenwood Club, Hutter established a new Harvard record in the 220. Last Saturday evening, swimming against the Providence Boys' Club, the sophomore star shattered the Harvard and pool records in the 50-yard freestyle by covering the distance in 23 2-5s., and also broke the Harvard mark and equalled the pool figure in the 100-yard freestyle with a time of 53 2-5s. Hutter swam anchor on the Crimson 400-yard relay team which set up a new Harvard record at 3m. 39 1-5s.

When Hutter climbed out of the pool Saturday evening, following his final swim in the relay event, Crimson fans gave him a sensational ovation—probably the greatest ever extended to a Harvard swimmer.

Hutter and Dario C. Berizzi '38 are Ulen's best men in the 220. The pair also is available for the 440-yard freestyle. Ulen generally uses Hutter in the freestyle events he is most needed. Other distance men are Arthur G. Jameson '37, Franklin W. Coleman Jr. '38 and George L. Barker '38.

The following swimmers are available for the 50- and 100-yard swims: Donald N. McKay '38, John S. Bainbridge '38, Peter E. Arioli Jr. '38, John J. Colony Jr. '37, Silas M. Moorman Jr. '38 and Wallace E. Howell '36. McKay, along with Hutter, starred with last year's freshman team that defeated Yale. Arioli also starred with the frosh, but to date has failed to live up to expectations with the varsity. Bainbridge, no prospect as a freshman, has developed fast this season.

McKay, Bainbridge, Colony and Hutter swam in that order on the 400-yard record-breaking relay team last Saturday evening. It is noticeable that a majority of the freestyle swimmers mentioned above are sophomores.

Harvard has two good backstroke men in Richard T. Fisher Jr. '36, captain of the team, and Graham Cummin '38. Fisher won his event against Yale last season and promises to repeat again in March, although he will need to hustle to beat out his team mate, Cummin finished second and Fisher third in the Providence Boys' Club meet.

At the present time the Crimson is weakened in the breaststroke event. Nathanael A. Lemke '38, a former freshman star, was forced to the sidelines for an indefinite period. While he is out, Ulen has converted Jameson and Robert G. Heskett '37, freestylers, to fill the vacancy.

Ulen has two three-year veteran divers in Henry K. Fitts '36 and Bernard F. Merriam 2d '36. The former holds a slight edge over the latter.

Harvard's schedule opened on Dec. 14 against the Alumni, a meet which the varsity won, 45 to 15. A meet with Toronto Jan. 10 was cancelled. On Jan. 11 the Crimson defeated Greenwood Club, 55 to 16, and on Jan. 18, beat the Providence Boys' Club, a powerful unit, 36 to 35. The remainder of the schedule follows:

Feb. 8, McGill; 12, Boston Y. M. C. A.; 15, Brown; 22, Springfield at Springfield; 29, Dartmouth.

March 7, Princeton; 14, Columbia; 19, Yale at New Haven, Conn.; 20 and 21, Eastern Intercollegiates at New Haven.

Will They Stop the Eli?

Harold S. Ulen (Left) and Richard T. Fisher Jr. '36
Coach and Captain of the Harvard Varsity Swimming Team, Which Is Considered the Strongest in the History of the Tank Sport at Cambridge. This Pair Looks for a Victory Over Yale on March 19. Fisher Swims in the Backstroke

Neyland's Return To Tennessee Assured

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 22 (AP)—Jubilant Tennessee fans saw an early return today to the football heights with Major Bob Neyland back at his old job of turning out mighty grid regiments at the state university.

The War Department announced yesterday it had granted Neyland's request for retirement after 23 years of army service so that he might return to coaching, a field now closed to active officers.

He is expected to leave his post in the Canal Zone in time to take over spring practice. He came to an understanding with U. T. officials to return under a five-year contract at a reported salary of $12,500 annually.

Volunteer supporters—an ardent clan who suffered acutely through Tennessee's five defeats last fall—grinned as they thought of Neyland's nine-year record of 77 victories, seven defeats and five ties.

They smiled still wider as they looked at the nucleus of 15 lettermen Major Bob will find waiting for him.

His previous tenure as coach was ended after the 1934 season when the army transferred him to the Canal Zone. Bill Britton, end coach, who succeeded him, will step down to assistant.

Sea Gulls Sextet Is Still Climbing In Eastern League

Eastern Amateur Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Pts
Hershey Bars	13	1	5	27
Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets	12	1	9	25
New York Rovers	11	0	10	22
Atlantic City Sea Gulls	7	0	10	14
Baltimore Orioles	6	0	15	12

Metropolitan Amateur Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Pts
Van Cortlandt Broncos	4	2	1	10
Jamaica Hawks	3	3	1	9
Stock Exchange Brokers	3	0	2	6
Manhattan Arrows	3	0	5	6
Curb Exchange Tickers	2	1	3	5
Sands Point Tigers	2	0	5	4

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—The Atlantic City Sea Gulls continued their climb toward the upper places in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League standing last week, passing the Baltimore Orioles, and scoring victories in both of their games.

The two leaders, Hershey Bars and Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets, also won twice, but each lost one game, so that their positions remain unchanged, two points apart. But the third prominent contender dropped back a bit, with only one victory to two defeats, the New York Rovers losing to both Hershey and Atlantic City, but defeating Pittsburgh. The other victory of Atlantic City was over Hershey, accounting for its lone defeat.

The scores: Atlantic City 2, Hershey 1; Atlantic City 4, Rovers 3; Hershey 4, Baltimore 0; Hershey 1, Rovers 0; Pittsburgh 3, Baltimore 2; Pittsburgh 2, Baltimore 1; Rovers 3, Pittsburgh 2.

Jamaica Hawks climbed closed to the leading Van Cortlandt Broncos in the Metropolitan League, by defeating the Manhattan Arrows, 3 to 2, while the leaders were idle, and are now only a point behind them. The other victory went to the former tailenders, Curb Exchange Tickers, which swamped Sands Point at 6 to 1, to pass them in the standing.

An unusual stunt will be staged next Sunday in the Eastern series, when a doubleheader almost 200 miles apart will engage the New York Rovers and the Baltimore Orioles. In the afternoon they will play at Madison Square Garden, beginning at two o'clock, and immediately thereafter both teams will board a train and encounter each other at Baltimore in the evening. Other games during the week will bring Atlantic City to Pittsburgh and Hershey on successive days, with Hershey visiting Pittsburgh.

The Metropolitan Clubs will play a midweek doubleheader, Van Cortlandt against Curb Exchange and Sands Point opposing Stock Exchange, Wednesday evening, and the latter pair also meeting Sunday afternoon.

Basketball May Be Without Center Jump

DES MOINES, Jan. 22 (AP)—Iowa Conference coaches believe that all basketball will be played without the center jump within a few years.

Pioneers along with the Pacific Coast Conference in eliminating the center toss up, the 12 teams in the state loop were having one of their most interesting seasons as a result of the innovation.

A survey showed the coaches unanimous in approval of eliminating the center jump. The Conference coaches advanced the following points to show the superiority of their style of basketball:

1. Adds six minutes actual playing time.
2. Produces faster play and higher scores.
3. Gives teams without a tall center an even chance.
4. Eliminates roughness on tip off plays.
5. Improves the game for spectators.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	12	6	6	56	41	30
Chicago	13	2	10	46	40	28
Rangers	11	5	12	50	60	27
Boston	11	3	12	46	41	25

Canadian Division

Montreal	11	4	11	49	54	26
Toronto	11	3	10	67	63	25
Canadiens	8	6	12	49	61	22
Americans	9	3	13	55	58	21

Results Jan. 21
Chicago 1, Rangers 0.
Boston 1, Montreal 0.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Syracuse	16	3	10	99	78	34
London	13	2	11	65	63	28
Buffalo	12	4	8	54	50	28
Rochester	4	1	18	50	77	9

Western Division

Detroit	16	3	8	88	57	35
Cleveland	13	2	10	77	79	28
Pittsburgh	10	1	15	80	99	21
Windsor	7	7	11	54	64	21

Result Jan. 21
Detroit 4, Cleveland 0.

Utterstroem U. S. Adviser

GARMISCH - PARTENKIRCHEN, Ger., Jan. 22 (AP)—Hoping to make its best showing in the history of the winter Olympics, the American Olympic ski team yesterday engaged Sven Utterstroem of Sweden as technical adviser.

Athletics For Every Student At Wash. State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash.—"A sport for everyone and everyone in a sport" might well be the motto of the physical education department of Washington State College. Under the direction of J. Fred Bohler, director of Physical education and athletics, a complete schedule of recreational sports embracing a wide variety of activity provides an opportunity for every man and woman student to take part in play.

Badminton will be added to the physical education schedule in February. Among the other sports now regularly conducted in the men's division are volleyball, handball, fencing, indoor baseball, horseback riding, polo, lacrosse, horseshoe pitching, heavy gymnastics and tumbling. Such other athletics as wrestling, boxing, swimming, basketball, cross-country running, indoor track, and tennis are carried on in intramural and class competition.

When weather conditions permit, winter sports form a popular part of the recreational program. The Associated Students recently purchased a 160-acre area in the Moscow Mountains for the development of skiing and tobogganing. A fine skating surface is provided by flooding the women's playfield and ice hockey becomes another branch of the sports program.

The coeds have their own schedule of sports endeavor and regular credit is given for their participation the same as in the men's division. In addition to basketball, baseball, swimming, volleyball, the women have hockey, archery, badminton, fencing, and hiking on their list.

New York Baseball Clubs Bubble Over With Contract News

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Headquarters of New York's three big league baseball clubs fairly bubbled over with news yesterday and all of it was good.

The Giants proudly announced receipt of the signed contract of Master Melvin Ott, the pride of Gretna, La., and the National League's second best fashioner of home runs last year.

Just across 42nd Street the Yankees spent a busy day mailing out contracts and getting the signature of pitcher Johnny Murphy on the dotted line, while the Dodgers, not to be outdone, flashed 1936 contracts bearing the flourishes of shortstop Linus Frey and outfielder Ralph Boyle.

Ott, the youngest 10-year man in the league, is believed to be one of the few Giants Manager Bill Terry rewarded with salary increases, even though his 1935 batting mark was two points under 1934's and he clouted four less homers.

Ott finished the season with an average of .322 and 31 round trippers to his credit. He was second only to Wally Berger of the Braves in home runs.

Therefore, the guessers have it, the Giants will add about $1500 to the $15,000 Ott is believed to have been paid last year.

The Yankees sent contracts to 15 pitchers and catchers. Outfielder Fred (Dixie) Walker and infielder Frank Crosetti were offered conditional contracts. That means they must show Manager Joe McCarthy they are in shape to play ball before their salaries are fixed.

The Brooklyn Dodgers today announced receipt of the signed contracts of George Earnshaw, veteran right-hand pitcher, and John McCarthy, young first baseman, who played with Sacramento in the Pacific Coast League last season.

Hockey Briefs

By a Staff Writer

MIKE KARAKAS, recruit Chicago goalie, and Tiny Thompson, veteran Boston netminder, are staging a merry battle for the Georges Vezina Trophy. With so many games remaining to complete the season, however, others still have opportunity to gain recognition. The rookie leads at present because his team is higher in the standing and he has had one less goal scored against him. Both leading contenders are tied in the matter of shutouts, with six each.

♪ ♪ ♪

Even though the Stanley Cup holders, Montreal Maroons, were defeated in Boston last night, they looked good. Bill Beveridge in the Montreal net was superb. Defensively the Maroon rear guard is without doubt the roughest and toughest in the league. Offensively the first two lines look good for years to come, although they seldom opened up last night. The third line is the weak link in the chain, but with such prospects schooling as Bill Miller and Hector "Toe" Blake, the Maroons are well fortified for the future.

♪ ♪ ♪

According to the National League standing, the Canadian division clubs are below par in comparison with those of the American group. The first three teams in the United States section have more points than the Montreal Maroons, leaders of the other group. Boston, last in the American division, has 25 points and Maroons have only 26.

♪ ♪ ♪

President Art Ross of the Canadian-American Hockey League is giving serious consideration to inviting the press into the league meeting at the Hotel Manger, Thursday afternoon. It will be an unprecedented action, as the professional hockey leagues usually conduct secret meetings. National League governors, when approached on the subject of admitting the press to meetings, have volunteered no objection, excepting that perhaps, with witnesses, they might have to conduct themselves quietly.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston hockey fans were highly pleased at the 1-0 victory over the Montreal Maroons in more ways than one. It was Tiny Thompson's sixth shutout and the one goal was scored by Capt. Eddie Shore, his first goal of the 1935-36 season, although he has 10 assists on other goals registered

♪ ♪ ♪

Toronto Maple Leafs have several of their forwards somewhat incapacitated and have taken up Jack Markle from the Syracuse Stars of the International League. It seems that Markle has been a leading sharpshooter in the minor league for eight years without ever having had a chance in the major circuit. Hockey writers of the International League have words of praise for the new Toronto winger. He has been under the coaching of Eddie Powers the last two years.

Art Lynch Advances

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 22 (AP)—Art Lynch of Mamaroneck, N. Y., 1933 and 1936 winner and this year's medalist, went into the second round of the Miami Biltmore amateur invitation golf tournament yesterday by defeating Forrest J. Rabell, New York, 3 and 2. Lynch today faces Philip L. Axt, Bloomfield, N. J., who eliminated J. Wolff, New York City, 1 up

Walsh to Coach In Connecticut

By the Associated Press

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 22

"BIG" Ed Walsh will pass on to boys of Connecticut some of the stuff that made him one of the immortals of major league baseball.

Senator Matthew A. Daly, State WPA Administrator, has appointed the former White Sox pitching ace to develop baseball schools in recreation centers and public schools of the State.

Walsh's official title will be assistant to the supervisor of community centers. He will begin his new duties at Hartford, later shifting to other communities.

Some $340,000,000 Has Been Allotted Athletic Projects

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Sport project allotments have sliced into the government's $4,000,000,000 work relief fund for more than $340,000,000 in the last six months.

On the theory that outdoor life builds better bodies, that construction gives employment and that millions of citizens will be benefited, the Government has spent, or agreed to spend on sport projects, since last July 1, a total of $340,059,174.

The Works Progress Administration said yesterday President Roosevelt had approved outlays for athletic fields, parks, stadiums, swimming pools, golf courses, armories, tennis courts, and game, fish and bird work.

The allotments devote to sportsmen and youngsters approximately nine per cent of the huge total appropriated by Congress last session.

Some of the projects already are finished, construction is under way on others, while work has not yet begun on many. The program calls for 8376 separate projects.

By far the bulk of the money—$306,463,429—has been allotted to parks, which include baseball and football fields, etc., and various equipment for other sports and for the entertainment of boys and girls on playgrounds.

The building of swimming pools throughout the country and the improvement of bathing beaches call for $11,114,690.

For athletic fields $6,916,485 has been put aside, while another $6,956,840 was allotted to miscellaneous projects under the sports classification.

Arrests in Bridgeport Series of Thefts Made

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 22 (AP)—With two arrests yesterday and 12 the day before, Police Lieut. James Bray announced a series of thefts from the local plant of the General Electric Company have been solved.

The 14 arrested, employees of the plant and truck drivers, all were charged with larceny and bonds were set at $200 each. All but one of the men provided bail. Lieutenant Bray charged the 14 comprised a "ring" which had been "smuggling" electrical appliances from the plant over a long period of time.

Sporting Around the Hub

Harvard Is Being Pressed in Class A Squash Race

THE championship Harvard University Class A squash racquets team is being hard pressed by the Union Boat Club Blues and the Harvard Club of Boston sextet. Yesterday, in the interclub series, while Harvard was idle because of a bye, the Union B. C. Blues and Harvard Club won one-sided matches, bringing them close on the heels of the leading team, which has three more contests to play.

Harvard Club downed University Club, 6 to 0, at the University Club courts, while U. B. C. Blues defeated Lincoln's Inn, 5 to 1, at Lincoln's Inn. In the other match yesterday, Harvard Graduates, now in fourth place in the standing, scored a clean sweep of six matches over the Union Boat Club Whites at the boat club.

Next Tuesday, Harvard Club will play the Union Boat Club Whites at Harvard Club; Harvard University will visit the Union Boat Club to meet their nearest rivals—U. B. C. Blues—and Harvard Graduates entertain the University Club players at the Harvard courts.

♪ ♪ ♪

Meikeljohn Scores Surprise—Donald J. Meikeljohn, playing for the Harvard Graduates in the Bay State interclub race, yesterday eliminated Germaine G. Glidden of Harvard University, topseeded, in the Massachusetts individual squash racquets championship at the Union Boat Club. Glidden was runnerup to E. Rotan Sargent of Harvard last year.

Meikeljohn, who was put out early in the 1935 championship by Richard W. Gilder, yesterday stopped Glidden in straight games, 18—17, 15—12, 15—11, advancing into the fourth round to join Harry K. Cross of the Union Boat Club.

♪ ♪ ♪

Amateur Hockey Tonight—Four Commercial Amateur Hockey League games are scheduled to be played in the Boston Garden this evening, starting at 7 o'clock with the Globe H. C. playing Spaulding-Moss. Then the Shawmut Indians will get into action against Jackson-Curtis. The new team, Herald-Traveler, which replaces the Monitor A. C., will play its first game in this league against the Owl H. C. The last teams to take to the ice will be Boston Maroons and Clarendon H. C.

The Boston Maroons won the first-half championship last week in the Boston Arena, where the teams have been playing on Thursday or Friday nights.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard House Hockey—Playing from 2:30 to 5:30, the Harvard House Hockey League will open its schedule on Friday at the Boston Arena with four games. The house competition will include games between Adams and Dudley, Kirkland and Eliot, Winthrop and Leverett and Dunster and Lowell.

On Jan. 27, at the Boston Garden, in the afternoon, the four winners will meet to determine the finalists. The championship match will then be played off on Jan. 31 at the Garden, with Coach Joe Stubbs setting the time.

The Harvard house champion will meet the Yale College champion.

♪ ♪ ♪

Here and There—Eulace Peacock of Temple University has entered the Prout Memorial Games, to be held in the Boston Garden on Saturday evening . . . Peacock will meet formidable opposition by collegians in the short dash . . . M. I. T. time trials will be held on the board track tonight to determine the relay quartet which will run for Tech in the Prout track meet Saturday . . . Francis Ouimet, Hub golfer, and Fred O'Connell of Fitchburg, friends for a quarter of a century, are playing on the Pinehurst Country Club links . . . Don Martin and Eddie Fuller are planning a tennis tour of the Middle West this summer . . . An All-Technology Winter Sports Carnival in the Berkshires has been tentatively set for Feb. 23 . . . A "Tech Snow Train," including a baggage car to carry skis and other equipment, will be at the switch behind the M. I. T. buildings, and convey Tech graduates, undergraduates and faculty members to a spot in western Massachusetts.

♪ ♪ ♪

Olympic fencing tryouts will take place at the Walker Memorial, Technology, Saturday afternoon and evening . . . The new electrical "touch" counter—flashing a light and ringing a bell at the slightest "touch"—will be used to aid the referees . . . Edith Drury of Concord, N. H., and Radcliffe College, and Eleonora R. Sears of Boston reached the round of eight in the squash racquets tourney at the Junior League in New York yesterday . . . Jim Rutsky, N. E. A. A. A. U. outdoor handball champion, won the Y. M. C. A. championship last evening when Tony Caballero was forced to default . . . George Lansky defeated John Schnebler, 21—17, 21—16, to take third place in the Y handball tournament . . . Forty teams will compete in the annual invitation men's badminton tournament at the Tedesco Country Club, Swampscott, Saturday and Sunday . . . Last year, Don and Phil Richardson of Brookline won the Tedesco tournament with the runnerup honors going to Stanley Houghton and C. Raynor Hutchinson, the 1935 Boston and City district champions . . . The swimming meet scheduled for Saturday night between the Harvard varsity team and the Boston Y. M. C. A. has been postponed until Feb. 12.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sports This Evening

Amateur Hockey—At Boston Garden, Commercial League, four games, 7.

Billiard Exhibitions—At Twentieth Century Club, 63 Summer Street, Boston, 7; at Morton's, 700 Morton Street, Dorchester, 9:30.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coming Events

Pro Hockey—At Boston Garden, Thursday, Cubs vs. New Haven, 8:30.

College Hockey—At Boston Arena, Thursday, Clarkson Tech vs. Boston College.

Interscholastic Track Meet—At Boston Garden, Saturday, 2.

Prout Memorial Games—At Boston Garden, Saturday evening.

Olympic Fencing Tryouts—At Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Saturday afternoon and evening.

College Basketball Results

Catholic 36, Emory & Henry 25.
Davis Elkins 56, W. V. Wesleyan 53.
Hartwick 27, Albany S. T. 25.
Kentucky 37, Michigan State 19.
Maryland 55, Baltimore 33.
Mt. St. Mary's 46, Johns Hopkins 19.
Niagara 35, Alfred 30.
Wabash 34, Depauw 25.
Wesleyan 30, Mass. State 26.
Yale 33, Pennsylvania 28.

BUSINESS MEN
For a Quick Workout
PLAY SQUASH
AT THE BOSTON Y. M. C. A.
316 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
5 NEW SQUASH COURTS

Constitution Of Polo Body Faces Several Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Important changes in the constitution of the United States Polo Association, looking to the popularization of the sport, aroused so much discussion yesterday at the annual meeting of the association, held at the Racquet and Tennis Club, that it was finally decided, with one solitary exception, to put over all the proposed amendments until next fall, when a special meeting of the association will be held on Oct. 1 to finally act upon them. Meantime, all proposals for changes will be sent to all member clubs for their consideration, so that they may come prepared to the October meeting to settle them.

The lone amendment to be adopted changes the dues schedule entirely. In place of the annual dues of $150.00, each member club shall pay $25.00, and in addition $5.00 for each member proposed for handicapping, which shall be done on or before June 1, by its official delegate, the dues to be payable on July 1.

The lone change in officers retires Louis E. Stoddard, chairman since 1922, and replaces him with Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., a former member of the executive committee, whose place will be temporarily filled by Mr. Stoddard. The meeting expressed its regret at the departure from active duty of the retiring chairman, and a resolution of thanks and appreciation of his work was offered by J. Watson Webb, and unanimously adopted. The new officers are as follows:

Chairman, Robert E. Strawbridge Jr.; vice-chairmen, F. S. von Stade, Thomas H. White, Carleton F. Burke; secretary, J. Ford Johnson Jr.; treasurer, Elbridge T. Gerry; members of the executive committee to serve until January, 1939: John H. Lapham, James P. Mills, Seymour H. Knox, Nelson S. Talbot.

1936 Poughkeepsie Rowing Regatta Is Booked for June 22

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—With one eye on the Olympic rowing tryouts, the stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association have chosen Monday, June 22, for the 1936 Poughkeepsie regatta and have expanded their invitation list to include at least one "minor" rowing college.

The date comes 10 days before the Olympic trials at Princeton, N. J., July 2 to 4. The interval is just long enough to give the crews time to rest after the four-mile grind down the Hudson and to adjust their strokes to the shorter 2000-meter Olympic distance.

Besides the five members, Cornell, Columbia, Navy, Pennsylvania and Syracuse, and the two Pacific coast colleges which are regularly invited to compete, the stewards decided yesterday to invite the winner of the "Mid-America" regatta at Marietta, Ohio, in June.

This was done, according to Maxwell Stevenson of Columbia, chairman of the stewards, to encourage the colleges which have taken up rowing only in the last few years.

It is expected that Wisconsin, a former rowing power and Poughkeepsie winner, will enter the mid-America regatta along with Rollins of Florida, Manhattan, Rutgers and Marietta.

Princeton and Massachusetts Institute of Technology also will be invited to compete, but it is considered unlikely that either will accept.

The starting time for the varsity race was set for 6 p. m. (E. S. T.), with the freshman and junior varsity races at 4 and 5 p. m.

Rochester Sextet On Week of Grace

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Rochester Cardinals will be playing for their collective lives for the next week.

This International Hockey League team, tottering on the brink of financial collapse, has a week of grace in which to attempt to impress some man or men of money with the possibility of their changing the red ink to black.

On Jan. 27 the Cards will be given an opportunity to present a plan for reorganization in lieu of bankruptcy at a hearing in Federal Court before Judge Harlan W. Rippey. A clerical error had resulted in an announcement that the hearing would be held in Elmira yesterday.

Unless someone is willing to pour a little cash into the empty coffers by Monday, however, the team will either play the rest of its games on the road or go out of existence.

American Hockey Association
St. Paul 4, Wichita 1.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Coaching College Teams

IT HAS always been claimed that about the most precarious position connected with an American college is that of football coach and we are inclined to believe that there is much in the claim. Unless the gridiron coach is able to win more than his share of victories, there is an urgent call on the part of the alumni and many of the students that he be replaced and this, to a lesser extent, applies to the coaches of the other major-sport teams. As to the minor sports, the demand is far less urgent. I remember talking with the athletic director of one of the largest colleges in the United States and making the remark that I thought the coach of one of his teams was not measuring up to the desired efficiency so far as winning his share of games went and he told me that I would not be satisfied unless he developed teams which won all of their games. Of course an alumnus wants to see his team win; but even the most enthusiastic one must expect to see his team defeated once in a while. If he doesn't interest in the games will soon be at a low ebb.

Cultivating the Winning Habit

Some few college coaches have a way of turning out championship teams with marked regularity. Just now the names of three occur to me, and, while there may be several more, Ed. Gallagher of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Robert H. J. Kiputh of Yale University and Harry Cowles of Harvard are the trio in mind. The first-named has been coaching the Oklahoma wrestling candidates for two decades, and he has turned in a record of 103 dual meet victories, four defeats and two ties. In 1935, his team won both the National Collegiate and the National A. A. U. championship titles. Kiputh became swimming coach at Yale in the season of 1919-1920, and since that time you can count on one hand the number of defeats which have been registered against the Eli. Cowles started coaching squash racquets and lawn tennis at Harvard in 1922, and since then his teams have won every match played against Yale in the former sport and 12 straight victories over the Eli in lawn tennis.

Know Their Sports and Can Teach Them

In talking with a coach who has been very successful in past years, but has not compiled such fine records as have been made by this trio, I congratulated him on his fine showing, and asked him how he accounted for it. His reply was "largely luck." But this is not the real answer to such fine success. Good fortune might enter into such a record once in a while, but such consistent success is due primarily to knowing all the fine points of the sport engaged in and also being able to teach these points to the candidate. Many a brilliant player has been unable to develop a winner, while many a successful coach has not been a champion in his own right. No wonder these coaches have held their positions a long time.

Where to Dine
BOSTON

Be Sure to Visit the
New Blue Room
at the Hi-Da-Way
The same delicious home cooked food at our regular moderate prices. An atmosphere at once charming, bizarre and friendly. It is always inviting at
The Hi-Da-Way
3 BOYLSTON PLACE
(Near the Colonial Theatre)

Cafe Minerva
A Pleasant Place to Dine
Special Luncheon, 50c
Special Dinner, 75c
Sunday Dinners, 75c-$1.00
Music, Dancing from 6 P. M.
Also Visit Our Adjoining Cafeteria
214 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON
OPPOSITE THE MOTHER CHURCH

The Gateway
252 Massachusetts Avenue
Special Evening Meals
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Breakfast 7:30 to 10 A. M., 25c-35c.
Luncheon 11 to 2 P. M., 25c-35c-45c.
Dinner 5 to 7 P. M., 50c-55c-65c.
Operating: Downyflake Doughnut and Sandwich Shops
CAMBRIDGE: 5A Central Square
BROCKTON: 135 Main Street
BOSTON: 252 Mass. Avenue
ALLSTON: 168 Harvard Avenue

The New
SLADE'S
Barbecue De Luxe
Chicken at Its Best
BREAKFAST — LUNCHEON
DINNER SPECIALS
Chicken Dinners Complete
50c to $1
1122 Boylston Street Boston

Walton's
18 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-three years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

THE Russian Bear
11 NEWBURY STREET
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Also visit Russian Bear, Thompson, Conn.

The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Famous Dining Place
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners
Served Daily Also a la Carte

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Hotel East Orange
Weekday Dinner 75c
Luncheons 45 and 60c
Sunday Dinner $1.00
Marie's
Luncheon 50c and 75c
Dinner 75c-$1.00
Pastries—Ice Cream
538 William St., cor. Prospect Or. 3-3210

CHESTNUT MANOR
Luncheon 40c-50c—Dinner 65c
Sunday Dinner 12:30-6:30, 75c
Special Dinners Wednesday and Thursday
Fried Chicken and Waffles 65c
Steak and French Fried Potatoes 75c
17 CHESTNUT STREET Or. 4-9546

LUNCHEON ~ 35¢
DINNER ~ 45¢-50¢
TU-UP-KUM-
SECOND FLOOR
248 MASS-AVE near Publishing House

DINE and DANCE at The VIKING
442 STUART STREET, BOSTON
Also a la carte and table d'hote luncheons
Enjoy the only genuine Swedish "Smorgasbord" in Boston's Continental Restaurant.
PHONE FOR RESERVATIONS

CORNER COFFEE HOUSE
"Where friends and neighbors meet"
86 Massachusetts Avenue
Near Commonwealth Avenue
Open 7:30 A. M. - 8 P. M.
Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner

SHARON, MASS.
THE Bell House, Inc.
Gene Grondin, Prop.
Luncheons—Teas
Bridge — Dinners
Open 12 Noon to 9 P. M.
162 No. Main Tel. 821

Amusements
BOSTON
FINE ARTS • MISS EVERYTHING ELSE BUT SEE THIS FILM!
BEG. TODAY GEORGE KRASKA HAS THE HONOR TO PRESENT
"CRIME ET CHATIMENT"
Lenauer Int. Film. Release (CRIME AND PUNISHMENT)
600 ENGLISH DIALOGUE TITLES
"Partly through an excellent scenario, partly through remarkable actors under sincere and understanding direction, this psychological drama comes to life in motion picture form with immense power."
Exceptional Photoplays Department National Board of Review
EXTRA! "SKIING" WITH HANNES SCHNEIDER English Dialogue

Aaron Richmond presents
TOM'W EVE. at 8:30—JORDAN HALL
FRISH
World-Famous Song Interpreter
THIS SAT. AFT.—Eleanor
SPENCER
Piano Recital—JORDAN HALL
THIS SUN. AFT.—SYMPHONY HALL
ELMAN
and
Symphony Orchestra, Fiedler Conducting

Announcement
THE SOUTHERNARES
N. B. C. ARTISTS
Premiere New England concert with a repertoire of spirituals, African chants, classics and ballads at
JORDAN HALL
Monday, January 27, 1936
at 8:15 P. M.
Tickets 75c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
Sponsored by the Challengers Club

JOHN CRAIG'S COPLEY theatre
CEILING ZERO
Mary Young (in Person)
CIRCLE 6919 MAT. TODAY 2:30
LAST 6 TIMES
Pop. price mats. 50c to $1.00 plus tax
Eves. 8:30, 50c to $1.50 plus tax
500 SEATS AT LESS THAN $1

SYMPHONY HALL
Fri., Jan. 24, 2:30—Sat., Jan. 25, 8:15
Also the Same Program on MONDAY, JAN. 27 at 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
Dimitri Mitropoulos GUEST CONDUCTOR
BURTON HOLMES
Fri. Eve., 8:15—Sat. Mat., 2:30
East Coast South America
Prices, 55c, 85c, $1.10, inc. Tax

SHUBERT—MATINEE TODAY 2:20
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER
In Her New Play
"MANSION on the HUDSON"
TONIGHT and TOMORROW NIGHT
"THE WIVES OF HENRY VIII"
Fri. Night—"The Loves of Charles II"
Sat. Mat. and Night—"Mansion on the Hudson"
Prices: 55c to $2.20, Incl. Tax
NEXT MONDAY—1 WEEK ONLY—
FAREWELL TOUR!!
WALTER HAMPDEN
CYRANO de BERGERAC
As played by Mr. Hampden nearly 1000 times.
Evs. 55c to $2.75. Mts. 55c to $2.20, tax inc.

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Listed Stock Quotations

Steels, Motors and Aircrafts Lead Moderate Rally in Stocks

Commodity and Money Markets

Rising Tendency Again Displayed In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Gains of fractions to 2 points or more were well distributed today throughout the stock exchange list.

The market had its best hours in the morning when the recently depressed motors led a rally which spread to the steels, aircrafts, mines, agriculturals and rails.

The fall of the Laval Cabinet had little effect, apparently, on the upward movement of equities. The activity slowed after noon, but prices generally held around their tops for the session.

Gains Well Distributed

Principal share advances were recorded by Johns-Manville, Westinghouse, du Pont, Deere, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Cerro de Pasco, Howe Sound, U. S. Smelting, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, U. S. Pipe, General Motors, Chrysler, Douglas and Boeing. The oils and utilities were moderately improved.

The late tone was firm. Transfers approximated 2,200,000 shares.

With the political situation in France once more to the fore, conjectures as to the possible devaluation of the franc were being voiced in banking quarters. The effect of such a monetary step on American securities was a matter of mixed opinion.

Some foreign observers felt that domestic stocks and bonds would not be particularly unsettled by a cut in the French unit. Others, though, thought there might be a sizable repatriation of funds in order to take advantage of the lower franc rate.

The raising of the call loan rate from ¼ to ½ of 1 per cent on U. S. Government securities and bankers bills by the large New York banks was believed to be in anticipation of expansion of demand for these loans and the desire on the part of the lending institutions to get better returns on their money.

Call money renewed at ¾ of 1 per cent.

Bond Prices Advance

Low-priced railroad issues cleared the path for an orderly advance in the corporate bond market today.

Gains ranged from small fractions to more than a point, and many of the favorite trading mediums that were in demand all of last week were taken at the higher figures.

Standard industrials and utilities were somewhat neglected, but a steady tone prevailed. U. S. Government bonds remained uneven in quiet trading, and foreign issues were about a standoff.

Nickel Plate 5½s and Illinois Central 4s were extremely firm at around a point above Tuesday's close, and steady progress was made by St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, and Southern Railway 4s. Great Northern 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s were both active, but buyers and sellers were so close together that little change was shown in prices.

Fractional gains were in the majority elsewhere. American & Foreign Power 5s got up to 75⅞ before slipping back a trifle, Postal Telegraph 5s received good support at between 39¼ and 39¾, and Walworth 6s kept edging higher under limited demand. Minor losses were shown in Pacific Gas 5s and Consolidated Gas 5½s.

The strong market that has prevailed for Central and South American governmental issues again was the central feature of the foreign division. Colombia 6s advanced 1¼ points to 25 and Uruguay 6s were ½ higher at 50. There was little activity in other foreign issues.

U. S. Government loans ranged from 4-32ds lower for Treasury 2⅞s to 2-32ds higher for the Home Owners Loan 2¾s.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 22, 1936
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Atlas Corp	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	13¼
..	Am Pneu	2	2	2	2
..	Am Pneu 2d pf	25	25	25	23
..	Bos & Me A st	9	9½	9½	..
..	Bos & Me C st	10	10	10	..
..	Bos & Me pf	29¾	28½	28¾	29
1.75	Bos & Albany	125	124	125	123½
1.00	Boston Elev	69	69	69	67½
..	Brown Durrell	6	5¾	6	5¾
..	Copper Range	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
.15e	Eas Gas & Fuel	7	7	7	7
1.00	Eas Gas & F pf	63½	62½	63½	62¾
1.50	Eas G & F pr pf	76	76	76	74
..	East Mass R pf	34	33	34	34
..	Eastern S S	10	9¾	10	10
1.00	Edison Elec	158	156½	157¾	156¾
62½a	Employer's Group	26½	26	26½	25¼
..	Ed Elec pt pd	54½	53¾	54½	53¾
..	First Nat Stores	46⅝	46¾	46⅝	46⅞
1.75b	General Capit	37½	37½	37½	37¾
..	Georgia A pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	15
..	Maine Cent	11	11	11	11
..	Maine Cent pf	33½	33½	33½	34
..	Mergenthaler	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41
6.00	N Eng Tel & Tel	124	123¼	124	124
..	No Butte	49c	45c	49c	50c
1.00	Old Colony R R	63	63	63	62
..	Prochontas	24	23¾	24	24
.90a	Reece Butt H	16½	16½	16½	16
..	Reece Fld M	2	2	2	2
.40	Shawmut Assn	12½	12	12½	12
..	Utah Apex	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
..	Utah M & T	88c	87c	87c	88c
1.50a	United Shoe M	84¾	84½	84¾	83¾
1.50	United Sh M pf	39½	39½	39½	39¾
..	Venz Hold	50c	50c	50c	50c
	Bonds				
	East Mass 4½ 48	71½	70½	71½	71½

a—partly extra. b—pays stock dividend. ⊦—optional, cash or stock.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	1.00⅛	1.00⅞	1.00¼	1.00⅜	+ ⅛
July	.88⅞	.89¾	.88⅞	.89	+ ⅜
September	.87⅜	.87⅞	.87⅜	.87½	+ ⅜
Corn					
May	.60	.60⅜	.60	.60⅜	+ ½
July	.60⅜	.60⅞	.60⅜	.60⅝	+ ½
September	.60⅜	.60⅞	.60⅜	.60⅝	+ ½
Oats					
May	.28¼	.28⅜	.28¼	.28¼	+ ¼
July	.28⅛	.28⅛	.27⅞	.28	+ ¾
September	.27¼	.27½	.27¼	.27¼	..
Rye					
May	.55	.55½	.55	.55⅜	+ ½
July	.54½	.54½	.54¼	.54¼	..
Winnipeg Wheat					
		High	Low	Last	
March		.88¼	.88	.88¼	
July		.88⅞	.88⅝	.88¾	
October		.87⅝	.87⅜	.87½	

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	11.72	11.75	11.71	11.75	
June	12.07	12.07	12.04	12.04	—.01
September	12.36	12.36	12.36	12.36	—.01

Missouri Pacific Betterments

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Expenditure of $6,422,894 for road and equipment improvements of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and its subsidiaries this year was authorized by Federal Judge George H. Moore. The authority was given Guy A. Thompson, trustee, the cost to be paid out of future revenues.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

†1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Jan.22	Last Jan.21
11⅞	4¼	.10b	Adams Express	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	11⅛
100½	84¾	5	Adams Exp pf	100½	100½	100½	..
37¼	28	2	Adams Millis	34½	34½	34½	34½
24⅝	8	.60	Addressograph	23⅞	22¾	23⅝	22⅝
20⅜	4½	..	Advance Rumely	4	3⅞	4	4
8⅜	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾
173	104⅜	3†	Air Reduction	184½	183½	184	184
2⅜	¾	..	Airway Elec App	3	3	3	3
20⅛	13¼	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	1 6	15½	16	15½
33¼	6⅜	..	Allegh Pr Ppf (h)	30¾	30½	30¾	30
3⅜	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	3¼	3	3¼	3
14⅜	2⅜	..	Alle pf ww xxx (h)	20⅜	19⅜	19½	19
14⅜	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw (h)	18¼	18¼	18¼	16½
32	21	1	Alleghany Steel	36⅝	34½	36⅝	34¼
27	¼	12½	1 Allied Mills	35⅜	35	35½	..
173	125	6	Allied Chem	168⅝	163½	165¾	163½
129	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
9	3½	..	Allied Stores	7¾	7¼	7¼	7½
37⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	37⅜	36½	37⅜	36½
22¾	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	22½	22½	22½	22¼
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70½
4½	2½	..	Amal Leather	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
40	26	2	Amal Leather pf	42½	42¾	42¾	41½
80	48½	2	Amerada	52	52	52	51½
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	57⅝	56½	57⅜	56¾
47⅜	13½	.25b	Am Bank Note	44¾	43¼	44¾	43
70	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	65	65	65	65
14½	6⅛	..	Am Crystal Sug	17½	17	17	16⅞
42¼	21	1†	Am Brake S&F	46½	46	46½	45¾
149⅝	110	4†	Am Can	128⅞	128¼	129½	129
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	165½	165½	165½	165½
33⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	34	32⅜	34	32⅝
65	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	65	63	65	62
33¼	8	..	Am Chain	38¾	36	38¾	37½
9¼	2¾	..	Am Colortype	13	12½	13	12⅝
35¾	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	29¼	28½	29¼	28½
3⅞	¾	..	Am Encaustic (h)	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
9¼	2¾	..	Am European	11	11	11	11
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	3½	3¼	3½	3⅝
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	38¾	35	35⅝	35
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	31¾	31¾	31¾	32
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	14½	14½	14½	13¾
15½	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	13	13	13	13
6⅞	3	..	Am Hide & L	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
40	28	..	Am Hide & L pf	40	38½	40	..
38⅛	29¼	2.40	Am Home Pr	38¼	38	38¾	38¾
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	4	4	4	4
11⅜	4½	..	Am International	12	11½	11¾	11⅞
27¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	27½	26⅝	27½	26⅝
75¼	32	..	Am Loco pf	76½	75	76½	75
12⅝	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜
32¼	13½	..	Am Metal	32¾	31¾	32¾	31½
33¼	18½	.80	Am Mach&Fdy	28¼	27½	28¾	27½
9⅝	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	9¼	8¼	9	8⅞
41½	8¾	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	41	39¾	40½	39½
49½	10¼	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	48¼	47⅜	48¼	47½
25⅛	10½	..	Am Radiator	26	25⅛	26	25
32⅜	15¾	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	31¼	30⅜	31¼	30¾
95¾	66	5	Am Safety Razor	90½	90½	90½	89⅝
21⅞	4½	..	Am Seating	24⅝	24½	24⅜	..
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	30	29¼	29¼	29¾
64⅜	31⅜	.40b	Am Smelt & Ref	61	59	60⅜	59
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	143¾	143¾	143¾	..
117¼	101⅜	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	105	104⅜	104⅝	104½
76	63	3†	Am Snuff	73½	72¾	73⅜	..
104¾	72½	5	Am Tobacco	99¾	99¼	99½	99¼
107	74⅜	5	Am Tobacco B	101½	100½	100½	101
25¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	25½	25	25½	25
141	129⅛	6	Am Tobacco pf	138	137½	138	137½
43	32½	2†	Am Stores	34¾	34⅛	34½	34½
70½	50¼	2	Am Sugar Ref	57⅞	55¾	57	56½
160½	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	159⅞	158¾	159¾	158½
10¼	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	7¾	7½	7¾	7⅜
38½	9	..	Am Tyl F pf (h)	33¾	32¾	33¼	32¼
27⅞	18½	1	Am Sum Tob	24	23½	24	..
22¾	7¼	1	Am Wat W & E	22¼	21¾	22	21⅝
94¼	48	6	Am Wat lpf	95¾	95¾	95¾	..
10⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
68¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	69⅜	68½	68½	68¼
2⅝	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
11⅛	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾
5⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
30	8	..	Anaconda Cop	39⅝	38½	39½	38⅛
37	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	..
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	18½	18	18½	17⅞
4	1½	..	A P W Paper	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4¼
52	36	1†	Archer Daniels	46½	45¼	46½	45⅛
116	97	7	Armour Del pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	71⅜	71½	71½	71¼
9⅝	4	.50	Arnold Constable	8	8	8	8
97	33⅛	..	Artloom Corp	10½	10	10	9⅞
50⅜	16½	1†	Armstrong Cork	50	49	49⅜	49⅜
18¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	14¾	14	14½	14
109	76⅞	12b	Asso Dry G 1pf	108	106⅜	108	..
100	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	99	100	..
60	35¾	2e	Atchison T&SF	70	68	70	67
92½	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	100	99½	100	98½
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	30⅞	30	30⅜	29¼
17½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	12	12	12	..
71	70½	1	Atl Refining	31	30½	31	30½
115	100⅜	6	Atlas Powder pf	114	113	114	113
19½	4	..	Atlas Tack	25	24½	25	24
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	42¾	41½	42⅝	40⅝
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	9¼	9	9¼	9⅛
63	35½	2	Austin Nichol A	44	43	43	..
51¼	23¼	..	Aviation Corp Del	5	4¾	4¾	4¾

—B—

6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4½
40	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	39⅞	39¾	39½	38¾
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	18	17¾	17⅞	17½
25¼	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	24½	23⅞	24½	23⅝
110	100¾	6½	Bamberger pf	109⅛	109	109	..
15½	3¼	..	Barker Bros	17	16½	16½	..
88	32	..	Barker Bros pf	85¾	85¾	85¾	85
66¾	27¼	1	Bayuk Cig	65	64	65	64
14¾	5⅞	.60†	Barnsdall A	17	16½	16⅞	16¼
20⅛	14	.50e	Beatrice Cream	19¼	18⅞	19	18⅞
14¾	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	14⅛	14	14⅛	..
24½	11⅞	.25e	Bendix Aviation	22½	21⅜	22½	21⅜
21⅞	15½	1½†	Beneficial Ind Ln	21	20¾	20¾	20½
57½	34	2	Best & Co	52⅜	52⅜	52⅝	52⅝
52	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	52⅜	50⅞	52⅛	49⅞
121½	55¾	13½	Beth Steel pf	128	125⅝	128	125¾
27¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	26	26	26	..
17	9⅝	.10b	Blaw Knox	16⅝	16	16⅜	16½
22½	6½	..	Boeing Airplane	24	23⅛	23⅜	23
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	53	52⅜	53	52⅞
100	90	4†	Bon Ami A	94¼	94	94¼	94
47¾	38¾	2†	Bon Ami B	42	41¾	42	41
27	12½	1.60	Borden	26⅜	26	26⅛	25⅞
70½	28¼	2	Borg Warner	66⅛	64¼	66⅛	64¼
87	33⅛	..	Boston & Maine	10¼	9	10¼	8½
55⅞	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	54	53	54	53
17⅛	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	17½	16⅞	17⅛	16½
55	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	50	50	50	49¾
46¾	36½	3b	Brooklyn Man T	45½	43⅞	45¼	43½
2	1⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	5⅞	5¼	5⅜	5¼
38	14	.75†	Brooklyn Q pf	35½	34	34	36½
11½	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	10⅞	9½	10½	9½
8⅞	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	11½	10⅞	11½	10⅜
17¾	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	18	17⅝	18	17⅜
3	1¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
9¾	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	10½	10⅛	10⅜	10
97½	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	94	94	94	94
14⅜	2½	..	Budd Wheel	13¼	12¾	13⅛	12⅝
24½	8¼	..	Bullard	26	25¼	26	25⅝
2¾	¼	..	Burns Bros A (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
9⅝	3	..	Burns Br pf (h)	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
28	13¼	.60†	Burroughs Add	27⅜	26¾	27⅜	26⅜
3⅜	1	..	Bush Term (h)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	5½
10½	5¼	..	Bush Term deb (h)	18⅛	17½	17¾	17
23½	10	..	Bush T B pf ct	23½	21½	21½	22
3½	1⅛	..	Butte Copper	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅛
1⅞	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
20⅜	11⅜	..	Byers	22⅜	21¼	22½	21
66	32	..	Byers pf	72	72	72	73

—C—

42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	34¾	34¼	34⅜	34⅝
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	7¼	7	7⅛	6¾
3	1	..	Campbell Wy&C	32	30¼	32	30½
40¼	30	2	Canada Dry	16⅜	15¼	16⅜	14⅝
13⅜	8⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11
40¼	30	2	Cannon Mills	42	42	42	41½
15½	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	15½	15¼	15½	14⅝
48	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	48	47¼	48	48
76	19	..	Caro C&O st	95	94	94	93
111¼	45¾	..	Case Thresh	100	97¼	100	97½
8	3⅜	.20	Carriers & Gen Co	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	8
126½	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	121	120	121	..
60	36½	.50b	Caterpillar Trac	57¾	55⅛	57¾	55⅛
29¾	19⅛	..	Celanese Corp	29¾	28¾	29¼	28⅝
25¼	16⅛	..	Celotex Co N	25¼	24⅛	25	23¾
62¾	55	..	Celotex Co pf N	61½	61½	61½	61½
27½	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	27½	27	27⅝	27⅜
24	4	..	Central RR of NJ	49½	47½	49¼	47¾
54¾	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	51⅜	48¾	51¾	48⅝
15⅜	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	15⅝	14½	15¼	14½
21	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	36	34½	36	34
61¼	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	65	65	65	64
54¾	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	54¾	53⅞	54¾	53⅜
7⅛	3¼	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5¼	4¾	5¼	5
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	2	2	2	1⅞
5⅝	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6¾	5⅞	6¼	5⅝
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¼	2	2¼	2⅛
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4¾	4¼	4⅝	4
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	4	3¾	4	3½
10⅝	3⅜	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	9⅝	8¾	9½	8½
20⅝	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	17¾	17	17¾	16⅝
2⅝	¼	1.05e	Chi R I & P (h)	2½	2½	2½	2½
1¼	⅜	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	1	1	1	1
4½	1⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6⅜	5¾	6¼	5¾
19⅜	9¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	22¼	22¼	22½	21¾
31¾	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
39½	19⅜	..	Childs Company	10¼	10	10¼	9
92⅞	31	3	Chrysler	88½	86⅝	88½	85⅝
24⅞	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	16⅜	16	16	15⅞
100	69⅜	6½	City Ice & F pf	83	82	82	83¼
6½	3¼	..	City Stores	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6½
27⅝	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	24½	24	24¼	24
48½	27⅞	1†	Cleve Cgr Cr Co	42½	41¼	42½	42¼
57¾	20	1	Cluett Peabody	57	56	56	54⅝
93	72½	2	Coca Cola	88	87⅝	87⅝	88
21	15½	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	19⅜	19¼	19¼	19¼
50	9	.50e	Collins & Aikman	48½	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
109	69¾	..	Collins & A pf	111	111	111	..
4½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	7	6¾	7	6½
29	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	40	39½	40	41
22½	10¾	..	Colo ¾ Southern	29½	26	28	..
21	7	..	Colo & Ipf	25	24	25	..
17½	6¾	..	Colo & SCo 2pf	21	19	21	19½
15¾	3⅜	.20e	Columbia Gas	14¾	14⅜	142	14¼
49¾	40	1*†	Columbia Pic vtc	45½	41⅞	45¾	42½
101¼	67	4†	Columbian vtc N	101	100½	101	98¼
50	48½	2¾	Columbia P pf	50¾	50⅜	50¾	..
58	39½	2¼	Comm Credit	48	47½	48	47⅜
72	58¼	3†	Comm Inv Tr	61	59¾	60⅝	59⅞
105	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	98⅜	99½	99½	99¾
23½	16½	.60	Comm Solvents	21¼	20¾	21¼	20½
3	2⅛	..	Commwealth & So	3⅛	3¼	3¼	3⅛
71	29¼	3	Comwlth & S pf	71¼	71	71¼	71
21½	9	2e	Congress Cigar	19	19	19	..
45¾	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	43½	42¾	42⅝	43
19	14⅝	..	Conn Ry & Lt	18½	18	18½	18
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	6¼	4	4¼	4¼
22½	14½	1½m	Consol Film I pf	19	18½	19	18½
11¼	7	..	Consol Cigar	13⅜	12½	13½	12⅝
34¾	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	33	32½	32⅞	32¼
105½	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	106½	104¼	104½	104½
12¼	6½	.25e	Consol Oil	13	12½	13	12⅜
8¼	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	9	8⅝	9	8⅜
1⅜	½	..	Consol Textile (h)	1¾	1¼	1⅜	1¼
23½	22	..	Container N	20⅞	20½	20½	20⅜
82	69	6½	Cons Chic ppf ww	76	76	76	..
11⅞	4½	..	Cont Baking A	15¾	15¼	15½	15⅛
1⅞	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	2½	2	2	2
69	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	73	72½	73	72½
99¼	62⅜	4	Cont Can	84½	83½	83⅝	83
20½	7	1.05e	Cont Dia Fibre	14¾	14¼	14¾	14¼
44⅞	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	42⅞	42¼	42⅞	42¾
2¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
35	15¼	1	Cont Oil	35⅝	35	35½	35½
74	65	7	Cons Cig pf	77½	77	77	77¾
69¾	41¾	3*	Corn Exchange	66⅝	65	66⅝	65¾
78¾	60	3	Corn Products	71½	71	71	70¼
7⅝	4½	..	Coty	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
39⅞	35⅞	2	Cream of Wheat	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	37⅜
14⅜	11¾	.25e	Crosley Radio	17½	17½	17½	17⅝
48½	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	53¾	52½	52½	52¾
48	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	46	46	46	..

—D—

58¾	22¾	..	Deere & Co	60⅞	58	60⅞	57½
24½	18⅞	.50†	Deisel W G Co	23½	23½	23½	23½
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	38¾	38	38¾	36¾
..	..	..	Del Lack & W	16⅝	16	16	15⅞
5	1½	..	Denver R G pf (h)	6¾	6½	6½	6½
130	65	4	Detroit Edison	137	137	137	..
50⅝	35½	1†	Devoe & Ray A	44½	44½	44½	45¼
38½	13⅝	..	Distillers Cp Seag	32¾	32¼	32⅜	32½
41	26½	1½†	Diamond Match	37⅜	37½	37⅞	37⅜
41½	34¾	1½†	Diamond M pf	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38½
44⅞	34½	2†	Dome Mines	40¾	40	40¾	43
12⅝	6¾	..	Dominion St

Business and Industry

Imports Into U. S. in 1935 Gain 24 P. C., Exports 7 P. C.

Commerce and Finance

Head of TVA Sees Home Renaissance Way to Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Twenty million American homes that have been wired for electricity and another 10,000,000 not now using a kilowatt, represent a gigantic new field for the sale of electric appliances which only a general reduction in power rates will make available to business, David E. Lilienthal, director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, said today when he spoke here before the twenty-fifth annual convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

Setting forth the experience of Tennessee Valley Authority in support of his claim that appliance sales—stimulated by rate reductions—are one of the most effective means by which to bring about an improvement in American industry, Mr. Lilienthal reported that an average of $100 per customer had been spent for electrical equipment in the Tennessee Valley area last year. The national average of sales has not been determined exactly, he said, but lies somewhere below $30 a customer.

Cut Rates Mean More Profits

"With more than 20,000,000 customers, each spending $100 for electric equipment, consider for yourself what a force would be brought to bear for recovery and re-employment if Tennessee Valley Authority rates were generally applied," he said.

Reduced charges for electricity, moreover, have made larger returns possible for private utility enterprises in the Tennessee Valley Authority's neighborhood, he continued, explaining that substantial gains in net income for the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1935, as compared with the corresponding period a year ago, were reported by all three companies that had reduced their rates under a contract with the Government. The new private schedules were not so low as those of the Tennessee Valley Authority, but were considerably below the national average, he said.

Home Building Factor

A. O. Eberhart, formerly Governor of Minnesota and now special representative of the Federal Housing Administration, asked delegates to assist the Federal Housing Administration program as one of the most promising methods of stimulating employment—home building.

"In order to reach a stable national recovery, there are only two courses we can pursue," he said. "We can either continue to mete out the wasteful dole, and thereby sacrifice the morale of workers, or under this government plan find the necessary employment which will release frozen capital and make it available for building repair and construction."

Describing important qualities of business leadership, Frank H. Neely, general manager of Rich's, Inc., Atlanta, declared that fear should be banned as a force in directing men.

"A business man who goes by the rule of obey-or-get-out is not a leader," he said. "Commanding of itself is wholly inadequate as a basis for getting results from people working in association."

Legislative and administrative problems of the social security program were explained by Vincent M. Miles, member of the Federal Social Security Board, who said that 1936 would witness the first step of a long-range effort to prevent the recurrence of what America has gone through during the past five years.

"Suppose the present Social Security Act had been in force in 1922 and all of our states had adopted unemployment compensation plans comparable to those now in force in the District of Columbia, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, California and several other states," he said. "By 1929, $10,000,000,000 would have been paid into the Unemployment Trust Fund and $8,000,000,000 paid out as benefits to the unemployed during that period.

"This would have left a reserve of $2,000,000,000 at the outset of the present depression. It is not difficult to visualize the steadying and stimulating effect on American business that would have resulted from the disbursement of this huge fund to those eligible for unemployment compensation.

Malcolm P. McNair, director of the division of research of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, predicted continued business recovery. There will be occasional halts and letdown without any particularly rapid acceleration, he said.

"Retail prices are likely to show some advance, but probably no very sharp upward movement, such as that of late 1933, is to be anticipated," he continued. "Personally, I should be surprised if retail prices advanced more than 10 per cent at the most in 1936."

Boosts Home Building

Wide World

David E. Lilienthal
Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority

New Life Insurance Up 2.5 P. C. in 1935

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—New life insurance for 1935 was 2.5 per cent greater than in 1934, according to a report made to the United States Department of Commerce by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

December volume showed a decline of 6 per cent from the total of December, 1934, it was disclosed.

The report includes the new production figures of 42 member companies having 83 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies. It excludes revivals, increases and dividend additions.

The 1935 new business total was $8,821,844,000 against $8,605,432,000 in 1934.

Sweden's Automobile Mart Considerably More Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—During the third quarter period of 1935 the motor vehicle market in Sweden was considerably more active than in the like period of 1934, although a rather sharp drop was recorded in the number of units sold as against the second quarter of 1935, due to seasonal factors, according to the Commerce Department.

Third quarter registrations of new passenger cars totaled 3660, of which 2615 were American, an increase of 840 units over registrations in the same quarter of 1934. Of sales in the third quarter of 1935 more than 50 per cent were in the low priced group and the bulk of the remainder in the medium priced category, it was stated.

Of the 11,440 passenger cars registered during the first 9 months of 1935, American manufacturers supplied 74 per cent against 78 per cent of the 7970 units registered in the same period of 1934.

U. S. Has 50 P. C. Drop in Exports' Excess for 1935

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Commerce Department reported today that the United States ended 1935 with a favorable trade balance of $234,226,000, a 50 per cent decline from 1934.

Exports during 1935 were valued at $2,282,023,000, about 7 per cent more than in 1934.

Imports totaled $2,047,797,000, an increase of 24 per cent.

The favorable balance—excess of exports over imports—was reduced materially from that existing at the end of November by an unusual decline in December exports, while imports, which ordinarily decrease between November and December, increased.

December exports were $223,737,000, against $269,310,000 in November, 1935, and $170,654,000 in December, 1934. December imports were $179,344,000, against $162,808,000 in November and $126,193,000 in December, 1934.

For the year, net imports of gold were $1,739,019,000, which the department said, even after allowance for the changed value of the dollar, is the largest amount ever imported in any one year in the nation's history.

Drop in Automobile Output Is Affecting Production of Steel

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Hesitancy in the iron and steel market as a result of a recession in automobile production, is noted in the weekly review of Iron Age made public today.

Demand for both iron and steel remains spotty, the trade paper says, while ingot production stood at 51 per cent of capacity for the third week in succession.

Most motorcar manufacturers in Detroit have cut operations to four days a week, it is stated. Orders for steel received in January to date from the automobile industry are estimated at 20 per cent below the volume for the same period in December.

Concern over the effect of the invalidation of the AAA on agricultural buying is reported to be waning.

The magazine says:

"Farm equipment manufacturers are adhering to their original schedules, apparently convinced that since all benefits for last year's crops have already accrued to farmers no harmful effects from the decision, if any actually develop, will be felt for many months."

Scrap prices are buoyant, the review says, with the "Iron Age" composite of heavy melting steel the highest since December, 1930, at $13.58 a ton.

"Heavy rolled products will continue to be relied upon to sustain mill activity pending a pick-up in motorcar output," the review states.

Call Loan Rate Up On Federal Issues And Bankers Bills

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—The rate for call loans on United States Government securities and bankers' bills was lifted today by New York banks to ⅛ of 1 per cent from ¼ of 1 per cent.

The old rate had been in effect since mid-April of last year.

Banking circles report the higher rate represents a further effort on the part of New York lending institutions to secure what they regard as compensatory returns on security loans.

The movement began at the end of October, last year, when the rate for call loans on ordinary stock exchange collateral was lifted from ¼ of 1 per cent to the prevailing level of ⅜ of 1 per cent.

The new rate affects principally the discount houses which deal in United States Government securities, bankers' acceptances and other types of short-term paper.

The houses customarily employ funds borrowed at call, especially at the time of new Government financing, to carry securities in portfolios while they are in the process of distribution to banks, institutions and other ultimate holders.

Tax Talk by Morton Before Boston Insurance Council

The Boston Life Insurance Trust Council will hold its third annual all-day conference at the Hotel Statler Thursday, Jan. 23. Forrest L. Morton of the New York Life Insurance Company, New York, will speak on "Solving 1936 Tax Problems Through Modern Life Underwriting and Trusteeship."

Mr. Morton, because of his many years of experience in the tax field, is considered to be one of the outstanding authorities on this subject. Before associating himself with the New York Life Insurance Company he was tax editor of Prentice Hall, Inc., New York. At the present time he is manager of the Agency Service Bureau, specializing in taxes, with the New York Life Insurance Company.

Foreclosures by HOLC Are Shown Nearing 5000 Mark

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Foreclosures by the Home Owners Loan Corporation was shown to be nearing the 5000 mark.

As of Dec. 31, the corporation said, 21.4 per cent of payments were 90 days or more overdue and foreclosure proceedings numbered 4470. Of the total foreclosures, 2482 were listed against borrowers "who had deliberately and persistently failed to make their monthly payments when due, although actually able to pay."

The World's Business

Agriculture and the Tariff—What History Shows —Best Plan Is Industrial Recovery

By H. B. E.

THE more discussion we have on agriculture, the better. Undoubtedly the farm problem will be paramount among the election issues. For this reason it may perhaps be worth while to comment upon E. G. A.'s reference to the views on agriculture which I expressed in this place immediately after the Supreme Court verdict ending the AAA. E. G. A.'s letter appeared on the Editorial Page last Saturday.

The main difference between E. G. A. and me, I gather, lies in our approach to American history. I intimated that one of the best ways for the farmer to help himself was to fight the protective tariff and industrial monopoly. E. G. A. replies, "My political memory does not go back very many decades, but from what I have gleaned from my grandfather, two or three whole generations of western and southern farmers up to the '20's had made it the heart and fiber of their political creed to resist protective tariffs and industrial monopolies." The record as E. G. A. gives it seems to warrant his defeatism.

* * *

I take it that the qualification "up to the '20's" does not connote any change in farm policy. It looks as if E. G. A.'s own memory simply reinforced his grandfather's. The fact remains, however, that my understanding of American history differs profoundly from his. It seems to me that the protective tariff system owed its growth to an alliance between western agriculture and eastern industry. A hundred years ago Henry Clay of Kentucky called this alliance the American system. The West wanted access to the land, and obtained it in the Homestead Act. They wanted internal improvements such as road and canal building out of the Federal Treasury. They got both in return for acquiescence in protective tariffs. Nothing else explains the long ascendancy of the Republican Party between Lincoln and Cleveland. The South always considered that it footed the bill for both favors. It was at its insistence that the Democratic platform so long bore the plank favoring "a tariff for revenue only." How southerners now feel on the question I am not in a position to say. But I notice that Claudius Murchison and Peter Molyneaux, two leading southern publicists, are constantly berating the southerners for their half-heartedness on the tariff issue.

In 1920, within E. G. A.'s memory, the farmers, in fact, became very ardent protectionists. And *it was in that year that the long decline in farm purchasing power started.* Cause and effect? I don't imply that; but the coincidence is interesting. The ratio of prices received, to prices paid, or farm purchasing power, bears the following percentual relation to the 1909-14 average: 1920, 105; 1921, 82; 1932, 61; November, 1935, 89. In 1921 a special session of Congress was called to give the West an opportunity to renew its allegiance to protection principles. An emergency tariff act was rushed through fixing high duties on wheat, corn, meat, wool and sugar for a six month's period. Then came the general tariff act of 1922. Senator McCumber *of North Dakota* piloted the bill through the Senate. So indoctrinated had the West become by the new eastern thesis that the tariff should equalize costs of production that in the debate Senator Stanfield *of Oregon* said he would "favor duties up to 5000 per cent if necessary to equalize costs."

* * *

Farm buying power continued to sink after the 1922 tariff act. In 1928 Mr. Hoover became a candidate for President. As E. G. A. will remember, he obtained the support of Senator Borah *of Idaho*, the condition being that Mr. Hoover should call another special session to put up the agricultural duties. The agrarians, as I remarked at the time, wanted a hair of the dog that had already bitten them. Mr. Hoover kept his promise. The result was the Hawley-Smoot bill of 1930, signed over the protest of a thousand of the country's leading economists. The measure was the sum total of a wild activity between West and East in logrolling. It was piloted through the House by Representative Hawley *of Oregon*, and through the Senate by Senator Smoot *of Utah*. The vote, E. G. A. will remember, was narrow, 44 to 42 in the Senate. *Does he also remember that the Senators from Kansas alone could have defeated the bill?*

The tariff, of course, is a species of monopoly, of economic planning. For various reasons the monopolistic trend of American industry became progressive. It is true that the West, while accepting the protective tariff, nevertheless raised its voice against the newer forms of monopoly. But its reply in the AAA, again, was to ask for a hair of the dog that had bitten society. From the standpoint of society as a whole the result was bound to be a progressive squeeze. Monopoly is scarcity economics. Regulated agriculture introduced scarcity economics to the farm. The difficulties of uprooting scarcity economics in industry, I grant, are terrific. But they do not make me defeatistic about the outlook of fighting it, as E. G. A. apparently is. Certainly those difficulties would never inspire me to get on a bandwagon which would put the entire country in the same straitjacket.

* * *

One of the cardinal principles of many New Dealers is that *economic* recovery must begin on the farm. This, it seems to me, is fallacious. I am quite content to be called urban as E. G. A. calls me, in insisting that it is fallacious. For *economic* progress is urban—the revival of the durable goods industries, in which 90 per cent of the unemployed may be found, the increase in urban purchasing power, the extension of those new factory and service occupations where consumption demands are illimitable. There is no such expansibility for farm products.

If expansion and release are encouraged in the city, then the result will be advantageous to the farmer. Mr. Hoover in his recent address made this point. I would fortify his argument by reproducing herewith a table showing what is required to give each American family an adequate supply of milk, butter, and cheese, a table taken from the statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

Items—	Present Production or Supply	Required for an Adequate Diet	P.C. of Increase Required
Dairy cattle	23,100,000	40,800,000	76
Beef cattle, annual slaughter	11,200,000	16,100,000	43
Veal calves, annual slaughter	8,800,000	14,800,000	68
Hogs, annual slaughter	69,400,000	84,900,000	22
Sheep and lambs, annual slaughter	21,000,000	29,900,000	42
Poultry, stock	458,900,000	627,300,000	36
Vegetable and truck crops, acreage	2,320,000	7,091,000	204
Citrus fruits, acreage	565,000	854,000	51
Other tree crops, acreage	4,605,000	9,799,000	112

* * *

If I seem to be minimizing the farm problem, it is simply in order to try to restore perspective. The farmers' present troubles started in 1920. They then began to pay for the war. Senator Vandenberg in the Senate inquiry said that deflation always followed war inflation. He seemed to imply that one hand washed the other. Don't tell that to the farmers! From 82 cents a bushel at the outbreak of the war, the price of wheat on the Chicago market rose to $3.10 shortly after its close. In April, 1920, the farmers were still receiving $2.42 a bushel for wheat, $1.64 for corn, and 38 cents for cotton. Prices were bound to fall from such heights in a world returned to peacetime vocations.

Prices, of course, are not important to farmers' wives. It is *the purchasing power of farm products for other products.* I would therefore add that the purchasing power of farm products for other products was bound to fall even deeper by the West-East alliance which put the 1922 and 1930 tariff bills on the statute books. It put up the things that the farmer's wife buys. (It contracted the foreign market for American farm products.)

* * *

Now the deflation is over. I would be the last to deny that Mr. Roosevelt deserves high credit for stopping it. AAA's past, I believe has been overrated. However that may be, we are now in the presence of cumulative forces of recovery. It is noteworthy that farm products not subject to AAA treatment as well as those subjected thereto are coming back to something like normal price relations with industrial products. Farm buying power now stands at 89 per cent of pre-war on a unit of product basis. It was no surprise to those who think in terms of cycles and not in separate terms of government intervention that farm prices stood up so well under the shock of the AAA decision. None can foretell the future. But Prof. George F. Warren, admittedly the greatest authority on agriculture in the country, is of the opinion, however that "we are likely to find that the long-time trends in the purchasing power of farm products are resumed."

Professor Warren's optimism does not inhibit me from thinking that from the social as well as the economic standpoint some of the ideas in the article which EGA vaguely criticizes on the grounds of insufficiency and difficulty of achievement may govern national policy. I was glad to see them advocated the other day by Mr. Hoover. Surely, the task is now manageable enough without seeking to regulate all farms and all farmers.

In time, I suggest, Mr. Roosevelt will be grateful that the AAA has gone the way of the NRA so that he can approach the problem more or less along these lines.

Well-Known Investment Management Firms Merge

NEW YORK—Consolidation of the investment counsel and investment management businesses of Chapin, Stewart & Company, Inc., and Ray Vance & Company under the name of Vance, Chapin & Company, Inc., is announced. The merger brings together two well-known firms in the investment management field.

Ray Vance has devoted more than 20 years to economic and investment research and to the management of investment funds. He was president of Brookmire Service from 1916 to 1926.

Louis LeB. Chapin was formerly a partner of Harris, Forbes & Co., and managing director of Chase, Harris, Forbes & Co., Ltd. of London, and president of Chase, Harris, Forbes & Co. of Paris.

The new firm will be located at 111 Broadway, the address of Ray Vance & Co. Associated with Messrs. Vance and Chapin will be Stuart F. Honaker, Carr F. Pross, J. Howard Layhew, Alexander Kueller and Charles Milbank Young.

Pay Rolls Not Cut Since End of NRA, Declares Analysis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Since the National Industrial Recovery Act was suspended last May, there has been no widespread tendency to cut wages, to increase hours of work or to lay off employees, according to an analysis by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Pay roll records of about 2000 manufacturing plants in 25 industries, which employ more than 1,000,000 workers, the report continues, shows that hourly earnings and employment in October, 1935, were above those of April, the last month of NRA, and that the average working week was less than two hours longer. Much of the increase in hours reflects better business conditions, and in many industries the work week was still below the maximum set by the codes.

Hourly Earnings Higher

In 17 of the 25 industries, average hourly earnings were higher in October than in April; in seven industries they were less, and in one industry they were the same for the two months. Among the seven industries in which hourly earnings declined, in only one was the decline more than one cent.

In 18 of the 25 industries, the average hours of work per week were higher in October than in April, in five they were lower, and in the other two there was no change. There is no evidence to show what caused the lengthening of the work week in cases where it was contrary to, or larger than, the usual seasonal rise, but it is reasonable to assume that many of the increases reflect better business conditions and would probably have taken place even if the NRA had not been declared unconstitutional.

The average for all the industries was 38.5 hours in October, and 36.7 hours in April. In October, nine industries were working an average of more than 40 hours a week, and in two of these the average was slightly more than 40 hours in April.

Increase in Workers

The number of workers employed in these 25 manufacturing industries in October was 1.8 per cent greater than in April. Employment was higher in 16 of the industries, with the increases ranging from 1.2 per cent to 16.6 per cent. In seven of the industries the increase was more than 5 per cent, and in three of these it was more than 10 per cent.

Among the nine industries in which there was a decline in employment from April to October, in two of them the decline was contrary to the usual seasonal trend, in five others the decline was more than seasonal, and in the other two the decline in employment was less than seasonal.

Contraseasonal Drop In Power Output

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP) — The Edison Electric Institute reported production of 1,949,676,000 kilowatt hours for the week ended Jan. 18. This total was a contraseasonal decline of 1.1 per cent from the preceding week but represented an increase of 9.6 per cent over the total for the corresponding week last year. The total for the week ended Jan. 11 was 11.2 per cent above the like week a year ago.

All major geographic regions showed gains over the like week of 1935. Percentage advances were: New England 5.1, Middle Atlantic 8.2, Central Industrial 8.6, West Central 10.0, Southern states 12.7, Rocky Mountain 23.4 and Pacific coast 11.8.

1935 Wholesale Trade Largest Since 1931

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Commerce Department reported last year's wholesale trade was the best since 1931.

The 1935 dollar volume was $16,287,000,000, an 11 per cent increase over the previous year and a gain of 25 per cent over 1933, but volume was still 44 per cent under the peak year 1929.

The most encouraging development in the wholesale field last year was the improvement in durable goods and equipment sales, the Department said.

The only declines in 1935 were in coal and dry goods, both dropping 2 per cent from 1934.

Bancamerica-Blair Net In 1935 $1.15 a Share

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 — Bancamerica-Blair Corporation showed net profits realized and booked during the year 1935 of $1,058,000, it was announced by Robert C. Adams, who was re-elected president and chairman of the executive committee. Appreciation of assets at the end of 1935 amounted to about $256,000 as compared with net depreciation of $358,000 at the beginning of the year.

Total improvement in asset value, before dividends, for the year was, therefore, $1,672,000, or about $1.15 per share on the 1,451,384 shares of $1 par value capital stock outstanding. Dividends paid during the year amounted to $725,892, or 50 cents per share.

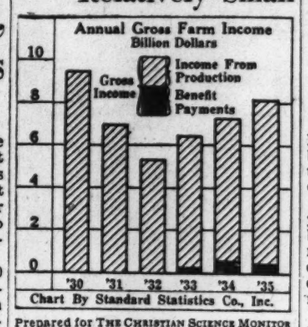
Federal Housing Project Starts in Atlantic City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 21—Excavation work is on here today for a $1,437,600 federal housing project on the North Side designed to house 277 Negro families. Applications were had from 235 prospective tenants before a spade full of dirt was turned.

The plans call for 16 units, all of modern, fireproof construction. Each unit will be two stories high, with a four-room apartment on each floor, the units rising to three stories at the ends.

AAA Benefit Cash Relatively Small



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ABROGATION of the AAA is an immediate financial shock to farmers, to whom a quarter of a billion dollars is still due as payment for participation in 1935 crop control programs. This is an election year, however, and Congress will probably make these payments in some form. Until definite action is taken, nevertheless, farmers may be expected to reduce their purchases.

Of the estimated cash agricultural income of $6,900,000,000 in 1935, only about $480,000,000, or 7 per cent, represented benefit payments. This amount, although relatively small, constituted marginal purchasing power the efficacy of which in stimulating general business activity cannot be denied. Additionally, many farmers who had counted on government checks to finance spring planting must turn elsewhere for funds.

Oklahoma Leads Increase in Oil Output for Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Gross crude oil production during the past week in the United States averaged daily 2,833,600 barrels compared with 2,810,150 in the preceding week, an increase of 23,450, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

The most important change was a gain of 19,200 barrels daily in the output of Oklahoma.

Production was 274,000 barrels more than the calculations of 2,559,200 barrels daily by the Department of Interior for January.

The motor fuel stocks of all refining companies in the United States, including the amount of unfinished gasoline contained in naphtha distillates, at the end of last week are estimated to have totaled 58,779,000 barrels, as compared with 57,235,000 at the close of the preceding week, an increase of 1,544,000.

Gasoline stocks at refineries gained 1,370,000 barrels to 32,847,000 and those contained in naphtha distillates were up 294,000 to 6,467,000. Gasoline "in transit," at bulk terminals and in pipe lines decreased 120,000 barrels to 19,465,000.

Estimated total crude oil runs to stills averaged 2,800,000 barrels daily of which 2,604,000 barrels daily were by the reporting refineries representing 89.6 per cent of the total refining capacity of the country. The production of cracked gasoline decreased 15,000 barrels daily to 550,000

Gas and fuel oil stocks at the close of the week totaled 105,137,000 barrels, against 106,115,000 at the end of the preceding week. The reporting refineries last week operated at 75.1 per cent of capacity.

$50,000,000 Railroad Issue Expected Soon

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—A $50,000,000 bond refunding operation which would effect a large saving in interest, is expected to be announced soon by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., it was reported in railroad banking quarters.

Present plans, it was said, call for an early offering of a 3¾ per cent loan, the proceeds to be used for redemption of the outstanding $50,000,000 5s which are due in 1964. The offering price is expected to be 99.

Japan Buys 75 P. C. Of Farm Tools From U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Japan buys about 75 per cent of its mechanic's tools and agricultural implements, from the United States according to the Commerce Department.

Total Japanese imports of these groups in the first 10 months of 1935 were valued at 3,096,914 yen compared with 2,104,873 yen and 1,174,112 yen in the corresponding periods of the two preceding years, statistics show.

Grocers Complain Of Lower Profits As Sales Expand

CHICAGO, Jan. 22 (AP)—A "profitless prosperity" got a verbal lambasting at the annual convention of the National-American Wholesale Grocers convention here.

Comparing their figures on last year's business, many of the members agreed, said M. L. Toulme, secretary of the group, that 1935 was one of their biggest years but without profits commensurate with tonnage gains.

"Particularly during the last six months of 1935," Mr. Toulme said, "the wholesale grocers of the country shared in the general rise of business which many other lines reported. Their volume was considerably larger than during the same period a year ago but the profits dip. That's what the wholesalers complain of as 'profitless' prosperity."

The keen competition in the field was cited as one cause, and consumers may expect the same conditions to prevail to some extent through 1936, Mr. Toulme indicated.

"No one can anticipate what food prices will be and the wholesale grocer makes no attempt to do so," he said, "but the trade in general does not look for any decided jumps in prices. There are ample supplies of all foods and competition continues lively."

Arthur D. Whiteside, president of Dun & Bradstreet, in an address before the convention, told the grocers they were destined to be the object of much legislation.

Asserting Congress and the Washington Administration were appealing to the farmer and consumer, he said:

"They want the farmer to have the highest prices in history, and they want low prices to the consumer. They want you people to carry this out. How can it be done?"

Mr. Whiteside told the grocers what he thought of two members of President Roosevelt's brain trust. His description:

Prof. Rexford Guy Tugwell: "Nobody can tell him anything, because he won't listen to a thing. He is egotistic, good looking and clever, and everybody likes him. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt and everybody else like him, and his philosophy permeates Washington."

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes: "You can't do much with someone who won't listen to you."

QUARTERLY INCOME SHARES

Quoted in most daily newspapers. Listed on Chicago Board of Trade. Your investment dealer can furnish prospectus.

General Brokerage Service
SOUTHGATE & CO.
Members: New York Stock Exchange, Boston Stock Exchange, New York Curb Exchange (Assoc.)
185 Devonshire Street, Boston

WANTED
BRANCH OFFICE SALES MANAGER
A national organization sponsoring an important banking service with a universal market contemplates opening branch offices in the key cities throughout New England. Applicant must have the following qualifications: Christian, American, age between 35-40, college or equivalent education, proven sales ability as well as sales management. Financial experience helpful but not essential. To the ambitious man who can qualify this presents an excellent opportunity to enter business with unusual possibilities. Commission and drawing account. Write, giving full details of your past business experience and your qualifications, to
INDEPENDENCE FUND OF NORTH AMERICA, INC.
89 BROAD STREET, BOSTON

NASH Says:
Studies made by our Investment Counselor department have uncovered several
ATTRACTIVE EQUITIES
which appear to offer promising profit possibilities if purchased at around current levels.
Analysis mailed free on request.
W. A. Nash & Co. Inc.
27 State St.-Phone Cap. 0900
Branch Offices
Worcester, Mass. Portland, Me.
INVESTMENTS

110 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS 15th of Every Month
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity
Second Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in Boston.
2347 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station
Join Our Christmas Club

O'Brion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street, Boston
Tel. Hubbard 4700
115 Broadway, New York
Barclay 7-5540

Massachusetts Bonding AND Insurance Company
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of $1.00 a share on the capital stock of the Company payable 50c on February 5, 1936, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 25, 1936, and 50c on May 5, 1936, to stock of record April 25, 1936.
DONALD FALVEY, Treasurer.
January 17, 1936

Investors Should Read
"The Unemotional Minority"
Free copy sent without obligation on request
INDEPENDENCE FUND OF NORTH AMERICA, INC.
89 Broad Street, Boston
Phone LIBerty 7618

PRIVATELY OWNED PLANT
Photo-Offset and Printing
60% CAPACITY RESERVED FOR OUR OWN SYNDICATE WORK
Can offer exceptional service and material savings to one or two large users of printed Sales Material . . . Can handle plain or color work, up to 11 x 17 inches. Own plate-making Department. We also furnish art work, layout, copy and composition, if required. Also Letterpress and Multigraph Printing.
Account having $5,000 to $15,000 PRINTING per year can effect great savings!
Call Mr. Winans
Wickersham 2 1631
New York City

FIELD & COWLES INSURANCE
40 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
GOOD INSURANCE IS A GOOD INVESTMENT
Call Hubbard 7880

Clark, Dodge & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1847
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and New York Curb Exchange
General Brokerage Service
BOSTON 70 Federal Street
NEW YORK 61 Wall Street

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON—Wanted, 2 young business women to share unfurnished apartment with mother and daughter; mother will do housekeeping; Christian Scientists preferred. MARDIN, 101-A Charles Street.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 34 W. 69—Sublet 3-room apartment, attractively furnished, large living room, bedroom, kitchen and bath; in refined building; one block from church; $75.00. CARR, ENd 2-8444.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 17th and Irving Pl. (Co-operative Cafeteria)—2 rooms, bath, sunny, fireplace; $40. lease. SUPT or MISS FEEMSTER.

ONE OF BROOKLYN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL APARTMENT HOUSES, new, modern, directly on N. Y. Harbor; electric or gas refrigeration, free bus service, elevator, etc.; 2½, 3 and 4 rooms from $45 up. MARINE VIEW APARTMENTS, 72nd Street and Shore Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD DeLuxe Limousine for all occasions: reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. Bachman, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cane 35c up to 20 in.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th, New York. ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING. Tr. 7-9480

DRESSMAKING

DRESSES distinctively designed and made to personal order; reasonable; expert remodeling. ANNETTE de BORRAE, 44 E. 50th St., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

MAN, 28, college education, would like to live with Christian Scientists; do any work for board; no salary; go anywhere away from cities and large towns. A. WEISS, 3535 12th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Wood-working shop, by widow of former operator; complete with machinery, tools and buildings. Address MRS. F. M. Le PLA, Palatka, Florida.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—MEN

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, COMPETENT DESIGNER ON INSTRUMENTS SUCH AS AIRCRAFT INSTRUMENTS, DIAL TYPE THERMOMETERS, PRESSURE AND VACUUM GAUGES, INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC. MUST BE U. S. CITIZEN, COLLEGE GRADUATE PREFERRED. EXPERIENCE ESSENTIAL. LOCATION EAST. Reply Box X-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS

COAL AND GENERAL HAULING
Prompt and Courteous Service
MAHLON FROUNFELKER, Jr., Rear 600 N. Main Ave. Scranton, Pa. Tel. 3-2468

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage household goods, private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 9 East 33d, New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

CRAG-CREST
RAMAPO HILLS MAHWAH, N. J.
A loving, harmonious environment for rest, study, recreation. Mrs. Jane Craft Stewart.

Filene Group Starts Townsend Plan Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—The Twentieth Century Fund, endowed by Edward A. Filene, will make a study of the Townsend Plan and report the findings to the public with recommendations, it was announced Jan. 20.

The study will be by Lucius Eastman, president of the Hills Brothers Company and a member of the executive committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Edith Abbott, dean of the School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago; John B. Andrews, director of the American Association for Labor Legislation; Clark Evans, executive director of the fund; Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Helen Hall, head of the Henry Street Settlement, and M. Albert Linton, president of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company.

A special research staff already has been put to work to prepare a factual report for the committee's use of the setup, strength and program of the Townsend organization.

Flight Record Set

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—From Los Angeles to Mexico City in 8 hours and 40 minutes was the record set for passenger aircraft by a new bimotor aeroplane owned by the Aerovias Centrales, Pan American subsidiary. The pilot was Guillermo Gonzalez Alcala.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

PIANOS WANTED

GRAND PIANO wanted, cash; state make, price, age. HAROLD RANFT, 1870 Morris Ave. (Apt. 34), Bronx, N. Y.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Church, business, practitioners, personal work; all kinds; low prices; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St. N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

DUXBURY, MASS.
A fine estate of fifteen acres; colonial house of thirteen rooms, two baths, three sleeping porches, and sun room; steam heat and electricity; barn 25x45, poultry houses, and a variety of fruit; this property is centrally located only half a mile to salt water and one mile to golf and yacht clubs; to be sacrificed for $9500; exceptional terms. See BRIGGS CUSHMAN, Summer St., Kingston, Tel 230, or HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC., 273 Harvard Street, Brookline, ASP. 1504.

FOR SALE
OR RENT FOR SUMMER
BOSTON—10-room house, furnished or not, in suburbs, good neighborhood, garage, some land; adjoins park; 20 minutes on rapid transit to city; price, unfurnished, $8500. Box A-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE ON CAPE COD
Old 8-room house of sea captain on Main St., Hyannis, Mass.; 144x148; land court title; spattered floors, 2 attics, shed and barn; modern conveniences. Owner, CHAS. S. MORRILL, 22 Main St., Hyannis, Mass.

WEST NEWTON, MASS.
To those who appreciate the nicer type of home—see this 9-room, 3-bath English brick with 21,500 feet of land; lovely neighborhood and near Newton church; owner transferred to N. Y.; priced most attractively. For further information call
HOWE ASSOCIATES, REALTORS
551 Commonwealth Ave. Center Newton 3340

ROOMS AND BOARD

EAST ORANGE, N. J., CHESTNUT MANOR—Cozy single and double room with running water; convenient location; real home cooking. 17 Chestnut Street. Or. 4-9546.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 222 Huntington Ave., APT. J, Opposite The Mother Church—Rooms, comfortable, quiet home. WARREN, COM. 7573.

BOSTON, 43 Hemenway St.—Small, sunny front room in quiet home surroundings; price very reasonable. KENmore 8742.

BOSTON—Quiet, warm rooms with running water; permanent and transient. MRS. STUART, 189 Huntington Ave.

BOSTON, 46 St. Germain St.—Room to let, all conveniences; to colored man or woman. Tel. after 6 p. m., KENmore 0993.

BOSTON Clearway St. — Large furnished room; meals if desired. KEN. 8377, or B-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 898 Beacon St.—Rooms, parking piano; $4 up; near subway. KENmore 0848.

BOSTON—Two furnished front room, particularly attractive, conveniently located. LONgwood 4833.

BOSTON—New low rates for the winter months Mrs Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Kenmore 1022.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, 32 Center St.—Comfortable, warm rooms, also first floor room, every convenience, meals optional; reasonable rate; transients accommodated. LONgwood 9057.

LARGE sunny room, bath adjoining; private family, 171 West 71st St. (6 North), New York City. Tel. Tr. 7-5492.

NEWTON, MASS., Commonwealth Ave.—Large furn. room priv. family, near church, garage, home privileges. West Newton 0120-W.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th)—Columbia University section; well-furnished rooms; quiet, convenient; $5-$10. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 502 W. 113th St. (Columbia), Apt. 6A—Attractive, light studios, $5.50-$7.50, Frigidaire; near church, trans. (Un. 4-8682.)

NEW YORK CITY, 200 Claremont Ave. (Apt. 62)—Two large, bright single bedrooms; close transportation. Evenings Mo. 2-2654.

PITTSFIELD, MASS. — Accommodation for one or two in a quiet private home; meals if desired; garage. MRS. J. N. SHEPARDSON, 14 Hull Avenue.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

SOMERVILLE, MASS. — Capable attendant housekeeper, excellent references; will go anywhere; licensed driver. MISS M. FOLLANSBEE, 84 Hudson Street.

SALESMEN WANTED

WE COULD USE two additional men on our sales force; must have college or equal education, previous selling experience unnecessary; immediate opportunity for substantial commission and future advancement. Telephone MR. HURLEY for an appointment. Digby 4-8211.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY-LINGERIE pays big commissions daily; part time permitted; experience unnecessary; credit; investigate. WALDORF, 11 W. 42nd St. New York City.

THE BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN offers the high type woman over 30 an exceptional opportunity in educational work; chance for promotion and travel; commission and bonus. 530 Statler Bldg., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ARCHITECTURAL designer, draftsman, detailer, reinforced concrete designer and quantity surveyor desires position; 22 years' experience; good references. B-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

ASSISTANT to busy executive, efficient coordination, broad business experience, sales office, factory management, voluminous detail. Write Box W-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave. New York City.

CHAUFFEUR—Young, married, 10 years' experience, excellent and careful driver; references. IRVING COOKSON, 35 Queensberry St., Suite 9 Boston, Com. 9064.

CHAUFFEUR — 12 years last position; excellent references. S. STANLEY, CIR. 6980. (Boston).

FORMER ship's captain, eleven years' experience as painting and decorating contractor, seeks position as maintenance man or in similar capacity; age 44; excellent record; thoroughly trustworthy. Write Box F-2, Suite 2240 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WORK WANTED AT ONCE—Any kind of work; driver, janitor; by married man. Box V-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-HELPER in harmonious home; service lovingly given; Christian Scientists preferred; town-country; wages necessary, but not first in consideration. Write Box F-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

COOK-HOUSEWORKER, colored; adults, no laundry; Conn., Mass., or up state New York; wages $60. Tel. EDgecombe 4-1290 (N. Y. C.) or write Box E-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED business woman wishes position as secretary, bookkeeper; will act as companion-secretary; full or part time; can drive car; free to travel; portable typewriter. Box A-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSE—English, thoroughly experienced; excellent references; infants. Tel. Riverside 9-4771. 15 West 81st St. (Apt. 14-J), New York City.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

N. Y. C.—ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie Hall—Pupils accepted; singing, voice building, correct diction in speaking. Circle 7-2121, for appointment.

TEACHER, B. S., desires I-IV grades or kindergarten; taught last 3½ years same public school; N. Y. certificate, private school experience. Write Box R-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

TRUCKING

Est. — E. F. CALDWELL — 1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. R., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678, 0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 88 Bowdoin St., Boston

TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE 99 Montgomery St. Jersey City Berg. 4-8333

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Ship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Bremen	Jan. 24	Cherbourg, Jan. 30	Jan. 24, 1:00 pm	Jan. 24, 8:00 pm
†Champlain	Jan. 25	Plymouth, Feb. 1	Jan. 24, 8:00 pm	Jan. 25, 8:00 am
‡Conte Di Savoia	Jan. 25	Gibraltar, Jan. 31	Jan. 24, 8:00 pm	Jan. 25, 9:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
§Manulani	San Francisco, Jan. 29	Jan. 24, 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, Feb. 4	Jan. 30, 4:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Feb. 6	Feb. 1, 4:00 pm	Feb. 1, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Grant	Seattle, Feb. 1	Jan. 27, 4:00 pm	Jan. 27, 7:30 pm

†Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only. §Australia must be specially addressed.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ATTORNEYS

P. M. KNIGHT
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
3005 E. 93d St., Chicago, Metropolitan Life Bldg.
Commercial Accounts Collected

BABY CHICKS

GET YOUR CHICKS from world's largest chick producers and save money; leading breeds hatching daily; big catalog free. COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, PLEASANT HILL, MO.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

IMPORTED PERFUMES BY DORISE—Trial offer of 1 dram Boquet Cing, Fleurs Nouvelle, Christmas Gardenia, Dream, Adorable, Orange Blossom, 25c ½ oz., special $1.00; sales women wanted to handle full line, DORISE, 55 Ronada Ave., Piedmont, Cal. Tel. OL. 8289.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE
SALES—RENTALS—INSURANCE
Our own money to loan
BEVERLY HILLS and WESTERN LOS ANGELES
THE ALISON COMPANY, Inc.
368 N. Camden Dr., Beverly Hills WO 62779

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

PERMANENT opportunities in U. S. or Canada; nationally known automatic fire protection with unequaled field record; dignified sales methods, high ethics and liberal profits at time of sale. INTERNATIONAL FIRE EQUIPMENT CORPORATION, Staten Island, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit knit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-115, Watertown, N. Y.

MARRIED or single woman wanted to show amazing Snag-Resist hosiery; opportunity to earn liberal weekly commissions and your own hose free; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send size. DAME FASHION HOSIERY, 110 East 23rd St., New York City

PROFITABLE spare time work for women; old established company offers Monitor readers special opportunity for quick income and financial independence; take orders for Janalene Dresses, Lingerie, direct from factory to wearer; unusual values; advance styles; liberal commissions; chance to get own dresses free; sample outfit furnished; write fully. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 533, Indianapolis, Ind.

WOMEN as district managers for high class exclusive women's wear; liberal commission; prefer ones with direct sales experience and car. LOVONN, 237 South 48th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Foundation
A Non-Profit Organization
Established 1922
Owned and Operated by a Board of Trustees. One branch for care of MENTAL CASES. Separate branch for REST and STUDY and care of those meeting PHYSICAL PROBLEMS.
N. J. State License Descriptive Booklet
Telephone 735 PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALES EXECUTIVE
With thirteen years background in marketing experience; am interested in any meritorious manufacturer's or wholesale line; available in Michigan or territory near by. Feb. 1; can furnish substantial references. Address Box R-155, Suite 3-101 General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

WHEN in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Paris Adores Man-Tailored Suits

The Fashion vogue is for women to dress like their husbands in man-tailored, pencil-slim Suits in mannish fabrics.

Blatt's is first to launch the Man-Tailored Suit vogue in Atlantic City. Come and see them.

$16.95 to $29.50
THIRD FLOOR
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
ATLANTIC AVE. at S. CAROLINA

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

BELLEVILLE

AMOCO
For Uniform Performance in Any Weather Use
AMERICAN GAS AND OILS
Lubrication Service PHIL GULDNER
UNION AVE. AND WILLIAM ST.

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
456 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Perfection in Corsetry
is possible for every woman
Spirella
has achieved this
MRS. MARIE PHELAN
RESIDENCE CORSETIERE
38 SO. WALNUT ST. OR. 5-3716

Lantz Beauty Service
All Operations, 35c
Given in a quiet, pleasant atmosphere.
200 Springdale Ave., nr. No. Grove St.
ORANGE 5-0667

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest, Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
63 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

GUILLAUME'S
Hairdressers
at 84 No. Walnut St., cor. William St.
Operated under the management of
DAINTY DEB SHOPPE
A modern shop with the same excellent service.
ORANGE 4-9612

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

HACKENSACK

AYLWARD'S FOOD SHOP
254 Main Street

HADDONFIELD

H. P. DREYER Inc.
140 Kings Highway East.
Plumbing—Heating—Roofing
Warm air conditioning systems
Bell Phone 51 IRVING CHEW, Registered

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section

Telephone ELIZABETH 2-5877
The Henry Cook Printshop
Printing and Service
Since 1863
1160 Elizabeth Avenue Elizabeth, N. J.

LA MODE CORSET SHOP
GRADUATE CORSETIERES
Phone Webster 4-4989
341 CENTRAL AVE., Jersey City N. J.

DR. H. H. WEST
OPTOMETRIST
93 MONTICELLO AVENUE
DELAWARE 3-5947
Visit Our New Modern Optical Office

Holste-Platte Co., Inc.
COAL
ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS
Also Koppers Seaboard Coke
370-390 Mercer St. Tel. Bergen 3-2426

We Bake 28 Different Kinds of Bread
Including your favorite. We are confident that if you ever taste it you'll come back for more.
ADAM BLUM BAKERY
625 NEWARK AVENUE, JERSEY CITY

LYNDHURST

LYNDHURST COAL CO.
'blue coal' Koppers Coke
736 Valley Brook Ave. Ruth. 2-2140

HARRY SCHAEFER
Hardware, Glass, Tools, Shades, House Furnishings
Agent for B. P. S. Paints
602 Ridge Road Telephone
Lyndhurst Rutherford 2-5761

Rutherford 2-3505
REAL ESTATE ANDREW M PETERS INSURANCE
124 Stuyvesant Ave.

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Han-Foo Chicken Chow Mein, 45c pkg.
Gaffney Potato Chips ....15c pkg.
Rumford Baking Powder
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE.
MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

MONTCLAIR

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call Montclair 2-1280, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M., from Monday to Friday, inclusive.

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6870—2-6871

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

WE are calling for LAWN MOWERS to be sharpened this month, so that they can be done thoroughly when there is time to spend on them. A phone call will bring our driver to get yours. May we render you this service NOW?
Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
223 Glen Ridge Ave. Montclair, N. J.
PHONES MTC. 2-3210, 2-3211

77 ORANGE ROAD TEA ROOM
Dinners—Luncheons
Bridge Parties a Specialty
Near Christian Science church
Montclair, N. J. Tel. 2-9642

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

RADIO SERVICE
Prompt Attention and Reasonable Prices
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
370 Bloomfield Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-4048

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

Freytag and Anderson Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

NEWARK

PRINTING THE ADAMS PRESS OFFICE SUPPLIES
386 Halsey St. Newark, N. J.
Phone Market 2-8393

NUTLEY

The LEGION MARKET
HIGH-GRADE VEGETABLES
FANCY FRUIT
Retailing at Wholesale Prices
TEL. NUT. 2-2470-2471
95 STAGER STREET, NUTLEY

for 'blue coal'
ABBEY COAL CO., Inc.
Nutley Passaic Clifton
Phone Nut. 2-1616 Delawanna, N. J.

THE LITTLE SHOP
Dresses
New Spring Prints
All the New Pastels
$7.95 to $16.75
Nut. 2-0140 356 Passaic Ave.

KNIT
Your Spring Outfit at
MAY LLOYD'S YARN SHOP
Small initial sum and budget payment weekly as your outfit grows, or we will knit your order.
Nut. 2-4080 136 CHESTNUT STREET

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Orange 3-1808
336 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

Don't Miss
"Cafeteria" — Bargains
at Store-Wide Sale
THE MORRIS SHOP
296 MAIN STREET ORANGE, N. J.
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

PLAINFIELD

Entire Stock
◆
MEN'S WOMEN'S CHILDREN'S COATS
20% OFF
◆
Men's, students', boys', women's, misses', girls' and tots' coats! Unrestricted choice! Just deduct 20% from price tags.
ROSENBAUMS
Metropolitan Store of Plainfield

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address 205 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8569

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 W. FRONT STREET
offer you now, as since 1868, EXPERT SERVICE *in Picture Framing*
Regilding and Restoring of Paintings and Prints
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

RIDGEWOOD

BELANUS COAL CO.
Black Stork Coal
More Heat—Less Ash
KOPPERS COKE—FUEL OIL
11 Prospect Street
TEL. RIDGEWOOD 6-5040

RUTHERFORD

RUTHERFORD NATIONAL BANK
Conservative Trust Service to protect your estate now and later.
RUTHERFORD
CARLSTADT LYNDHURST
EAST RUTHERFORD

UNION CITY

DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
PRE-TESTED PAINTS, ENAMELS, VARNISHES DUCO and DULUX
Artists' Materials, Glass and Wallpaper
A. SHULMAN AND SONS
870 Bergenline Avenue Phone Palisade 6-1600

WESTFIELD

GARWOOD COAL CO. Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office— COLD COMFORT FREIGHT SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone: Westfield 2-2102

BENEDICTS DAIRY
COUNTRY-BOTTLED MILK AND CREAM
Deliveries — Plainfield, North Plainfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Westfield, Garwood, Cranford.
1363 East 7th St., Plainfield Phone 6-5617

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

"Say it with Flowers and Say it with Ours"
NEW YORK FLORAL COMPANY
Artistic Decorations for All Occasions
Most Beautifully Executed
Phone 9685
906-912 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.
Delivery made anywhere

M. C. Peters SHOES
—Rest Busy Feet
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN PA.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 8 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
WINTER MERCHANDISE *on Sale at Clearance Prices*

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

McINTYRE'S
19-27 East Lancaster Ave., Ardmore, Pa.
McIntyre's Butter Creams.....$0.60
McIntyre's Choc. and Bon Bons.....25
McIntyre's Choc. and Vanilla Ice Cream, per quart.....1.00
Pastry, Groceries and Provisions
Dining Room open from 12 noon until 8:30
Visit our new branch at Overbrook
2125 N. 63RD STREET

PHILADELPHIA

A new convenience for shoppers, commuters and suburban dwellers.
Suburban Tea Room
47 and 49 North 17th Street
Just north of Pennsylvania Suburban Sta.
WHOLESOME HOME COOKING
Attentive, Polite and Clean Service
Fresh Eggs, Creamery Butter, Green Vegetables
8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FRANK C. FORDERER
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
2729 N. Front Street
Reg. 0844 Philadelphia East 9258

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA (Continued)

HAND-WROUGHT JEWELRY STUDIO of MIRIAM GNE
1222 LOCUST STREET
Mon., Wed., Fri., 10 to 5
Sat. 10 to 2, or by appointment
KINGSLEY 2982

C. W. VAN HORN
Funeral Director
2312 N. BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA
Mrs. Van Horn Rad. 2054

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

TILE WORK
Now Is the Time to Repair Tile Work of All Kinds—Bathroom, Floors, Etc.
REUBEN A. FOWLER CO.
VIC. 7650 MIC. 6941
4939 WAYNE AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LOUIS S. HEIM
Funeral Director
149 North 52nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
8120 West Chester Pike, Highland Pk.
Upper Darby, Pa.
Granite 6373 or Sunset 2381

Roofing
OF EVERY KIND
CITY OR SUBURBAN
New or Old Buildings Budget Plan, F. H. A.
T. S. Johnson Sons Co.
626 Cherry Street
PHILADELPHIA

PITTSBURGH

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
"No farther away than your telephone"
Lincoln at Sprague Bellevue, Pa.
LINDEN 6100
We carry products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

READING

The Shop that Quality Built!

Twenty-four years ago, at the very beginning of the Crystal Restaurant, patrons were so impressed with the quality of the pastry that they formed the habit of taking home pies and cakes to their families.

And from this beginning grew the Crystal Pastry Shop, with its hundreds of specialties to tempt the palate . . . a shop built by the patronage of thousands of women who are, themselves, excellent bakers. Be sure to stop in when you pass this way.

The CRYSTAL
PASTRY SHOP
537 Penn Street
Reading, Pa.
Owned and Operated by
The Crystal Restaurant

It's a Changing World . . .

Times change, conditions change, but you can absolutely depend upon the fact that nothing is ever allowed to interfere with the quality of

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Nunn-Bush
Ankle fashioned Oxfords FOR MEN
$7.50 to $11.00
NUNN-BUSH SHOE STORE
Embassy Theatre Bldg. 749 Penn Street

POMEROY'S
Martex Towels
with the long life underweave
READING, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

Saylor's 70th Year

B. & J. Saylor is the oldest business organization in Reading, a record we are proud of.

The reason for such a long span of business is due to always featuring Quality at Reasonable Prices.

Whether you purchase Fresh Meats, Cakes or Pies, Canned Goods, Fresh Made Candies, Fresh Fruit, or other Groceries, you can rest assured that our organization is giving you the best that money can buy.

We thank our patrons for their continued confidence over such a long period of years.

For Better Foods and Service Shop at
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn St. *We Deliver* Dial 6253
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

SCRANTON

SAMTERS
Regrouped Sale of Men's Fine Clothing
Nearly 1,000 suits and overcoats regrouped from our annual winter sale to still lower levels. The saving opportunity so many eagerly wait for is now on! All other departments also offer similar savings. Take 90 days to pay!

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
508-7 BROOKS BUILDING

MOFFITT'S
GOODYEAR SHOE REPAIR COMPANY
CITY CLEANERS

Whittemore's
Oil Paste Shoe Polish
140 North Washington, Scranton
4 William St., Pittston

SEWICKLEY

Sewickley Market
Tel. Sewickley 1227
Coraopolis Market
Tel. Coraopolis 666

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The Market for GOOD THINGS TO EAT"
Established 1874
Tel. Sewickley 1404-08
Recommended by Chefs
RUMFORD ALL-PHOSPHATE Baking Powder
The Two-to-One Leavener

Anderson Automobile Co.
Buick Pontiac
Esso
Quaker State
BROAD STREET
Tel. Sewickley 461

SWARTHMORE

VALENTINE'S DAY
February 14
See our complete line of Valentines and special Valentine Candy Assortment.
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY

GEORGE W. deFOREST
◆
Insurance
Cleaning and Pressing
PECKERMAN
Tailor and Furrier
5 SO. CHESTER RD. Phone 1727

ELECTRICIAN
WAYNE MOSTELLER
Moved to
University Avenue Phone 1568

Automatic Heating
Plumbing — Heating
Roofing
WALTER H. LUFF
Phone 1629

UPPER DARBY

Ladies, do you like clothes that are "different"? Satisfied customers are our best advertisers. Write or phone our local representative.
MRS. J. C. LEONARD
126 Kent Road Boulevard 743-M
Galter
Our spring and summer styles and samples and colors are especially attractive. Suits, Dresses, Ensembles, Coats, Hats, Blouses, Evening Gowns and Wraps.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Rd. Boulevard 197
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed

HOPES are never realized; for in the act of realization they become something else.—ARNOLD BENNETT.

Daily Features

ALL the scholastic scaffolding falls, as a ruined edifice, before one single word—faith.—NAPOLEON.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

Someone Ought to Be Thanked

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

WHEN Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins awoke, the room was dark and cold. Mr. Scroggins went to the window and looked. But he couldn't look out because something was on the window. After several well-meant hurrumphs he went back to bed, having decided it was better to wait until there was more light. Soon there was. He hopped out of bed again and went to the window. His face broke into a smile.

"So that was it!" he said, and picked with his paw at a thick coating of frost on the window pane. He called his wife. She was delighted. Since Mr. Scroggins also was delighted, it made it unanimous—and the day started off with a wave of good humor.

"Look!" said Mr. Scroggins. He pointed to a dainty forest of frost trees on a frost mountain. Mrs. Scroggins looked and exclaimed with pleasure.

"Look!" said Mr. Scroggins again. This time he traced with his paw an outline in the frost which was like silvery fishes swimming in a pool.

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Frost Pictures

"Wouldn't Levi love that!" said Mrs. Scroggins. "He's been in real water so much."

Her husband hurrumphed. They looked and looked and with each fresh look, some new bit of tracery appeared in the frost-work.

"Other windows too!" said Mr. Scroggins. Mrs. S. pinched his arm. They went into the sitting room. Sure enough, the two windows were covered with pictures in the frost. The two squirrels enjoyed them and gloated over them and pointed out many, many interesting figures. Then they went into the dining room. There were pictures on the dining room windows. They enjoyed and gloated and pointed out. In the kitchen the same thing happened, namely, looking at the frost pictures, enjoying, gloating, and pointing.

At length came breakfast, and Mr. Scroggins sat with one eye on the frost pictures and one on his food.

"My dear," he said, "I've been thinking; and it seems to me that someone ought to be thanked for all these pictures, even though they won't last very long."

"They've lasted long enough for us to see," said Mrs. Scroggins.

After breakfast they made another round of all the windows. They scratched a few ideas of their own into the frost, including what Mr. Scroggins said was a swan, but what his wife thought was meant to be a horse. They had a good many laughs over that.

Daily Anecdote

Promoted

WILHELM II, ex-Kaiser of Germany, was walking through the barracks attired in civilian clothes and unattended. Few recognized him; but a corporal on guard, more alert than many of his fellows, saluted profoundly.

This pleased the Emperor; and on looking closer at the man he noticed a sad expression, and asked the reason for it.

There was no reply.

"You must be in love," jested the Kaiser.

The corporal finally found his tongue and blurted out the fact that he verily was in love—and with the daughter of the sergeant-major who had firmly decreed that none not a sergeant would be countenanced in his family.

"Do you really love the girl very much?" asked the Emperor.

"With my whole life, sir," almost sobbed the corporal.

"Then go and tell your future father-in-law that the Kaiser has just made you a sergeant," was the Emperor's retort.

Speech

SPEAK not at all in any wise till you have somewhat to speak; care not for reward of your speaking, but simply and with undivided mind for the truth of your speaking.—*Carlyle.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Anyone's else," "anyone else's" (E. B.)—The inquirer asks whether "anyone" or "else" should take the apostrophe and *s*.

It is regrettable that the illustrious Mr. Fowler went to his reward without being able to correct a stray item or two in his invaluable work, "Modern English Usage"; for under "else" (p. 136), he says:

> The adverb "else" has come so near to being compounded with certain indefinite pronouns and words of similar character . . . that separation is habitually avoided.

We submit that a moment's reflection would have convinced him that in constructions such as "I forgot everything else," "nothing else to do," "it was nobody else," etc., "else" is an adjective. But the point remains that "else" has been virtually compounded with these words for so long that it usually takes the apostrophe and *s*, denoting the possessive case.

It is well, of course, for us to note that this rule is not without claimed exceptions. By this we mean that "nobody's else" cannot always be regarded as a violation of idiom; for, if the noun which the compounded pronoun possesses does not immediately follow—frequently it may precede it—"nobody's else" grates only mildly on the ears. For example: Few speakers or writers would say, "It was nobody's else desire" or "it was someone's else affair"; but some grammarians hold that "This is not my affair, it is someone's else" has acceptable usage behind it. Incidentally, "whose else" is quite as common as "who else's."

If a firm decision were required, we should be obliged to give a strong vote for "anyone else's."

Return address (S. P.)—The inquirer writes:

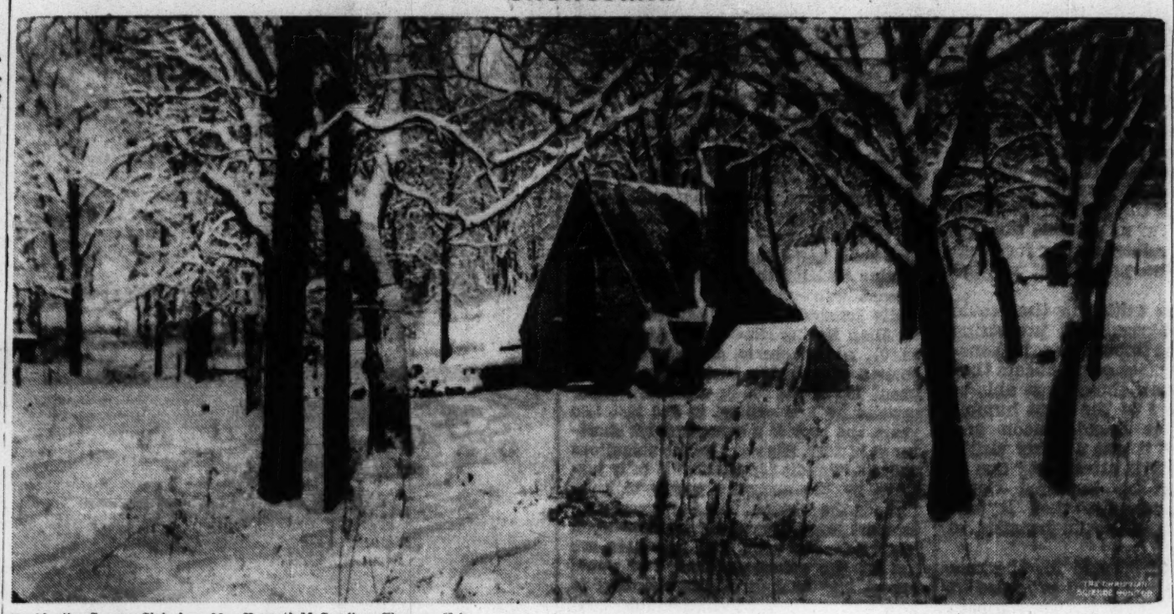
> I should be grateful to learn whether it is considered proper form to write a return name and address on the envelope of holiday cards.

A return address on any piece of personal mail is oftentimes quite as much of a courtesy or convenience as it is on business mail. The return address might be omitted from greeting cards sent to bosom friends, but the return address on holiday mail addressed to friends in the making might reasonably be construed as a reaching out for good will. Then, too, it gives the recipient an opportunity to bring up to date his Christmas card list for next year!

Folly of Imitation

TO BE as good as our fathers we must be better. Imitation is not discipleship. When someone sent a cracked plate to China to have a set made, every piece in the new set had a crack in it.—*Wendell Phillips.*

Snowbound



For Monitor Camera Club, from Mrs. Kenneth McCandless, Florence, Neb.

Winter in Nebraska

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified"

Recording Votes

Question: A board makes appointment to various committees by ballot. Is it necessary for the secretary to record in the minutes the number of ballots for each individual on all ballots? Or is it sufficient to record the voting as follows: "Four ballots were cast; and Mr. Jones having received a majority of the total votes cast was declared elected"?

Answer: The form as given is sufficient if that is what the members of the board desire. In the absence of any rule to the contrary, parliamentary law decrees that all results of a ballot vote be recorded; but the board or any other body may adopt for itself any rule it sees fit in dealing with recording of votes. The important thing is to adopt the rule, however, and not leave it to opinion or wish of the secretary.

Friendship

A FRIENDSHIP that makes the least noise is very often the most useful; for which reason I should prefer a prudent friend to a zealous one.—*Addison.*

In Lighter Vein

Genius

"Uncle, will you get into evening dress? Then I can throw my lantern slides on your shirtfront and you can be a talkie."—*Pearson's.*

Longer Experience

Lady in car (to man she has bowled over): "It was your own fault entirely. I have been driving a car for ten years, and I am thoroughly experienced."

Pedestrian: "I am not a beginner, either. I've been walking for fifty years."—*Pearson's.*

Well, Make Up Your Mind

"Is your business expanding?

"Yes, but it's contracting."

Height

"What is the highest form of animal life?" was the question put to the class.

"The giraffe," responded a young pupil.—*Montreal Star.*

Turn About

She said she had "turned twenty-three";
I've noticed that many girls do;
If you turn twenty-three it is easy to see,
The answer is just 'thirty-two."
—*Montreal Star.*

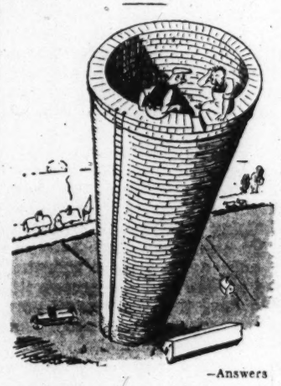
Coals to Newcastle

Business Man: "Well, if it isn't John Corcoran, the man I met up in Maine one rainy night six years ago at the Moose River Junction railway station."

Salesman (retreating to door): "Good day, sir."

Business Man: "Aren't you going to try and sell me something?"

Salesman: "No. I sell memory courses."—*Montreal Star.*



—Answers

"And you said you could count!"

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

Paper Craft Articles

ONE young woman studied a paper manufacturer's instructions on making the new and unusual things that can be made from paper today. Crepe paper can be turned into crepeclay, she found; and from this material can be made all sorts of attractive things.

She found also that she could transform empty cereal boxes into beautiful containers for artificial flowers; and with a tin can and some clothes pins she could make flower pots that were ready sellers.

Small squares of wood fiber in colors made lifelike flowers that she fashioned into corsages and sold for guest favors to clubs and private entertainers. Her instructions come free, and today she has built up a trade that helps her earn needed money. C. D. L.

The Practice of Courtesy

SMALL kindnesses, small courtesies, small considerations, habitually practiced in our social intercourse give a greater charm to the character than the display of great talents and accomplishments. —*M. A. Kelly.*

Guess Again

19

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. Is Uruguay one of the countries engaged in the Gran Chaco dispute? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Does Bolivia have any land bordering on the sea? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Would it be safe to say that the Gran Chaco area in South America is larger than Kansas? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Is at least one of the following words misspelled: saxophone, sophomore, dissipate, connoisseur? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Is the following sentence correct in every particular: "She said that she was very happy over her son's coming home at Christmas'"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Are "love" and "hate" homonyms? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Was Franklin at all musical? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. If you were looking for the book of Amos, and you opened your Bible at Jonah, should you turn the pages at the right? (*Yes.... No....*)

9. If you were to fly due south from the westernmost of the Aleutian Islands (reaching out from Alaska), would you pass to the east of Christchurch, New Zealand? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Is the Zambesi River in South America? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

Brevities

Ohio State Journal—An old-timer is one who can remember when there was some criticism of the Government for its extravagance in giving away free seeds.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Tribune: If the Philippines make a success of self-government, we might try copying their style.

El Paso World News: Every student of public speaking at Harvard is required to make an after-dinner speech. "I'll pay for this, boys!" is always a winner.

El Paso World News: A physician reports a patient with three lungs and two galls. The pursuit of a durable campaigner for '36 seems to be closing in.

Milwaukee Journal: A dreamer proposes the construction of a liner 200 feet longer than the Normandie. It is for the benefit of those who want to walk to Europe.

St. Louis Star-Times: Most politicians usually keep an ear to the ground, but few can keep their feet on it.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Genuine Friendship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

IN HAPPY contrast to the somewhat prevalent belief that friendships today are less stanch than were those of yesterday, it is pleasant to record the following facts:

Two young men of good record had in a thoughtless moment become involved with the law, and were being held in jail facing a major charge. Being fast friends, they resolved they would stand by each other.

Older inmates of the jail took one youth aside and tempted him to throw all the blame on the other lad, go free himself, and let the other serve a sentence. But the youth took just the opposite stand. Going to his chum, he urged him to let him assume all the guilt himself, so that his friend might go free; and they would meet and be friends again after the sentence, which they hoped would be a short one. But the other, objecting, insisted that he himself be privileged to assume the burden for both!

Word of this exchange of offers finally reached the judge and the court was greatly moved. Even the complainant—a gentleman of good reputation—on hearing of the young men's unselfishness and good intent, arranged bail and parole for them, and then found jobs for both.

Both young men made good from the start, and are now in the employ of the generous complainant! In addition, the heart-warming incident has gone the rounds of the inmates of the jail, raising the mental atmosphere for many from despair to hope. Surfeited perhaps with the stark phrase, "Crime does not pay," they have caught the helpful spirit that honorable intent does pay—not only in freedom of conscience, but in dollars and cents.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 53

E. Period of Kings From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

3. Divided Monarchies — *Judah* (continued)

Jehoshaphat

Fourth king of Judah; son of Asa; ascended to the throne at age of 35; reigned 25 years; contemporary with Ahab, Ahaziah and Jehoram of Israel, I Ki. 15:24; 22:41; II Ki. 8:16; II Chr. 17:1 to 21:3

Events: Makes alliance with Ahab, king of Israel, against Syria, I Ki. 22:1-4, 29-40; II Chr. 18:1-3

War with Ammonites, II Chr. 20:1-27

With Jehoram, king of Israel, and the king of Edom warred against Moab, II Ki., ch. 3

Joined with Azariah, king of Israel, in trading venture to Tarshish, I Ki. 22:47-49; II Chr. 20:35-37

Died and was succeeded by son, Jehoram, I Ki. 22:50; II Chr. 21:1

Descendants, I Ki., 22:51; II Ki. 1:17; II Chr. 21:2, 12; 22:9

Jehoram

Fifth king of Judah; eldest son of Jehoshaphat; became king at age of 32; reigned eight years; began in the fifth year of Joram, son of Ahab, king of Israel, II Ki. 8:16-17; II Chr. 21:1-5

Marries Athaliah, daughter of Ahab; did evil, II Ki. 8:18; II Chr. 21:6

Murders his six brothers, II Chr. 21:4, 13

Revolt of Edom and Libnah, city of Judah, II Ki. 8:20-22; II Chr. 21:8-12

Died; succeeded by his son, Ahaziah, II Ki. 8:24; II Chr. 21:18-20

(To Be Continued Daily)

Guess Again Answers (19)

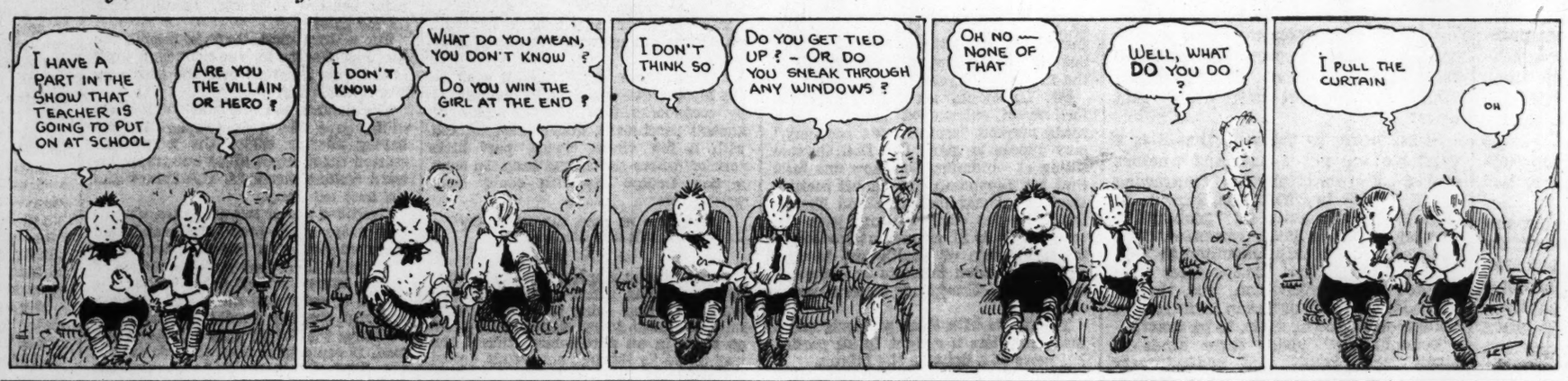
1. No. Paraguay and Bolivia are the nations disputing.
2. No.
3. Yes. The area of the disputed Gran Chaco, between the Pilcomayo and Paraná Rivers, is approximately 100,000 square miles, and that of Kansas is 82,158 square miles.
4. No. All are correctly spelled.
5. No. Remove the single quotation marks, or recast to "She said, 'I was very happy. . . .'"
6. No. They are antonyms.
7. Yes. He played the harp, the guitar, and the violin.
8. No. Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah.
9. No. You would pass directly over it.
10. No. It is in Africa, and flows into the Indian Ocean (Mozambique Channel).

Stronger Men

DO not pray for easy lives. Pray to be stronger men. Do not pray for tasks equal to your powers. Pray for powers equal to your tasks. Then the doing of your work shall be no miracle. But you shall be a miracle. Every day you shall wonder at yourself, at the richness of life which has come to you by the grace of God.—*Phillips Brooks.*

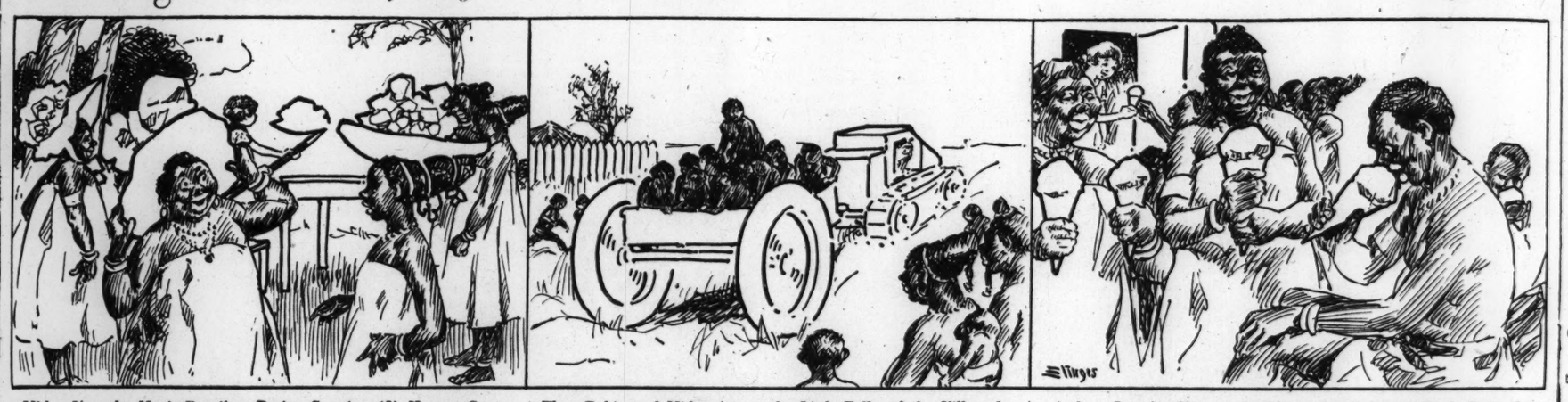
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Anyway—the Play's the Thing*

By LE PELLEY


I HAVE A PART IN THE SHOW THAT TEACHER IS GOING TO PUT ON AT SCHOOL
ARE YOU THE VILLAIN OR HERO ?
I DON'T KNOW
WHAT DO YOU MEAN, YOU DON'T KNOW ?
DO YOU WIN THE GIRL AT THE END ?
I DON'T THINK SO
DO YOU GET TIED UP ? - OR DO YOU SNEAK THROUGH ANY WINDOWS ?
OH NO — NONE OF THAT
WELL, WHAT DO YOU DO ?
I PULL THE CURTAIN
OH

The Magic Pencil—*Merrymaking*

By STURGES



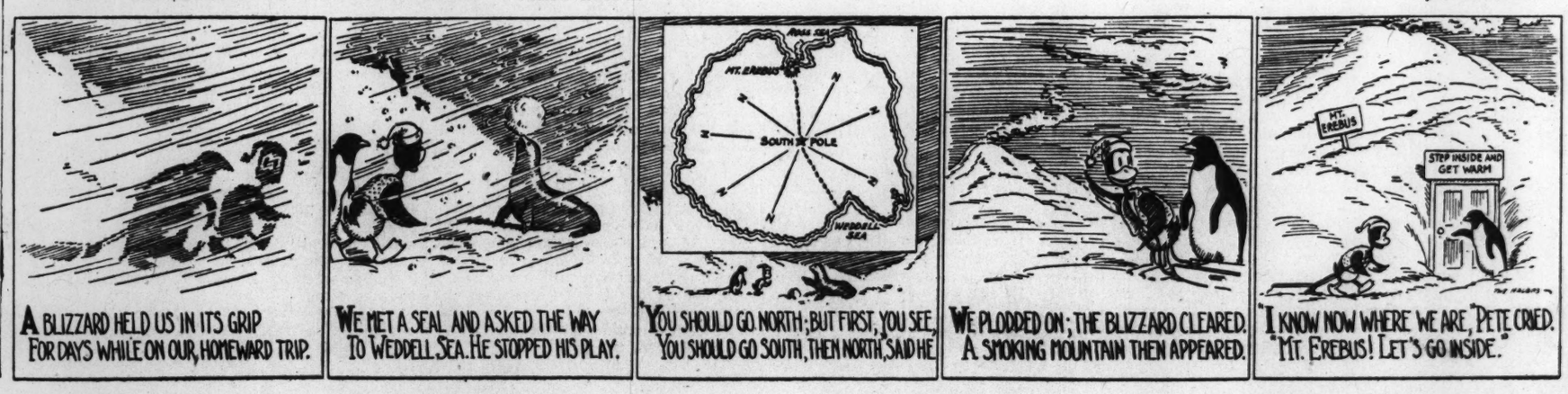
Midge Uses the Magic Pencil to Design Cunning (?) Hats to Grace Some of the Coiffures

Then Robin and Midge Amuse the Little Folks of the Village by Giving Them Rides in a Trailer

And to Cap the Climax, the Magic Pencil Brings Forth Some Ice Cream Cones for the Dusky Friends

The Adventures of Waddles—*Mount Erebus*

By THE HAGERS


A BLIZZARD HELD US IN ITS GRIP FOR DAYS WHILE ON OUR HOMEWARD TRIP.
WE MET A SEAL AND ASKED THE WAY TO WEDDELL SEA. HE STOPPED HIS PLAY.
ROSS SEA
MT. EREBUS
SOUTH POLE
WEDDELL SEA
"YOU SHOULD GO NORTH; BUT FIRST, YOU SEE, YOU SHOULD GO SOUTH, THEN NORTH," SAID HE
WE PLODDED ON; THE BLIZZARD CLEARED. A SMOKING MOUNTAIN THEN APPEARED.
MT. EREBUS
STEP INSIDE AND GET WARM
"I KNOW NOW WHERE WE ARE," PETE CRIED. "MT. EREBUS! LET'S GO INSIDE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bonds, Bonuses and Budgets

"LET not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth" is a precept for private charity, not for public finance. The misapplication of this rule in the field of public taxation and expenditure is in fact today one of the most dangerous tendencies in American government.

Congressional decision to pay the veterans' bonus in baby bonds is not the only example of this predilection though it is one of the most clear and conspicuous. In a score of ways and for several generations politics has tended to ladle out Government money without much reference to where the money was coming from. In both the Senate and the House of Representatives appropriations are in the hands of one committee while questions of how the revenue is to be raised are in the hands of another.

This may be necessary as a division of the volume of work, but the separation in the exercise of the taxing power and the spending power has resulted over a period of years in a demand for an executive budget to draw the two sides of the balance sheet together. There has been room for criticism in the gap by which these two ends have failed to meet under the budgets of President Roosevelt, but whatever that discrepancy, it has now been made some $2,000,000,000 bigger by the bonus legislation which he has steadily resisted. And notwithstanding Republican attacks on the extravagance of the Administration the bonus ballot was swelled by 68 Republican votes in the House and 15 in the Senate.

This legislation illustrates a further and customary evil of the congressional grab-bag system in that while the cash benefits to individuals are made as visible as possible, the collections for bearing the burden are made as invisible as wit and negligence can devise. Your politician takes little stock in the counsel, "Do not your alms before men, to be seen of them;" yet when he sits "at the receipt of custom" he makes himself as shadowy as possible.

In so far as the charge may be true that relief funds have been applied politically where they would entice the most votes, we find the same old abuse. Its most historic form is the paternalism of the protective tariff. Also well steeped in tradition is the pork barrel from which congressmen were wont to dip post offices, drainage projects, harbor dredgings, and so forth, for their districts. Thus the iniquity is nonpartisan. It goes back to the effort to enlist all possible gratitude for handouts from the Federal Treasury and to conceal so far as possible the fact that the only possible source for such largess is from the pockets of all the citizens.

One of the worst criticisms that could be made of the agricultural processing taxes was that while imposed for the benefit of a particular class of producers they bore most heavily on those least able to pay—the consumers of the most humble necessities such as bread, bacon and calico. But at least it was a fairly visible tax, and its honesty is attested by one of the very reasons the Supreme Court struck it down, namely, that it was directly connected with the benefits to be paid.

There is much to be said for the rule existing in a few states and proposed in the National Government that any appropriation made outside the executive budget should carry tax provisions for its own financing. An equally good or perhaps better remedy is to make taxes as visible as possible instead of concealing, postponing and sugar-coating them. High tariffs are a prime example of hidden taxes, because no one knows with certainty how much they add to the costs of his purchases.

The "soak-the-rich" fallacy in the United States is another instance of the popular liking for being deceived about tax bills. In the first place, an income tax levied only on very large incomes cannot meet the demands of government. In the second place, such a tax is, and must necessarily be, passed along in large degree to the population in general. Hence a far more wholesome method would be to broaden the base of the income tax by lowering the exemptions and substituting visible, direct taxes for levies equally heavy that are now paid invisibly and unwittingly.

To do this would impress upon a broader section of the citizenship its actual responsibility in the fiscal policies of the nation. It would minimize the impression that bills can be safely run up by one portion of the public for another but smaller section to meet. To continue the present unreckoning course exposes democracy to demagogy and the welfare of the majority to the aggressiveness of minorities.

"A Blundering Menace"

CAN we be neutral? is a question Americans are asking more and more frequently as the many-sided problem of neutrality is being discussed inside and outside of Congress and the State Department. Ought we to be neutral? is the question projected by Felix Morley, editor of the Washington Post, at the eleventh national conference on the cause and cure of war, which has just opened in Washington.

There are two neutrality plans now under consideration in Congress. One is the Administration plan; the other is known as the Senate plan. It has been expected that the laws on which the United States will depend to keep it out of any future war will combine the Administration's proposals with amendments offered by the Senate. The Administration naturally is asking for all the freedom of action in wartime which it thinks possible and wise to secure for the President. The Senate is seeking definite and narrow curbs on presidential discretion.

If keeping war out of the world is the object of American neutrality efforts, or simply keeping America out of war, the Administration's plan is by far the more desirable. But even this plan, the better of the two, is none too good as Mr. Morley sees it. And he offers three reasons for his view, which deserves serious consideration of all Americans who think highly enough of peace to be willing to make some contribution to its maintenance.

Mr. Morley points out that even the Administration plan will "block collective efforts," such as sanctions, and make a naval blockade, which is war, necessary to cut off supplies from a lawbreaking state. He observes that this law, through neglecting to distinguish between the aggressor and the victim of aggression, would encourage potential aggressors. And he adds that "by definitely opposing the United States to the peace machinery of the world, and by sabotaging our own Kellogg Pact, we are encouraging a world-wide hostility and bitterness toward this country as a blundering menace to peace."

Perhaps the question, Ought we to be neutral? need not be raised too insistently. Only those who think the United States *could* be neutral in another major war think she ought to be. Others, well acquainted with the fact that the United States has been trying since its earliest times to remain neutral when other great sea powers were at war—and failing consistently—will insist that measures adopted by their country to keep it out of war will take into consideration the fact that only by helping others to keep out of war can the United States surely enjoy the fruits it now hopes to gather from the neutrality tree.

It Stoops to Conquer

BOOTH MOONEY has written an article in the Texas Weekly packed with fascinating information about the peanut. Do they respect that estimable vegetable in the Lone Star State? As Henry James might have said: "And how?"

Please learn, by the way, that it *is* a vegetable and not a nut. And whether spoken of respectfully as "burrowing bean" (which is what it is, really), or referred to flippantly as "goober," or monkey nut *(Anglice)*, remember that last year's Texas crop amounted to 134,550,000 pounds; that 234,000 acres were devoted to its cultivation, and that it stuffed the pockets of Texan farmers with dollars—4,036,000 of them, to be exact.

Peanut "hay" yields three kinds of stock feed; candy and confectionery makers use 300,000,000 pounds of peanuts yearly, and the consumption of peanut butter equals one pound annually for every person in the United States.

The next time you hear someone speak of the "lowly peanut"—!

People Still Read!

DESPITE enormous demands on leisure by radiocasting, sport and cinema, the old-fashioned habit of reading persists. If the experience of Great Britain is typical, it seems even to be increasing its hold. Last year more books were published in Britain than ever before in its history—16,678, this being a rise of 1184 on the previous best year, 1930.

These are significant figures. Men's actions depend on their thought, and thought is to a large extent molded by books. It is encouraging to note that, in the main, the classes of books which, in response to public demand, are most rapidly increasing their output, belong to the more worth-while sections of literature. Except for fiction, poetry and drama have made the most striking advances in the past year. Their quota has been increased by 116 volumes on the figures for 1934. This is followed closely by books on politics, which have risen by 110, and by volumes of biography and memoirs, with an increased score of 80.

The best-seller of the year has not been a novel, but Col. T. E. Lawrence's "Seven Pillars of Wisdom," which, at a price three or four times that of most fiction, has sold 100,000 copies.

Even so, fiction easily heads the list. It accounts for 5310 publications, a rise of 483 over 1934. Yet fiction itself is not merely entertainment nowadays. Wells, Galsworthy, Huxley and others have made it a forceful instrument of social comment, and their example has been widely followed. Altogether, the reading lists of Great Britain—and the same is true of some other countries—show a steadily rising standard of national intelligence.

Oracle of Public Affairs

Book News of the Day

WALTER LIPPMANN is the intellectual Pied Piper for thousands of American newspaper readers. It is his delight to be moderate, lucid, scholarly and urbanely liberal. Time was, they say, when he burned with bright flame and longed to rebuild the scheme of things nearer to the heart's desire. But that was long ago, when he was writing Socialist theses for Harvard professors.

His INTERPRETATIONS, 1933-1935, edited by Allan Nevins (New York: Macmillan. $2.50), slides soberly, sedately onto the shelves of valuable books. Compiled of about 150 of the 500 or more newspaper articles he has written in the last two years, the book is a commendable short-range history. His right to the ubiquitous epithet, "Pundit Lippmann," is fully justified by the accuracy with which he threads the tortuous blind alleys of contemporaneous events. He pounces upon history on the wing, and yet there are less of the ephemera than one would expect and enough of the enduring to turn out a book of considerable continuity and perspective.

While Mr. Lippmann takes the whole world for his province, his principal contribution in this book is to an understanding of the New Deal. After a period of warm approval for the acts of the Administration, he discovered fundamental differences of opinion, not as to ends but as to means.

He saw the Administration setting out to pick the capitalistic system up, dust it off and put it back on the road in running order. But he came to believe that the Administration was persistently violating those very laws by which private enterprise operates.

The NRA in his view raised labor costs at the wrong time, discouraged private enterprise generally, while stimulating concentration of power among the giant corporations, thereby raising prices and shrinking purchasing power. The frequent chip-on-the-shoulder attitude of the Administration and its refusal to reveal the full pattern of its plans kept industry cringing in inactivity or roused rebellion, Mr. Lippmann charges.

He concludes that this is no way to get the best out of capitalism. He wants a "compensated economy," with government helping industry over the rough places. He would have the Government reflate only until private industry is prepared to take over the process itself; he would have the Government employ moderation, depend more upon persuasion, less upon coercion.

Specifically, he would assail the concentration of economic power in monopolies, restore competition, knock prices off their artificial stilts and in that manner restore purchasing power and the equilibrium between farm and industrial prices. An admirable prescription, at one with the Brookings Institution and other antimonopolists; but will not Mr. Lippmann need more of the fire of yesteryear to promote it?

Mr. Lippmann, rushing against the fortress of entrenched power with a spear marked "compensated economy," may appear to many like Don Quixote tilting at windmills. Somehow one feels that Mr. Lippmann, for all his incisive thinking, humanitarianism and liberalism, does not come to grips with the toughest traits in our present economy—maldistribution of wealth and income, refusal of vested interests to relinquish their power, discrepancy between wages and profit.

To grapple with those problems might make him less a delight to all parties, but more of a light on the hilltop.

R. M. B.

Mirror of Opinion

Needed—A Salesman

SOMETIMES we think government is the poorest of all salesmen. Anyway, it is a fact that the average citizen hates to pay taxes, and looks upon money so paid as something that just went down the rat hole.

That state of mind finds expression in such words as those from as enlightened an industrial leader as Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors, speaking before the National Association of Manufacturers:

> Government as such creates nothing. . . . There must be brought home to the consciousness of all that the more government takes, the less each one has—no one can possibly escape.

Far be it from us to defend government against its inefficiencies, or to be unmindful of the dangers of bureaucracy. We have seen our share of public waste through patronage and pork, nepotism and graft, just as we have seen waste and incompetency and water and crookedness, blue-sky and failure in lost savings in private business.

And that's where the salesmanship angle comes in. Certainly private business scores in that regard as against government.

For, if government were a salesman, it would constantly be saying to its customers, the taxpayers:

> Is the money we spend on delivering your mail a total loss? Or is your fire protection worth while? Or police? Or soil and forest conservation? Or weather reporting? Or garbage collection? Is not a park or a playground wealth, as well as a factory? And is there nothing for the asset column in the education that comes from our school system? Does money that goes to such an endeavor as the CCC not list as capital investment? Is a forest ranger less valuable than a night watchman in a mill?

And so on down the long, long list of services performed and good conserved by what we call government.

And particularly with reference to Mr. Sloan himself, this question would be pertinent:

"Where would the motor industry be today if your cars had to run through the mud and the ruts of yesteryear? And who built the roads?"—*Pittsburgh* (Penna.) *Press.*

A British Economist's View

"IT IS no exaggeration to say that the treaty" (United States-Canadian reciprocity) "is the biggest step toward commercial freedom that has been taken by any two nations since the great war."—FRANCIS W. HIRST *in the Monthly Review of Lloyd's Bank Limited.*

Still Waiting for a Rising Tide

Edward P — 1924

IT WAS all like a Caldecott print, that bronze and gold day in October of 1924 when the slender, grave young man who is this day His Majesty Edward VIII was H. R. H. Edward P. riding in a drag hunt to hounds over a New England countryside.

The morning was characteristic late fall in New England. In a thin lemon sunshine, the visitor went leisurely down with some men to the stables at Savin Hill Farm and when five horses were brought out by grooms he put his hand lightly on the nose of a chestnut mare, Desert Queen, and murmured, "Hello there." His host, Bayard Tuckerman Jr., had taken Desert Queen to England in that summer, and at Belvoir and again with the Cottesmore Hunt the Prince of Wales had ridden her.

The horses were put back in their stalls, for riding was not until after lunch.

Instead, there was a hurried dash to the Myopia Club, past fields punctuated by cornshocks faded to the color of ancient parchment, under skies marked with a few cirrus clouds, past little "cricks" where the sedges sang. In such a day George Meredith could have written his

> They have no song, the sedges dry
> And still they sing. . . .

Lunch was at Appleton Farms, a mile or two, maybe three, from Savin Hill Farm. The easy thing to do—but, woefully, the most conspicuous, would be to go there in an automobile. Riding, the way would lie through the woods, out of sight of thousands of prying eyes. For, from dawn, the roads, criss-crossing what is ordinarily sleepy shire country, withdrawn a little from the commonwealth of which it is a part, had been alive with people. People to whom His Highness was a friend of neighbors. . . . Others, by the thousand, to whom the man come to spend 20 hours in the neighborhood was that fabulous thing which is a Prince, and whom they rushed therefore to look at—as at one who would be wearing all three of the plumes in his buttonhole, and be bursting with royalism beside.

Appleton Farms is a great white house, set on a rise. Somehow, its great sloping lawns were still the soft green of midsummer; and, after a while, the little knot of riders, coming to lunch, came out of a copse not far away and rode around to endure the magpie business of the photographers. Just when the picture seemed composed, and cameras could begin clicking, a little girl came riding solemnly around the drive on a shining fat pony. Not a Shetland. More like the little horses seen on the Mongolian steppes. She wore a boyish suit of dark knitted blue. There was a sheen on her bronzed knees. Points of light twinkled on her stirrups. Brushed smoothly back from her forehead, and over her shoulders, her thick, ashy gold hair hung in a great mane.

Grave and even severe, she rode along, the pony picking its perky little way among the tall Irish hunters. The reins she held loosely in one hand. Her bright eyes searched the scene. Quite evidently she was looking for the Prince—as what little girl does not, at some time in her life?

In the group at last she saw him, sitting Desert Queen in a kind of abstraction. He had come overnight from Montreal, and at 1 o'clock of tomorrow's tomorrow morning, he would be leaving New York Harbor for Southampton.

Almost at the moment the little girl saw the Prince, he saw her too. A curious half smile covered over the severity of his expression.

She rode up quite close to him. Not too close. Just close enough to see. She looked at him gravely. He looked at her too and suddenly there passed between them a little flickering, secret smile. Then she twisted her wrist the least little bit, the pony wheeled, the child rode away into the stippling sunlight. No one knew then that, when night came, and a great dinner party was over, it would be this golden-haired child, dressed in a demure white dress, with a bright sash, and little twinkling, strapped patent leather slippers, whom the Prince of Wales would ask to have the first dance with him.

The afternoon warmed a little to the occasion and the scene. The sunlight deepened, and trees here and there flamed under it, looking like the bright paint brushes of giants, upended in a cosmic palette.

For a drag hunt there is happily no fox. Just a scent for the hounds, a whiff of anise seed, spread over the course by a speeding rider.

The hounds, tan and black, and chalk white, gave liberal tongue, one or two baying sharply before the whipper-in started them, noses lifted knowingly toward distant meadows. The Prince and his host led away.

Overhead one or two airplanes, ubiquitous wasps of the press, kept watch and photographed with telescope lenses. At a distance there was no sense of speed in the massed riding; only rhythm, the accord of color and movement across a peaceful, sparsely wooded countryside.

Always the Prince rode a little in the lead. It could have been the courtesy of the hunt. Or it could have been his harmony with Desert Queen, and the fact that he is a very good horseman. Always his eyes marked the rise of the hill with a draftsman's sureness, and the ragged line of a gray stone wall. Then, a soft word . . . Perhaps really only a sound . . . A lifted rein . . . Desert Queen gathering her patrician hooves . . . Up . . . And over!

For a bit now and again the hunt would be lost in bits of wood. Then, "Look out! There they come . . . !" The Prince well out in front. His face scarlet, and streaming with perspiration. Desert Queen flying like an arrow over the course. . . .

Then the hunt was over. Twilight came like a whisper. More dashing about in automobiles, between Savin Hill Farm, and another farm in Topsfield, Gravelly Brook. The home of the golden-haired little girl in dark blue knit on the little pony. . . .

Late in the evening, after dinner, there came the dancing. They said the Prince would probably like that best of all.

Now it was real fall, and no mistake, in the woods around Gravelly Brook. Motors were kept running, for it was said the Prince would ride the fifty miles across country early, to board his train at Lowell. But he danced until 4:30.

Suddenly, there were shouts among chauffeurs. "All right! Here they come! Look sharp, now!"

In dress clothes, with a woolly coat muffled around him and wearing no hat, the Prince of Wales got into a car. Lights swung great arcs against the cloistering woods.

On the step of Gravelly Brook stood the day's hosts and hostesses. But in the square of a window on the second floor, there showed suddenly a golden mane, framing the delicate oval of a child's face.

A hand brushed across eyes that had slept after the dance.

The small figure leaned out over the sill and waved.

As at some time, somewhere, have not all little girls waved at a Prince, some day to be King?

J. M.

The Wide Horizon

Letting Research Sound the Way

By Herbert B. Nichols

EVER since the laboratory approach to human progress came into use, research has been viewed as an inexhaustible benefactor whose function is to shower frequent gifts of invention and technical improvement.

Now that a new governmental Science Advisory Board has just come into existence under the National Academy, 250,000 natural scientists, teachers of physical science, and laboratory technicians see hope in 1936 for a new era, in which research becomes a "steering gear" in national affairs.

While there are three such advisory bodies in Great Britain, it has been difficult for even one to maintain its identity in America. The National Academy was formed by President Lincoln "to advise the government on matters scientific," but it was soon forgotten. President Wilson revived interest in scientific advisory matters when he formed outside the academy the "National Research Council." Only recently President Roosevelt has done likewise, disregarding both the council and academy, however, in forming the "Science Advisory Board."

The Federal Government spends approximately $100,000,000 annually on physical research and it was to enable wiser expenditures of such money that President Roosevelt established this board. Funds for its expenses were provided by the Rockefeller Foundation.

After two and a half years of work, the board's final report was issued last month. It pointed out the haphazard growth of government science manifested today in duplication of services by many bureaus, occasioned by the over-rapid industrial expansion of the country. It found no less than twenty-eight different agencies engaged in mapping activities, for instance, yet no complete topographic map of the United States exists.

More than a dozen different bureaus are interested in chemistry of the soil, the problems of which could be handled with greater efficiency by a single department. Nearly 100,000 patents are issued each year, but most of them are later discovered to be invalid because they are not essentially new. The work of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey was found to be excellent, yet neither group is meeting the nation's need in guarding mineral resources, the board contends.

Because two highly important phases of the 1935 and 1934 reports have received no attention—those pertaining to a reorganization of the mapping services, and a recommendation that $16,000,000 be spent over a period of six years for a research program attempting to put to use some of the known but wasted results of past research—casual observers have felt that the board's work was all in vain, that no good use was made of the donated services of these scientific leaders.

However, a careful study of legislation and changes in the administration of many Washington bureaus since the board began functioning, reveals it fared much better than most advisory boards. The consensus of board members is that eventually all the actual ends recommended will be achieved.

Secretary Ickes has put into effect the major portion of suggested improvements in the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey. A mineral statistical service is being set up; there have been many reallocations of activities. The committee on land use has been unusually successful in determining the best methods of stopping soil erosion and in providing for a control board to determine how successful the controls are after five years have passed.

There has been some progress, too, in determining factors which comprise the natural advantages or drawbacks in any agricultural area. Changes in the Bureau of Standards, establishment of the railroad research advisory committee, and scores of other corrections of a minor nature have already been adopted.

When the board first went into action it was with the intent of finding out just how valuable co-operation between research and government might be. In addition to assisting regular departments, the board gave advice on the possible value of Boulder Dam to the Southwest, the Columbia River project and certain of the larger WPA goals.

But if an effective advisory service is to continue to make recommendations based on firsthand studies, an annual federal allotment of approximately $25,000 is believed necessary to defray expenses. The co-operating natural scientists would much prefer such an arrangement to the existing system whereby Rockefeller interests pay all bills. As Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of last year's board, pointed out, "If the service is not of far greater value than this to the Government, it is not worth the expenditure of time by co-operating scientists."

Recent decisions of the Supreme Court have focused attention on the cardinal need for expert advice in many bureaus before snarls appear. As the retiring board pointed out, "The endurance of our traditional form of government will depend in increasing measure upon the quality of expert judgment, tempered with experience, which is available to the Government and the willingness of officials to follow such judgment."

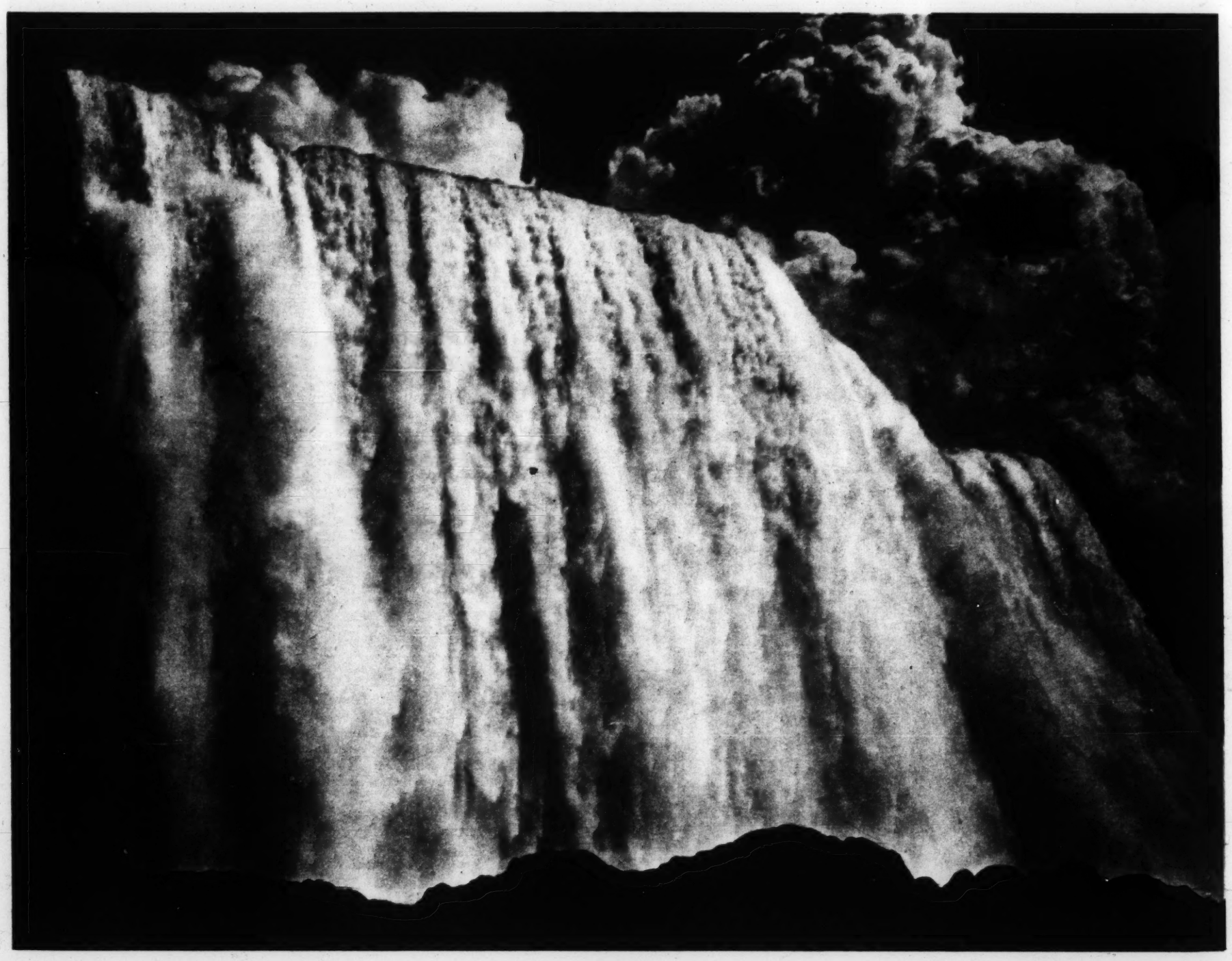
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

COPYRIGHT 1936 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, JANUARY 22, 1936



POWER

Photo, Philip D. Gendreau, N. Y.

Utilities Will Be Regulated

By Tully Nettleton

REGARDLESS OF WHETHER the Supreme Court sustains the much-debated Antiholding Company Act or declares it utterly unconstitutional, the United States is going to have federal regulation of public utilities. That is not a declaration in defiance or disrespect of the highest American tribunal; it is simply a statement of fact as seen by utility spokesmen and regulatory enthusiasts alike in Washington.

The question ultimately involved in whatever test may go to the Supreme Court on the Utility Act—as one almost certainly will go some time in 1936—is not whether interstate transactions in gas and electricity or in gas and electric company finances shall be subject to government regulation. The issue is *what kind* of regulation there shall be of these things. And in this determination the Supreme Court's decision will be a tremendous and vital factor.

* * *

So intimate an associate of the utilities industry as the public service securities committee of the Investment Bankers Association said in its annual report in October that, "Whatever the final decision may be, the Public Utility Act marks not an end but a beginning: it may be hoped that as a result of court decisions or otherwise, it may be so modified as to become the beginning of federal regulation within proper legal limits."

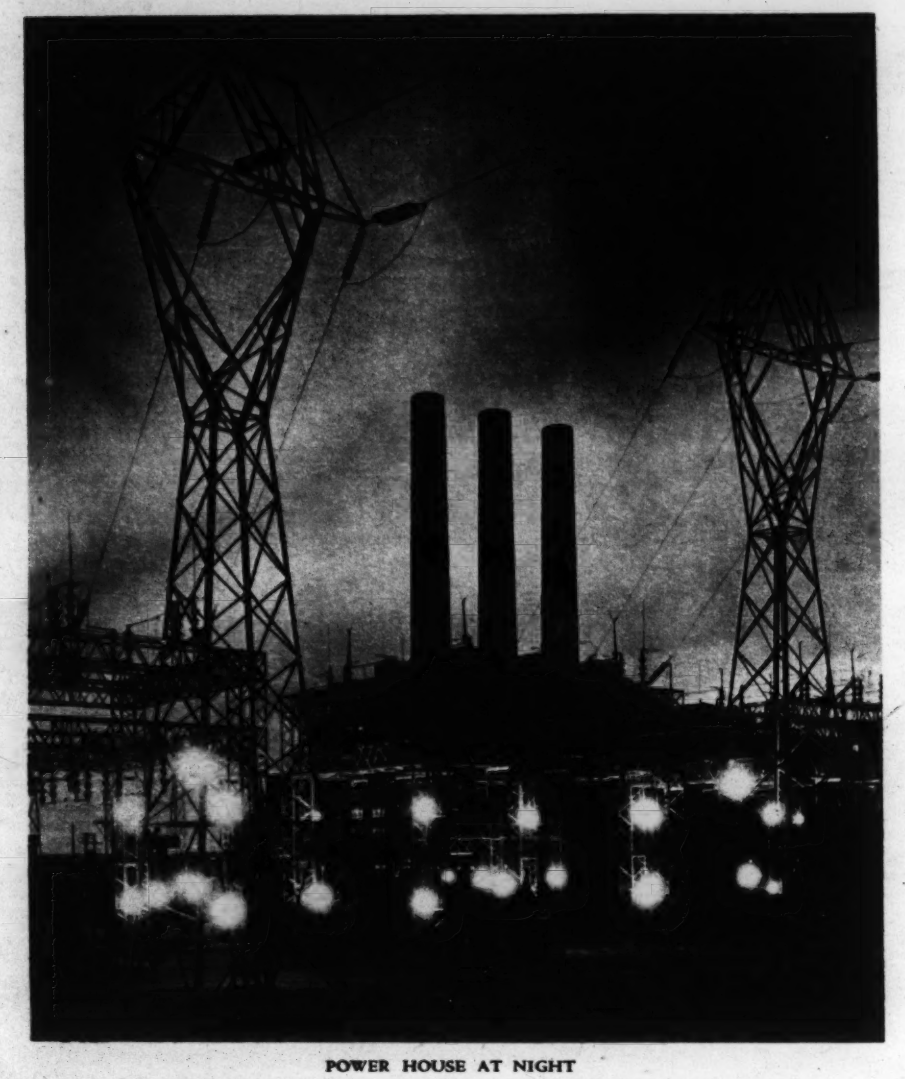
When Wendell L. Willkie, president of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, appeared against the utility bill before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce last April he outlined a long list of regulatory recommendations which he proposed in preference to the measure subsequently passed by Congress.

* * *

These would have constituted a very different and much milder form of regulation than that which the Securities and Exchange Commission now is endeavoring to impose. But they are sufficient to illustrate that the electric and gas industry, or at least a representative portion of it, no longer denies the need of some form of federal regulation but is concerned with what the regulation shall be. For, though Mr. Willkie spoke only for himself and his company, it is well understood that a majority of holding company executives approved his views.

Indeed, the abuses that have taken place incident to the general overriding of state lines by interstate holding companies are simply too flagrant to be denied or ignored. The Federal Trade Commission, summarizing investigations which began not under the New Deal but in 1928, and which filled some 70 printed volumes, charged utility holding companies, or rather some of them, with having fostered such vices as:

> The pyramiding of corporations to enable a minimum of investment to control a maximum of operating facilities, involving a greedy and highly speculative type of organization.
>
> Loading the capital accounts or writing up the assets of utilities to create fictitious stock values and establish a base for excessive rates.
>
> Buying and selling property or securities of controlled subsidiary companies at arbitrary prices unjustified by the general market in order to shift profits or inflate valuations.
>
> Exacting payments from affiliated or controlled companies for services such as engineering, construction or



POWER HOUSE AT NIGHT

This, the Ashtabula Station of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., Is Typical of Modern Plants Throughout the United States. In the Foreground Is an Outdoor Step-Station.

supervision in excess of the cost or value of the services.

Manipulating the security markets to deceive stockholders, bondholders or potential purchasers of securities.

Using deceptive or unsound methods of accounting, misstating surplus, profits, and so forth.

Issuing special voting or management stock giving control through small investment to selfish groups.

Carrying on intercompany financing on a basis disadvantageous to operating company borrowers or lenders.

In general, the effect of all these practices is to milk the consumer on one side and the investor on the other for the benefit of a management clique. There is disagreement as to how extensive and how serious these abuses have been, and it is fairly clear that they are representative of a minority, rather than a majority, of the industry. Yet it is also plain that they have been sufficiently prevalent to put the whole industry in public disrepute and to warrant serious regulative efforts to prevent the continuance or recurrence of the abuses.

Such reforms seldom are won without a fight. The American railroads resisted regulation at every step up to contesting of the Hepburn Act of 1906 in the Supreme Court, yet no one today seriously questions the desirability of their regulation. Application of an employers' liability act in interstate commerce was similarly opposed. Income taxes were established only after a constitutional amendment.

Regulation of gas, electric and other utilities by the states was established only against the utmost resistance by the local utility companies; yet many of their officers now acknowledge that state regulation is necessary and beneficial—so much so that until federal legislation was on the brink of adoption, they insisted state authority was all that was needed.

* * *

But, as a matter of fact, eight states have no regulation of electric and gas companies, sixteen have no control over gas or electric company security issues, twenty-three have no control of capitalization of assets by operating companies, only a few attempt any regulation over holding companies, and in some of the states having regulatory commissions the commissions are inadequately financed. Moreover, the Trade Commission cited a list of fifty-nine court cases since 1891 in which gas or electric utility companies had challenged and delayed, frustrated or defeated state regulation by setting up the defense of being engaged in interstate commerce.

It would be highly desirable if reforms could always come from within the industry, class or organization concerned. Yet how often the impetus for improvement has had to come from without is illustrated in examples from the Protestant Reformation down through the simplification of English judicial procedure and the New York insurance scandals of 1905 to the present-day efforts for cleaner moving pictures and newspapers.

There are natural reasons why this should be so. The president of a public utility company, for example, is a pretty busy man just looking after affairs of his company and the interests of his stockholders. There apparently isn't much time for looking into how the other fellow is doing business, whether ethically or not, over in the next county or state. Moreover, they are all in the same business and have to get along with each other as neighbors and competitors; hence he feels a little tender about voicing criticism of a colleague.

* * *

Nevertheless, utility men have come to recognize that they do have to take some collective responsibility for the reputation of the industry, because that reputation is a factor in the item of "good will" which every company likes, even needs, to have among its assets. Hence the formation of the Edison Electric Institute and the Committee of Public Utility Executives with somewhat select memberships as compared with the old National Electric Light Association. Hence, too, the attitude of greater willingness to submit to some kinds of regulation, as indicated in the Willkie statement already mentioned.

If the present Public Utility Act is sustained as to constitutionality by the Supreme Court, or if only minor portions of it are invalidated, it will, of course, become the regulatory mold whether the companies like it or not. If, though, as seems rather widely expected, the Supreme Court should hold that it is entirely or in substantial part unconstitutional, then there will come the drafting of some compromise legislation modified along the lines that may be left open by the court decision; for the majorities by which the bill passed were large in both houses and probably would be larger for a milder measure.

The arrival of this federal regulation is significant in many ways. It has a social significance in the protection of the pocketbook of the consumer and the future investor. What it may do to the past investor who owns holding company stock is a matter of divided opinions. It has governmental significance, raising the question whether its greater effect will be to protect the states in their contests with the companies or to invade the states and break down their systems of regulation. It has economic significance, for especially if the "death sentence" section against utility holding companies should be upheld, there are those who anticipate that the next step of the Roosevelt Administration would be to attempt similarly to break up large industrial holding companies also.

There is a further aspect of the utility situation that intertwines all of these three kinds of significance—social, economic and governmental—in one. That is the phase which has to do with the possibility or impossibility of eventual public ownership of electric and gas utilities. Strictly speaking, there are two public utility questions, rather than one, before the American people now. One is the matter of federal regulation. The other is the question whether there shall be a great increase of governmental operation of electric power facilities overshadowing private operation by such projects as are under way in the Tennessee Valley, at Boulder Dam, on the Columbia River and contemplated at Passamaquoddy Bay and on the St. Lawrence River.

Yet in a long-range view there is a point where the regulation or ownership questions cross and merge. This may be illustrated by saying that there are four ways by which government ownership of power facilities might come in the United States. It might eventuate:

(1) If the TVA and similar enterprises should succeed on their merits and so sell the idea of public operation to the rest of the country.

(2) If they should succeed only politically by juggling costs, concealing subsidies, building up bureaucracies and buying votes with low rates at taxpayers' expense.

(3) If federal regulation through the Securities Commission and the Federal Power Commission should turn by subtle and perhaps unconscious stages into virtual and actual management of the utilities.

(4) If federal regulation, on the other hand, should be so weak or so hamstrung as to prove ineffective and thereby persuade the people that the only way to protect themselves against abuses is to own the utilities.

There is, of course, some sentimen which would welcome government ownership of electric power utilities. Anc that mode of operation is not without precedent in some quite unsocialistic foreign countries—there is, for example, the English "grid." Yet the prevailing American attitude seems clearly to favor private rather than public (and possibly political) operation of such business services. And certainly the electrical industry, which is contesting the manner of federal regulation, considers any reasonable control preferable to being bodily taken over by the Government.

In view of all this it ought surely to be possible for the utility industry and its governmental critics to get together in more amicable temper than either of them has thus far always shown, to iron out the remaining wrinkles in determining what is right and reasonable regulation. Federal authority should steer between the shoals of impotence on one side and dictatorialism on the other. And financial interests should see the wisdom of the fullest co-operation in establishing genuine, practical, effective regulation.

Let us hope there will be more moderation and conciliation on both sides in the rest of the task of working out just what kind of public utility regulation the United States is to have.

WHAT FOLLOW YE?

W. P. M.

I.

When sheep follow the sheep in the upland pastures,
  Many will go with the stumbler over the cliff;
The flock will be scattered, or led into danger, if
  The sheep follow the sheep.

The shepherd leads his flocks, when safe enfolded
  He guards from thieves and wolves that prowl by night;
He leads to pastures green, and quiet waters,
  And they remain in safety in his sight.

The unweaned lambs he bears upon his shoulders,
  He hath great care for them that are with young;
With shepherd's crook the silly ewe he guideth,
  They know his call and answer to his tongue.

II.

When blind men lead the blind, lost in a forest,
  The stragglers find their pathway blocked by trees;
They need, for friendship's sake, someone who sees—
  When blind men lead the blind.

Who is so blind as one who hates a brother?
  Who so unwise as stirrers-up of strife?
Conquesting war bequeaths but death and sorrow,
  While men have need of kindness, and of life.

The God-sent leader comes to bless the nations,
  That shepherd-voice should make kind love arise;
And they who follow happy are in toiling
  To save the lost, and open blinded eyes.

III.

Who will follow the gleam, the light of ages?
  In heart obey the truth nor count the cost,
Condemning none, but seeking what is lost?
  Who will follow the gleam?

This is the hour for aiding friendship-builders;
  Why should not men have loyalty to man,
And keep their hearts from guile, their lips from slander?
  The kind word better is, since time began.

Why may not men as neighbors follow Mercy,
  In every country have her flag unfurled,
So end war's penalties by liberation,
  And put the clasp of good will round the world?

Strong Man of China

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Now Premier and Virtual Dictator of the Nation, Won His Power Largely Through a Shrewd Use of "Silver Bullets," Instead of Leaden Ones

By Mark J. Ginsbourg

Michael Borodin and General Bluecher made Chiang Kai-shek the greatest war lord of China. Borodin, who today edits the Moscow Daily News, was in 1923 the directing power behind the Chinese Nationalist Movement. Bluecher, the present commander-in-chief of Soviet armies in Siberia, assisted Borodin in organizing the Chinese revolutionary armies. The two "discovered" Chiang Kai-shek among the numerous lieutenants of President Sun Yat Sen as the ablest of them all. There and then began the meteoric rise of Chiang.

He was appointed president of the Whampoa Military Academy, in which Russian instructors taught cadets the fine points of military strategy and Communism. Two years later he became the head of the revolutionary army. In August of 1926, Chiang, Borodin and Bluecher commenced the epoch-making Northern Punitive Expedition. Within four months half of China was under the Nationalists' control and a government was set up in Hankow.

The city became the center for one of the most extensive propaganda campaigns ever witnessed in Asia. Thousands of trained agitators penetrated neighboring provinces and incited farmers to revolt. Military instructors were sent out by the hundred to organize Communist armies. Foreign governments were browbeaten into relinquishing concessions. China was on the verge of a Soviet revolution. And in the hustle General Chiang was forgotten by his radical colleagues.

* * *

But Chiang is not a man to be forgotten. He is ambitious. He is a brilliant politician. On March 22, 1927, General Chiang left his Communist comrades for Shanghai. Two days later Communist armies attacked Nanking, killed several foreigners, and sacked houses. American and English destroyers bombarded the town, and under the protective barrage all foreigners were evacuated.

Shanghai was in panic. Warships began to concentrate on the Whampoo River, bluejackets were landed, barricades constructed. The bankers, in despair, saw their colossal investments in peril. General Chiang arrived in Shanghai, held several secret conferences with the bankers, obtained a huge loan, and set up an anti-Communist government in Nanking. Chiang Kai-shek became the hero of the hour.

The following few months saw the collapse of the Communist movement. In April, Communists were massacred in Shanghai. In June, Borodin, with most of his assistants, escaped from Hankow in automobiles, on a dangerous trek across Turkestan. A few Russians filtered to Shanghai, where they remained in hiding from the Chinese and foreign secret police. Others went to Canton, where they were captured and thrown into jail. It is said that on his return to Russia, Michael Borodin was severely reprimanded by the Communist Internationale for ignoring General Chiang's ambitions. This was held to be the mistake that wrecked the Chinese revolution.

* * *

After that, General Chiang slowly expanded his sphere of authority until he controlled the major part of central China, with the immensely rich Yangtse Kiang valley. For four years, as President of the Military Affairs Commission, with headquarters at Nanking, he commanded all the armed forces of the country and was a sort of "back-stage" dictator. Then, in December, his power was made official, for he was elected by the Central Chinese Government Executive Committee as chairman of the Executive Yuan. This gave him full responsibilities of dictatorship, and he presently assumed the office of Premier of the Republic, succeeding Wang Ching-wei, who had been the victim of an intended assassination. Chiang also was named vice-chairman of the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party), and vice-chairman of the Central Political Council. All of this makes him the strongest man in China today.

In his progress, General Chiang has revolutionized the procedure and rules of the science of war lordship, setting an example for the lesser chieftains. In place of the Russian military instructors, he invited German officers. Colonel Bauer, General Ludendorff's right hand in the World War, was the first of them. Bauer and his staff of forty German officers trained General Chiang's army until it became the best in China.

Later, there was Lieutenant Colonel Kriebel, who worked for General Chiang until August, 1934, when Chancellor Hitler called him back to assume high command in the National Socialist troops. The next German instructor to go to Nanking was Gen. Hans von Seeckt, former head of the Reichswehr and a famous World War figure, but he, too, was recalled by Herr Hitler in March, 1935.

Modern army equipment was purchased in Japan, Germany, Czechoslovakia and the United States. A score of fliers, mostly American, were engaged to train a large air force. Commander Frank Hawks, famous flier, demonstrated to General Chiang a giant combination bomber-ambulance-transportation airship, built in St. Louis for the purpose. Chiang already has over 200 planes, fifty of which are up-to-date, powerful American bombers. The latter played an important part in crushing the Fukien revolt in 1934.

But haying this enormous army, General Chiang prefers to fight with silver bullets. In China it costs less to purchase a general than to meet him on a battlefield. A few years ago, faced with war against two powerful war lords in North China, Chiang paid one of them Mex. $2,000,000. Immediately the two allies commenced to quarrel, and returned to their provinces. In the Fukien revolt dollars played as important a part as the planes. Four generals were bought over with their armies before General Chiang reached Foochow, the capital of Fukien. A large force of rebels sat behind its walls. It was rumored in Shanghai that the price of their withdrawal from the city was Mex. $6,000,000, part of which was paid by the Foochow Chamber of Commerce, and the rest by General Chiang. [A dollar Mex. is worth 30 cents in U. S. money. So Mex. $6,000,000 equals $1,800,000 U. S.]

* * *

All over China, there are war lords, strong and minor, receiving pay from General Chiang as price of their loyalty. The war lord of Canton received, until a while ago, a monthly subsidy of Mex. $600,000. More recently it was reported to have been increased. It is also said that General Chiang guaranteed a Mex. $15,000,000 loan floated by the Canton war lord. The chieftain of the Province of Shantung receives a monthly retainer. The two war lords received Mex. $2,000,000 during the Fukien revolt in assurance of their neutrality. Gen. Sun Tien-ying in the northwest, who had his monthly subsidy of Mex. $320,000 stopped for attacking a friendly province, was defeated early in April, 1934, and the Nanking Government paid for his trip to Europe "to study and meditate." Rival war lords, who harbor ill designs upon General Chiang, wake up in the mornings to find their subordinates drawing pay from Nanking.

General Chiang belongs to the all-powerful Soong "Dynasty." Charles Jones Soong, the founder of the family, arrived in the United States as a sailor aboard a sailing boat in 1880. In the following months he traveled through the southern states selling cord hammocks. Soon after his arrival he was baptized, and later entered Trinity College (now Duke University). In 1885, Soong received a theological certificate from Vanderbilt. On return to China he became a missionary, published Bibles, built a church and married a Chinese Christian.

Three girls were born of the union. One of them was married to Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the first President of China and leader of the Nationalist movement. Another was married to Dr. Kung, now Minister of Finances, and one of the richest men in China. The youngest daughter became the wife of General Chiang in December of 1927. The marriage gave Chiang prestige, blood connection with the most powerful family in China, and financial support. It also gave him Mrs. Chiang.

Mrs. Chiang was educated at Wesleyan in Macon, Ga., and at Wellesley. Occidental education made her the link that connects General Chiang with the western world. She is an interpreter, counsel and special agent, all at the same time. On numerous occasions she has been sent on secret missions, and always has executed them ably. During the Fukien revolt, the advance of General Chiang was checked by a strong army entrenched in a city. Mrs. Chiang made a solo flight to a city near by, communicated with the general, and persuaded him to join the forces of her husband, for a consideration. Mrs. Chiang makes a perfect First Lady for China's greatest war lord.

In a land where political intrigue is an intricate art, General Chiang has shown himself to be its master. The annual revolts that come with warm weather leave him unscathed. There was Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, one of the most powerful war lords of recent times, who in 1927 ruled all the area north of Shanghai. He had an army of 200,000, armored trains manned by white Russian soldiers, special Russian units. After the crushing defeat administered to him by General Chiang he disappeared from the Chinese political scene, leaving no traces. Assassinated?

There was Marshal Chang Tsu-chan, coolie who rose from the water fronts to war lord's splendid "yamen." In the few years he was in power, he managed to attain the blackest record of any war lord. His army looted towns, razed villages, butchered the population on a wholesale scale. People were forced to pay their taxes ahead up to the year 1995. Marshal Chang dashed from one corner of his possessions to another in armored cars, surrounded by Russian bodyguards. In spite of financial and military help reputedly given him by a certain foreign power, Marshal Chang was defeated, and today is only a bitter memory.

There was Marshal Feng, known abroad as the "Christian General." In the course of his long and turbulent career, Marshal Feng had assumed every tinge of political and religious belief. At different times he received arms and agitators from Soviet Russia, and arms and money from Japan. He baptized his soldiers with rubber hose, and distributed among them thousands of Bibles, provided by thoughtful missionaries.

In 1930, he declared war on General Chiang, and it is said the latter paid Marshal Feng Mex. $2,000,000 to prevent the war. In 1933, Feng fought the Japanese, with little success. Today he is living in temporary retirement in a monastery, atop Mount Taishan, writing poetry. His huge army is gradually falling apart.

There was the famous Nineteenth Route Army, with its brilliant and am-

(Continued on page 15)

Solbelman Syndicate

GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK

Back to the Land

Many Yearn for a Farmer's Life, but One Who Knows What It Means Advises a Trial Period Before Deciding

By An English Farmer

Wood Engraving by Clare Leighton, from "Four Hedges," by permission of the Macmillan Co., publishers.

SOMETIMES WHEN I WAKE in the morning and see the rain beating against the window pane, or hear the low, significant moan of the wind in the trees, I roll over and begin to wonder what it was that really tempted me to be a farmer. Why, of all things, should I display no interest in a city career; but turn to seek happiness and a congenial life in the science and practice of British agriculture.

Never had I ambitions to make a fortune, for I had been told since I was very young that farmers just don't make fortunes. You see, my mother was a farmer's daughter. However, be it as it is, I have never regretted my migration back to the land.

* * *

Older farmers tell us that "things are not what they were." The good old days are supposed to have passed. Nowadays much is heard about marketing boards, mechanization, specialization and organization—long words to be used about the oldest of industries; but there are whisperings of a new era in agriculture. No one quite knows what it is, but somehow it conjures up a vision of a decadent, if romantic, state of agriculture giving place to one which has efficiency as its guiding star.

Farmers of the future, the economists say, must have both eyes on the account books. They must watch with catlike eagerness to pounce on any leakage of profit or breakdown of efficiency. Therein lies the salvation of British agriculture. The question whether agriculture run on these lines is worth saving has not been considered.

* * *

Some seek the solution to the unemployment question in the creation of small holdings in the countryside. Natural scientists announce new theories, the press gives space to farming news, the British Broadcasting Corporation gives talks "for farmers only" and the fat stock prices, which come with such sureness and precision as the aftermath of the news. Parents get an agricultural bias and think that, in spite of their sons being clever, they may still find worth-while careers in farming, and "back to the land" becomes a resounding slogan.

The tide of agriculture has apparently turned, and agricultural land is once more being considered as a serious investment. Landlords are not experiencing the same difficulty in finding good tenants for the small or medium-sized farms. Tenants for the large ones are not so numerous. It has been rightly observed that if a man has sufficient money for a large farm, he has sufficient money to do without a farm at all. He can find some safer investment.

To state that agriculture offers a promising outlet for the absorption of unemployment from the towns is to give an erroneous impression. The creation of small holdings on a large scale in the countryside is neither humanitarian nor a proposition which is economically sound. To make a living from a small holding with the prices of agricultural produce as they are today is well nigh impossible.

It is certain that the establishment of allotments has done a great deal of good, contributing usefully to the relief of the unemployed in the distressed areas. But the formation of small holding settlements, unless the nation as a whole is prepared to pay more for the produce from these holdings, will always appear as a fault in the eyes of the English farmers. With low prices and small profits, quantity of production is of paramount importance.

The establishment of collective farming or the inauguration of small farms as units in co-operative enterprise offers more encouragement. The cost of working a small area of a low-priced crop would then be reduced by the use and application of labor-saving devices. It is difficult to see how men unpracticed in the art and science of farming can make a livelihood, where the farmers with a lifelong experience have failed.

Learning to be a farmer is not really very difficult; but it is something which has to be tackled in the right way or it will prove to be both discouraging and heartbreaking. For those aspirants with no agricultural connection and no experience, but only an internal urge, the best course is to go and work on a farm for a couple of years. Then, if you still like farming, this practical training should be followed up by a course in the scientific principles of farming at some agricultural college or farm institute.

It has been my privilege to see several such young fellows take up farming as a career. Their experiences have been varied. To some the initial practical training has been a time of disillusion, and sad disillusion as the blisters formed on their hands at harvest time, or the cold, monotonous work in the field had to go on day after day. Others have found the work hard at first; but nevertheless fraught with interest. Nature and its achievements have seemed wonderful to them and they have usually stayed in the country and made good.

It is necessary, if one wishes to become a farmer, that he should at least have some idea how the work on the farm has to be done. Even if when he is on his own, he is able to engage skilled employees to do the work, his practical training will stand him in good stead.

A period of practical training is a great asset as a prelude to a scientific training. It establishes an agricultural background into which the principles of scientific farming quickly blend. It leads generally to a quicker and a more thorough assimilation of the facts expounded in the lecture room of the colleges and institutes.

At the agricultural colleges the courses are usually of three years. They are thorough and go well into the principles underlying scientific agriculture; but never do they lose sight of the fact that such science must be science with practice. At the farm institutes the courses are shorter. Usually they are less expensive and of a more practical nature, not going to any very great depth into the theoretical study of the industry. Nevertheless, they are extremely useful and are calculated to supply the knowledge required by a good progressive practical farmer. Their object is to start their students thinking along the right lines.

* * *

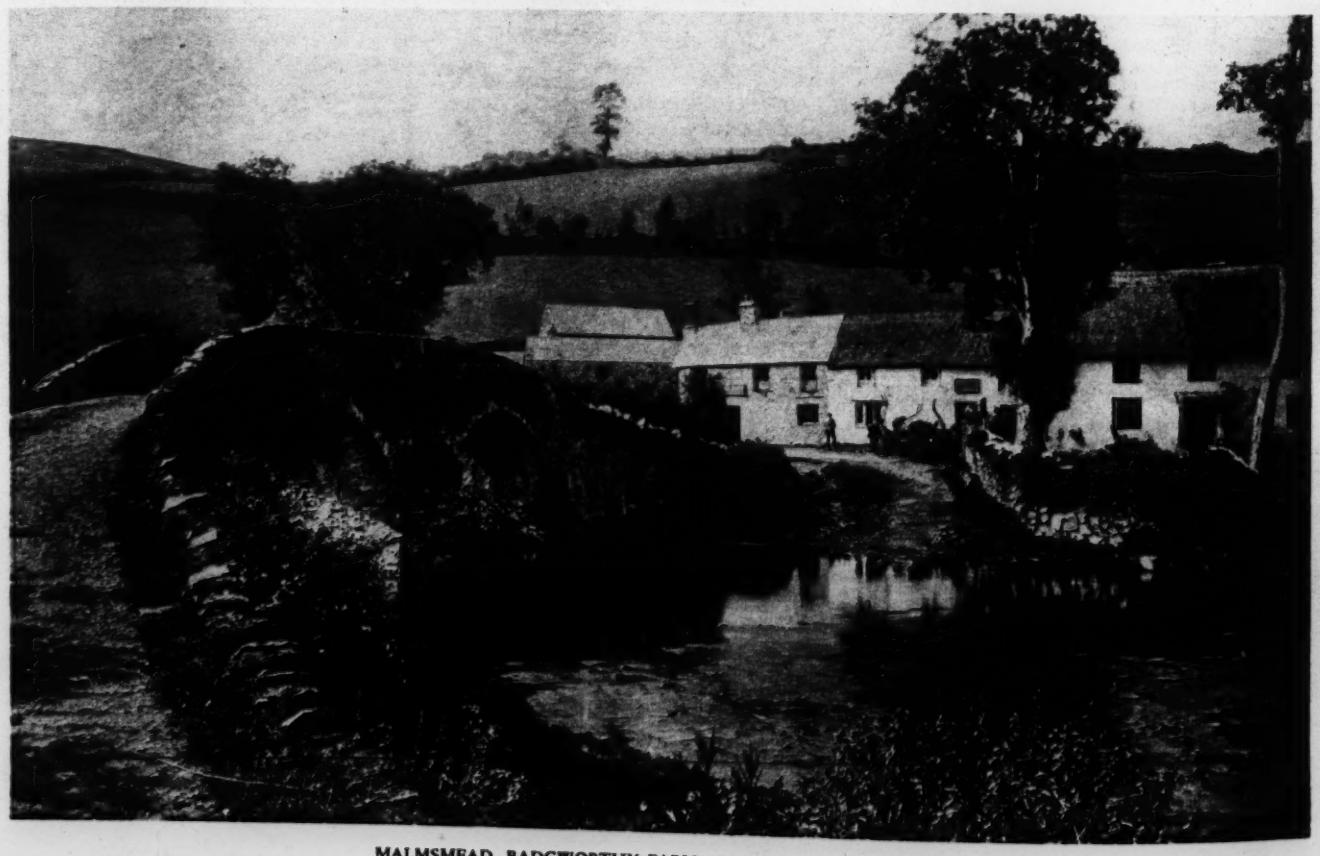
There are many types of farms and many types of farmers under whom the potential agriculturalist may elect to get his training. The most and the best experience is usually got on the farms which are of medium size. On the large farms there is a tendency toward specialization and even to the formation of departments, while on the small farms there is usually such limitation of capital that the farmer is not able to use the most up-to-date methods. Whether or not the budding farmer has to pay a premium for his practical training or whether he himself is paid a wage for his services depends on his keenness and ability for work and, of course, the generosity of outlook of his employer.

Many there must be who would like a country life, but who do not wish to start farming on their own. For these, opportunities are by no means small. The modern farmer wants less, but more efficient, labor than did the farmer of a few years ago. The responsibilities of those engaged in farming have increased, and added responsibility calls for a higher standard of efficiency. The worker of yesterday worked with a hoe costing ninepence; his son today works with a machine costing, perhaps, several hundreds of pounds. With this machine he may be capable by a single mistake of destroying a whole season's work. The output per man on a modern farm is very much greater than it was in prewar days. It is no wonder that progressive farmers are always on the lookout for the right type. That is to say, those with rather a mechanical mind, an aptitude for farming and a desire for a country life.

Agriculture in England has not an easy path before it. Much of the land is in bad heart and in a bad state of cultivation, for bad times tend to make bad farmers. Many have had their capital so depleted during the last 10 years that they have not been able to carry out such generous manuring or such thorough cultivations as they would have liked to have done.

It should also be observed that at the present time nothing can be profitably produced on English farms without the assistance of subsidies from the Government, or some protection by duties against foreign competition. Wheat prices are kept at an artificial level by the Wheat Act," and deficiency payments alone have turned it into a profitable crop. Beef receives a subsidy of 5s. per hundredweight and sugar beet has cost the country, and is still costing the country, many millions a year. It would seem in the light of this that the future of agriculture in this country is dependent to a great extent on the continuance of state support.

Perhaps we have to hold no very great hopes of agriculture becoming profitable as regards the return of hard cash for hard work. In the past farming has never surpassed other industries in this respect and there are no reasons to lay any great hopes on it doing so in the future. But we must not forget that, strictly speaking, agriculture is not a business, it is a vocation. The real profits of farming cannot be assessed in hard cash, for they are of a different nature. Nevertheless, they are just as real, just as satisfying and perhaps even more worth while.



MALMSMEAD, BADGWORTHY FARM, IN THE WEST COUNTRY © Photochrom

As She Is Spoke

English as a Language Is Heard in Scores of Dialects, Accents and Intonations, and Scholars Are Recording as Many as Possible to Enliven the Study of Literature and History

By Janet Mabie

WE KNOW THE WORDS they left behind, those great people of the past: Pope, Shakespeare, Richard Lovelace, Geoffrey Chaucer, Dryden, Bacon. But what were their voices and speech like?

How did Archidamia, daughter of the Spartan King, really sound that strange day when Pyrrhus threatened to conquer the state and she entered the Senate, sword in hand, and refused to let the women be dispatched to safe retreat on the island of Crete, instead rallying them herself, and setting them to work on the trenches? Was her voice musical or rasping? Was her speech cultivated or was it stark and rough? Did she use colloquialisms of her time, to inspire the women and warn the men in behalf of her bold idea?

It would be fun to know the voices and the speech that must forever be what is lost of the record of the Valley of the Kings; records that stand now, voicelessly preserved in turquoise jewelry, fine filigree, the gold encrusted souvenirs of silent Tut-ankh-amen, Nerfertite and the rest.

* * *

And because we can look back and wish for the voices, a more modern day is not letting such opportunities slip. In various centers around the United States records are being made of dialects that have been a part of American history. In some instances the dialects are so fast disappearing that research students had to make haste to catch them at all. The radio, the moving picture, the automobile has dissolved many dialects that were part of pioneer life in America; traveled on wings to find them in little sheltered corners remote from the so-called advancing civilization, and record them authentically on disks that can be treated to last, so that, 2000 years hence, another civilization can fetch them out of repositories as the utensils, the funerary urns and ornaments, the jeweled garments, the decorated furniture of the Egyptian kings have been fetched out from their silent caverns and studied for clues to an ancient day.

We think most naturally of a dialect as being an eccentric, often a comical, thing. We think of colored people speaking in dialect; those from the West Indies quite differently from those from Kentucky and Alabama. We think of the so-called hillbilly songs and folk tales as being quaint and somehow mysterious, never thinking that Brooklyn, New York; Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Bath, Maine; Utica, New York, yield just as well-defined dialects as ever a race could yield.

Remember how it was with the men who towed freight from Schenectady to Rome, through the locks built by the Western Inland Navigation Company at Little Falls to Wood Creek, down which they went to Oneida Lake and along the Oneida and Seneca Rivers to the Finger Lakes region. They spoke of "Uticy," not "Utica," and they called themselves "Canawlers," not "Canalers," as we know by the miraculous recapturing of their speech and ways by Walter Edmonds. Well, the Canawlers are all gone now; the Erie people saw the railroad come, try as they would to believe that such an outrage could never be.

* * *

But here and there around the Oneida and Seneca country you still hear bits of the Canawler's speech, among old men who were striplings when their fathers had retired to sunny porches to tell stories of boats loaded up with ice at Forestport in the spring of the year, to start off for New York, making a normal enough haul to Albany, leaving the mules in the round barn and getting into the tow on the Swiftsure for the ride down the Hudson. Everyone on the tow boats knew everyone on the shores, and the talk was rich and memorable, but it is speech and talk that is lost, and it is a pity, for it was a part of a spicy period in American folk history, when New York State and the canals were traveled as much by people going west of the horizon to expand their lives as by men who merely hauled ice and fertilizer—ice down to New York in the springtime, fertilizer back from New York—to make the trip pay.

Or there is Cape Cod. There is a good deal left of Cape Cod speech. A Southerner would call it Yankee speech, but then, to a Southerner, everything north of Richmond would be Yankee. It is a long time now since one part of the town of Provincetown was dubbed "Up-along," and the other "Down-along." And since an owner of some fine apple trees commented, with respect to one of the best of the trees, "I got *him* out of the woods, but *he* doesn't bear." But such speech persists, and much more like it that marks a definite area in the geographic pattern of the country, and it is as much dialect as the kind of Chinese spoken in a certain village cowering back from the yellow Yangtse.

Carl Sandburg roamed the prairie west, and he went home and wrote a book in which he inquired, "Have you heard my threshing crews yelling in the chaff of a strawpile, and the running wheat of the wagon boards, my cornhuskers, my harvest hands hauling crops, singing dreams of women, worlds, horizons?" And when he reads his poems before audiences you find in his voice the recaptured music of the men whom he heard before he wrote, using speech we seldom hear any longer, but which should not be lost from the records of the speech of men who have, in their time, settled the United States, left their little mark and passed on their way.

* * *

In 1928, Prof. Harry Morgan Ayres of Columbia University set about making an arrangement through which permanent records of disappearing American dialects could be gathered for preservation. He and Prof. William Cabell Greet went around through New England with a recording machine and caught fragments of colloquial speech and specific voice ranges and characters, to be put away for future reference, so to speak. Meanwhile, students at the Columbia summer school were pressed into service, too; on the campus, during the term of summer school, there are what are known as "state trees," which are meeting places between classes for the student delegations of the several states; and the recorders made many records around the state trees; in turn students from such regions as Kentucky, Ohio, New England and California had a chance to hear folklore records made, for instance, in the Blue Ridge Mountains and other relatively untouched regions, to illustrate the old-fashioned English or other dialect still current as the characteristic speech of an entire community.

Every freshman entering a course in the department of English at Columbia is "recorded," if he has gone through the public schools—grammar and high school—of his home town and not lived outside that area until he came to college. It often is hard to find students who have not strayed from their home towns for summer vacations or whatever, and thus had a chance for their native speech, as you might say, to be modified or influenced by speech they heard, day in, day out, in another locality. A boy whose home was in Chicago was recorded because, though he was born in London, he had gone to Chicago when he was a year old, and never left it thereafter until he came to college, so he could not be thought to have any English influence in his speech.

As far as the students are concerned who are recorded, it is purely a service of the university, on the theory that, while there is no standard of speech to be set up by the university, there are various careless habits of speech and enunciation and use of the voice into which all of us are likely to fall, and it is a help to the student to have his own voice recorded, so he may hear it himself, and receive the suggestions from teachers as to where the voice and speech may be toned down or smoothed, to make it more effective in a competitive world.

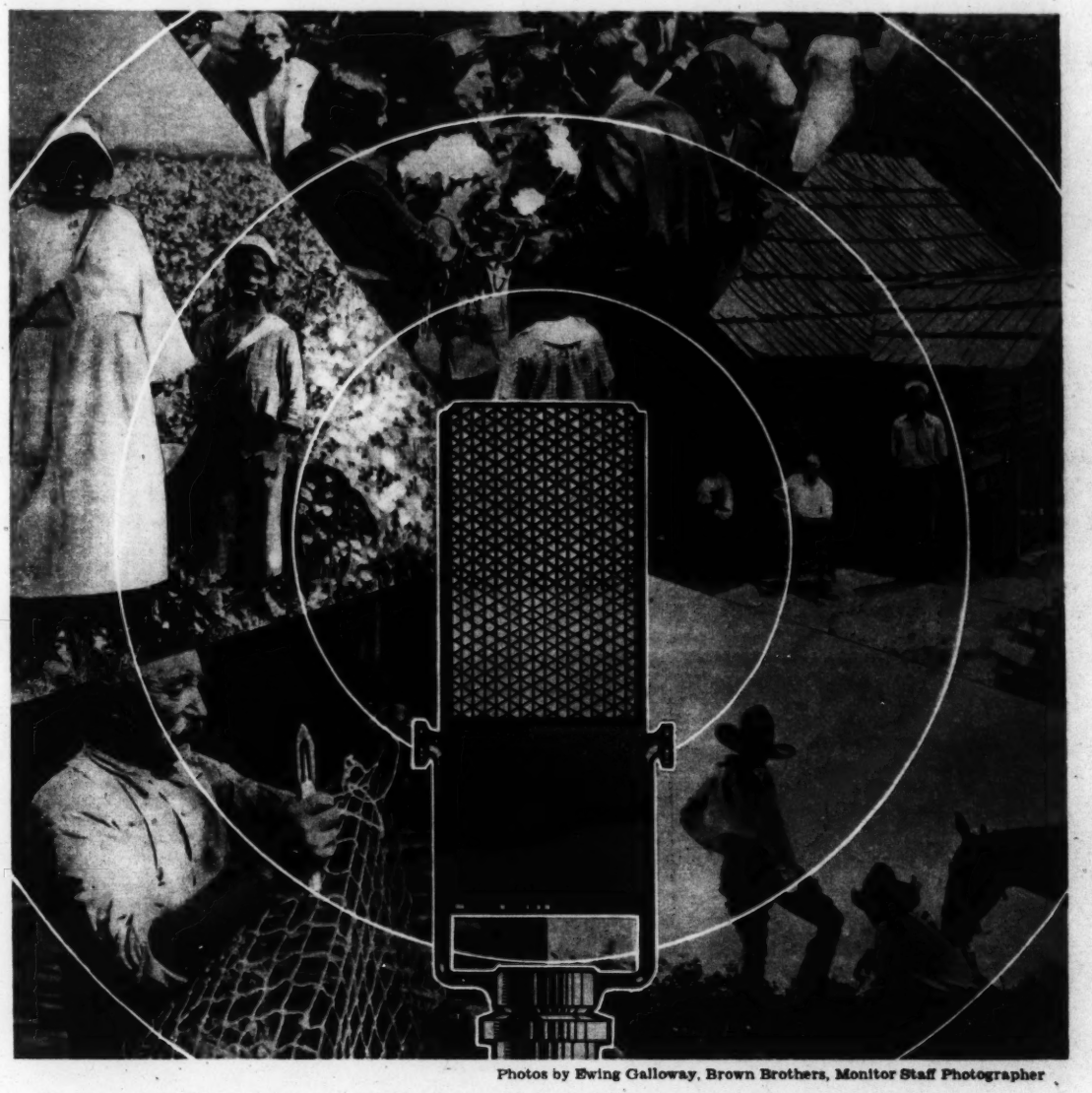
* * *

Scarcely anyone, hearing the record of his own voice, recognizes it for his own. There is the instance of the great singer whose voice, singing an aria, was recorded. Before the recording had progressed a bar, she screamed that the machine had betrayed her, as she was singing off pitch. Well, she was singing off pitch. She always sang off pitch. But it took, not only the recording—which was mechanically sound (no pun intended)—but the tactful assurances of those who had helped in the recording to show her that here was a chance for her to go to work on a new and exciting bit of her own education—namely, get the off-pitch crease out of her voice.

The records made are of two kinds: the records of student voices, for purely practical and dialectical purposes, as a service to them, and to record the speech of given localities; and records made, for instance, of contemporary poets, like Robert Frost, Carl Sandburg, Vachel Lindsay (in his time), T. S. Eliot, James Stephens, George Russell (AE), and many others. For instance, there is a beautiful recording by AE of one of his poems which has in it the full, rolling speech of an Irishman of the soil. With AE gone now, who can say that this is not a nearly priceless record? James Stephens's voice, very different in timbre from AE's, entirely different in quality and substance, and reading his own poem about the sea, and the one about the little green leaf which records the whole dissolution of the world in a few lines, and the poem which is made to sound like the singing of the bird, records with astonishing accuracy and gives Stephens himself, among others, a chance at that ancient but elusive boon, "to see hi'self as ithers see" him. . . .

Then there is a different kind of recording. Prof. George W. Hibbitt of the department of English takes charge of dialect recordings selected from Brooklyn, the Bronx, Queens and over in New Jersey. It is his opinion, though he isn't absolutely certain yet, that there is a difference between the speech of the east Bronx and the west. Then, too, the men of the department engaged in the dialectical research divide up their evenings, so that every night some one of them stands by the radio with a recording machine loaded for action, and takes off whatever speeches or other broadcasts (not music) seem likely to

(Continued on page 14)



Photos by Ewing Galloway, Brown Brothers, Monitor Staff Photographer

The Words Go Round and Round, From Way Down East in Maine to Way Down South in Dixie; From Way Up Yonder in the Mountains to Way Out West on the Range, and Also Way Down on the East Side Where They Speak "Nuhyoikeese."

Art Among the Soviets

The Artist Has a Definite and Respected Place in the Russian Scheme and He Can Earn a Living Without Compromising His Ideals or Turning Into a Communist Propagandist

By Basil Burdett

Wood Engravings by A. I. Kravtchenko

LIFTING CRANES AT WORK BESIDE DNIEPROSTROI DAM, 1931

WHAT ABOUT THE ARTIST in Russia? Has he a place in the scheme of things? Can he make a living? Is art recognized as a serious business in the Soviet Union or has it been pushed aside in the fevered effort to construct the Communist state on the ruins of the Tsarist empire? These and a dozen other questions apropos were fired at me by artist friends in London when I returned recently from a stay in Leningrad and Moscow. They are best answered by describing a visit I made one day in the capital to one of the best known of contemporary Russian artists.

Let us call him Ilya Ilitch. A friend took me to see him in the apartment he has occupied continuously and undisturbed since before the Revolution. The house is an old one but the rooms are large and lofty. The one in which Ilya Ilitch received us was his studio. It would make two at least of any room I saw in Moscow's more modern apartment houses. Calculated in square meters on the basis of official housing allowances, it would accommodate three people at least. In actual conditions, with Moscow still 500,000 dwellings short of admitted requirements, it might be divided up to house half a dozen citizens in comparative comfort. With the majority of Muscovites enjoying something rather less than the official minimum of nine square meters of floor space, Ilya Ilitch's uninterrupted tenancy of his spacious apartment was significant.

The studio had a picture or two on the walls and a single Dürer print. A few pieces of pottery, some drapes, a table and chairs completed the modest decor. Except for a table lamp showing a cut-out design in bronze of the hammer and sickle against the yellow silk of the shade, there was nothing to mark the transition from one regime to another in the room in which Ilya Ilitch had worked continuously for 20 years or more.

* * *

Ilya Ilitch received us with Russian courtesy, as urbane and considerate in these democratic days, I am sure, as ever it could have been in the imperial past. I apologize to Ilya Ilitch, a gentleman in the best sense of the word, for noting the fact. I half expected, perhaps, to be greeted with the solidarity sign, to be slapped fraternally on the back and called "Tovarish." Instead, Ilya Ilitch bowed as he took our hands and ushered us from hall to studio. A big, gentle man, with large, brown eyes and the most sympathetic expression in the world, he sat at the table and professed himself ready to answer our questions. With massive yet sensitive hands resting on the green baize cloth, he waited for the interrogation to begin. In the two hours that followed I found it necessary to match his patience with my own, waiting for the translation of those interminable replies to which any question in Russia seems inevitably to lead.

Ilya Ilitch, we gleaned, belongs to an artists' co-operative, like any other self-respecting artist who wants to make his livelihood in the Soviet Union. The Moscow Co-operative, of which he is a member, began a dozen years ago with a government loan of 15,000 rubles for the purchase of materials. Since then it has paid back the loan and now has a capital of 30,000,000, not thousands, of rubles of its own. Its headquarters include a large exhibition gallery, schools, warehouses for materials, a publishing house, a ceramics factory. There is no limit to its activities. Its ultimate aim, like that of other co-operatives, is to become an independent economic unit, supplying all the needs of its own production and having its own stores where its members may purchase all they require for living, as well.

Like every other artist member, Ilya Ilitch has a contract with the co-operative. This guarantees him an income. The minimum contract provides an income of 1000 rubles a month. In the case of an artist of the eminence of Ilya Ilitch it rises to a maximum of 2000, or even more. The scale of this payment, as well as its significance, may be gauged from the fact that the maximum salary even of Russian engineers rarely exceeds 1000 rubles a month.

* * *

More surprising still, Ilya Ilitch's contract with his co-operative is not a commercial contract as we would understand it. He is expected to produce a certain amount of work each year, but much as a scholarship holder might be expected to do so, without any material profit accruing to his benefactors. Ilya Ilitch is an engraver. He is expected to produce two or three engravings each year. But he delivers only the first proofs to the co-operative, which pays him for any further proofs it may require. One of the stated objects of the co-operative is to stimulate artistic production and to that end Ilya Ilitch is paid his monthly salary. In addition, like every skilled technician in any branch whatever in Russia, he is expected to do a certain amount of teaching.

Most people, bewildered as I was, will still be tempted to ask, as I also was: "Where does the co-operative come in?" In our sense of the word, it does not necessarily come in at all. Ilya Ilitch is available for special work for the co-operative. He may design postage stamps or illustrate editions of the classics produced by the co-operative's publishing branch. But these are quite apart from his salary and he is paid separately for them.

If you must consider the arrangement on the basis of some direct return, you must regard Ilya Ilitch as being paid 2000 rubles a month for teaching a handful of students, that and perhaps occasionally advising the workers of some factory on the decoration or beautification of their clubroom or of their own dwellings. In that case, Ilya Ilitch is being paid on a princely scale as remuneration for direct services goes in Soviet Russia.

The fact appears to be that the Soviet thinks it worth while to stimulate artistic production, or at least the production of artists of the caliber of Ilya Ilitch. Naturally, it is expected that his work, as an adherent to the regime, will reflect to some degree at least its ideas and ideals. But, if you imagine that Ilya Ilitch spends his life producing pictorial propaganda for Communism, you are greatly mistaken. He is as little a political personage as any artist I have ever met and I saw no work by him which gave more than a general expression of Soviet ideals, although his sincerity as a good Marxian is unquestioned.

* * *

It is primarily his achievements as an artist, I am convinced, which secure him the consideration he enjoys in his native land. An extraordinary mark of that consideration was given while we were with him. A uniformed messenger arrived. He bore a letter, signed by Molotoff, from the Council of People's Commissars, announcing that Ilya Ilitch had been granted a motor-car for his own private use. This was to mark the 25th anniversary of his entry into prominence in the artistic life of Russia, Imperial and Soviet.

Ilya Ilitch is in no sense limited by his contract with the co-operative. He enjoys the right of private practice. The engravings, of which he supplies the first proofs to the co-operative, he is at liberty to sell where and how he pleases. In Russia, the private buyer has, characteristically, been largely supplanted by the group or the club. These like to commission pictures or engravings commemorating certain events of the Revolution or illustrating phases of Soviet life and endeavor with which they are intimately connected. Thus, Ilya Ilitch has had commissions to depict the progress of one of the great electrical undertakings and to illustrate the place of women in Soviet life. The more democratic form of the engraving is much in demand and Ilya Ilitch has found it necessary at times to refuse commissions, a state of affairs which will seem incredible to fellow artists farther west.

The case of Ilya Ilitch is doubtless exceptional in some ways. That in itself is something to remark. The fact that he is receiving rewards commensurate with his achievement, which enjoys an international reputation, may well seem surprising to many. But his case is not unique. There are other artists reaping similar or even greater rewards. He himself quoted the case of a Soviet painter who recently received 10,000 rubles for a picture. It was purchased by one of the bigger workers' clubs in Moscow or one of the other large cities. His earnings from the picture did not end there. It was so popular that it was reproduced in color. From the reproductions he earned no less than a further 500,000 rubles. Even Alma Tadema and Leighton, in their palmiest days, could hardly have bettered this.

There is, apparently, strange as it may seem, no limit to what an artist may earn, just as there seems to be no limit to the earnings of dramatists, writers, composers. As individual craftsmen, whose production is independent of any "exploitation" of fellow workers, they are in a similar position to, say, the woman who knits jumpers or makes lace at home and is at liberty to sell her handicraft in the city. There is nothing unorthodox in this exploitation of oneself.

* * *

But what could anyone do with so much money in Russia? What is there to spend it on? I hear you ask these same questions which I put to Ilya Ilitch. There was no difficulty at all in his answer. One might build a country datcha or buy an apartment in the new Home of Artists which the Moscow Co-operative plans to build. One might employ servants to look after them, yes, servants, and buy books, bibelots, furniture, pictures—Moscow shops offer a wide range of treasures, the spoil of ancient mansions—to ornament them. One might travel, in Russia, at least. Other questions apart, travel elsewhere is out of the question at present, as Soviet rubles have no exchange value abroad. One might invest in government loans, although the enjoyment of their income would not free you from the obligation to work, for a variety of reasons too varied to be gone into here.

Let us admit that Ilya Ilitch's case is in some respects exceptional. All the same, it answers, I think, most of the questions put to me on my return to London by his fellows in England. The artist certainly has a place in the scheme of things. He can earn a living without sacrificing his personality, as far as I could see, any more than a good Renaissance "pagan" sacrificed his in executing the Depositions of the Virgin required by his patrons, to take a purely negative attitude.

Doubtless there are as many artists of "faith" today as there were in the Renaissance, and Ilya Ilitch is one of them. Still, it is worth noting that by far the bulk of his work I saw had nothing to do with Communism. Finally, there can be no doubt that art is accepted as a serious matter even among the welter of material effort still proceeding at a dizzy pace in Soviet Russia.

MODERNIZING PATRIOTISM

By Frances De Witt John

PATRIOTISM is all bunk. It ought to be junked," remarked my college friend as we sat before the glowing fireplace discussing the European powder keg.

Interested in his viewpoint, I countered, "Perhaps it is not *all* bunk. The human interpretation may evidence human shortsightedness. Nevertheless, the ideal is a fundamental truth."

"Patriotism possesses neither reason nor truth," he replied. "It is an exhaust valve for national emotion."

"Undeniably," I agreed, "emotionalism plays a major rôle in any conflict. Skillful propaganda always outfits commercial avarice in the garments of economic well-being and grooms national pride as national honor."

"Yes," he continued, "the World War was fought for place and prestige, and not to 'make the world safe for democracy.' It may be the primitive interpretation rather than the ideal which does not 'click' with modern thought and needs. Youth today is confronted with a militaristic concept of patriotism wholly irreconcilable to one's consistent duty to all mankind. Either through ignorance or choice we have failed to reconcile love of country with the welfare of other nations. What is the solution?"

"Maybe patriotism needs to be modernized," I suggested.

"Modernized," he ejaculated. "Who believes modernized patriotism possible before the nations disarm?"

"Modernized patriotism will not result from disarmament," I replied; "disarmament will naturally follow the modernization of patriotism.

* * *

"Patriotism is adjusted to a war standard because the individuals who compose the nations think in terms of commercial greed, selfish nationalism, and racial hatred. No conflict exists in the welfare of the various countries. To see the nation's economic and social needs in their relation to the needs of other nations is an important influence for peace and a step toward disarmament. As the citizen awakens to the power and all-inclusiveness of good, just so does the national policy become less fearful and more generous."

"Do you mean," he asked, "that patriotism makes for peace?"

"If patriotism is debunked of war ballyhoo and placed in a peace perspective—" he began,

"Then," I continued, "the glory will be taken out of war, and the war out of peace. Youth will refuse to go to war, and there will be no war. Nations will discover that a peaceful settlement of international difficulties is always possible."

"Militant opposition to war," he bantered.

"At any rate, it is a peaceful fight," I shot back.

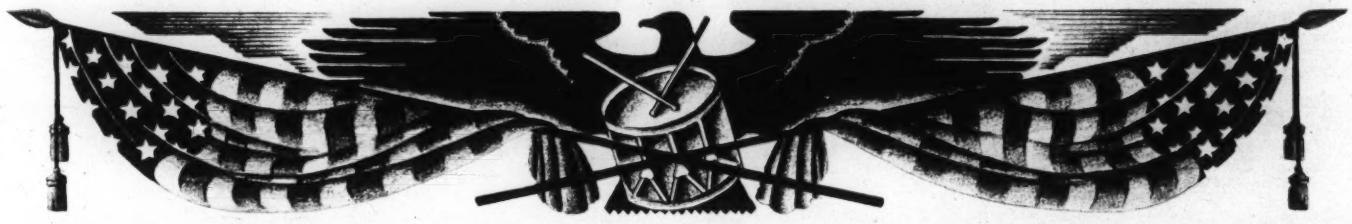
* * *

We seemed lost in meditation as we silently watched the dying embers of the fire. Outside, long shadows swiftly replaced the mauve and gold of sunset. The village lights began to twinkle in the deepening twilight. The words of the world's greatest thinker ran through my thought like a refrain: "Let your light so shine among men."

My friend broke the silence: "Is not your patriotism idealistic and impossible?"

"Certainly not," I replied. "Enlightened patriotism is the inescapable responsibility of every citizen."

"True enough," he agreed, "but how can it be made practical?"

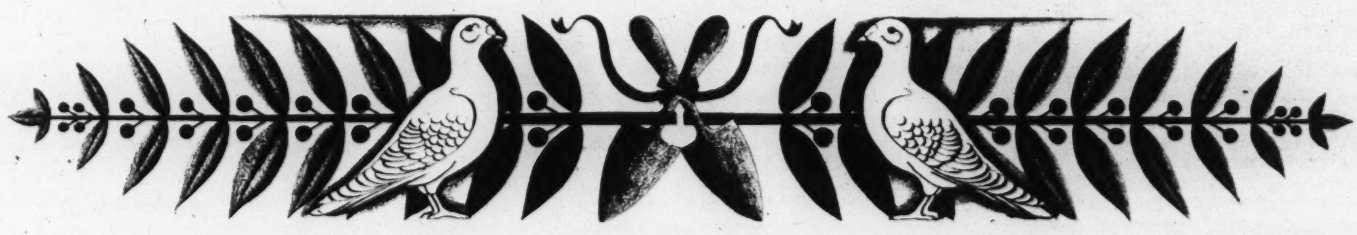


"Do you not believe," I asked, "that enlightened public opinion created and supported by enlightened patriotism is a practical and effective check upon such international irritants as the new high levels in war expenditures, and the unmoral traffic in war materials? The citizen's attitude—apathetic or active—ultimately determines the national policy. When the individual consciousness is corrected, the national consciousness will shine forth, a light in the darkness of international confusion."

"In the past," he commented, "patriotism has contributed to the failure of peace efforts."

"Yes," I admitted, because in the thought of the average individual there is a curious detachment of patriotism and the peace problem. He approaches economic and social issues with a desire to understand their implications and their relativity to his daily bread. When he enters the realm of patriotism his thought becomes surcharged with emotion. He refuses to think straight through the problem of reconciling the well-being of his country with that of all mankind.

"Taking a circuitous route of 'if' and 'in the event of,' he quite overlooks the fact that the national determination for peace depends upon that of the citizen. He further forgets that a peace determination is as potent a factor in keeping the peace as indifference or war ballyhoo is to shunt the nation into hostilities."



In answer I questioned: "Is not patriotism designed to safeguard the nation's life? Peace is national security. Genuine patriotism extends beyond a willingness to bear arms, to a determination that peace shall be kept.

"Today society faces a profound realignment of thought processes. Traditional habits and ideals are evaluated by their ability to meet modern needs."

"Then if patriotism is to be effective in the thought of youth," he interrupted, "it must keep pace with the evolutionary forces of society."

"Certainly," I replied, "in view of the admitted hideousness, folly and futility of war, it is imperative that patriotism be adjusted to the enlightened peace sentiment of the age. This is not discarding patriotism. It is placing it in its true perspective as allegiance to the fundamental concepts of economic, political and religious liberty upon which the nation was reared."

"Obviously, this cannot be accomplished by welding youth into savage battalions to slaughter their fellow men," he remarked.

"Obviously not," I agreed.

"Patriotism dedicated to peace would be a 'break' for youth," he remarked.

"Note, too," I replied, "that modernized patriotism is no revision of national ideals. It is a reinterpretation of liberty, equality and fraternity."

He pressed another point: "Granting that patriotism is all you claim, what is its fundamental truth?"

"It is God's fatherhood, and man's brotherhood," I answered. "Patriotism is mankind's attempt to realize this truth. Being inherently peaceful and constructive, it cannot be demonstrated by the maelstrom of carnage and hate, when group is arrayed against group, and nation against nation. Its realization comes when the citizen marches shoulder to shoulder with the citizens of the world in a peaceful conquest of sinister agencies which obscure economic and social security, political and religious liberty."

Hollywood's Fa

Glamorous Ladies of the Films Wear Gowns C
Couturiers of the Cinema Capital

By Courtland

THE DESIGNERS' CORNER

Directly Above, Bernard Newman Shows Lily Pons, Metropolitan Opera Star, Designs for Gowns She Wears in Her First Motion Picture.

In the Corner, Adrian Sits in a Corner of His Office, Where He Has a Corner on Designs for His Studio, Designs Which Set World Fashions.

At the Left, Travis Banton, One of Filmdom's Leading Designers, Makes Preliminary Sketches for Costumes to Appear in a New Picture.

The Bottom Picture Discovers Orry-Kelly Showing Josephine Hutchinson Pictures of Something He Has Created for Her to Display on the Screen.

HOLLYWOOD WILL SOON equal Paris as a style center! . . . This was one of the things I was told a dozen years ago when, freshly exiled from New England, I descended upon the film colony.

At the time it seemed too preposterous to be more than mildly annoying. I was busy with political news, and distracted by the problem of growing grass in adobe soil beside a bungalow still wet behind the stucco. Besides, my wife sniffed an eloquent sniff.

I set the rumor gently down with an odd assortment of tales spun by real estate promoters and oil stock salesmen. I tried to forget it.

But in the intervening years, in which the screen has found a voice and learned to dabble in color, there have arisen Adrian, and Travis Banton, and Bernard Newman and Orry-Kelly. The old rumor not only persists, it has altered its tense. Hollywood, one hears, has already superseded Paris as the world's style capital.

The thing is definitely annoying. It clamors for attention, for exploration, for questioning, for analysis. Long enough have we listened to the assertion uncomplainingly. Let us don our Saint George's armor, and invade those sensitive centers of moviedom's stylists where the average correspondent, even though no angel, might well fear to tread. We shall find this movie-style dragon, and at least attempt to dehorn him.

A convenient trip to Hollywood, and it is done. We have seen what manner of men these style designers are; we have wandered at length through labyrinthine wardrobes, handled the gowns of stars, studied designs, watched their execution, and talked at length with everyone concerned, from directors to extras, from designers to dress shop salesgirls. In good journalistic style, we are prepared to state our conclusion at the outset. It is this:

Even though movie styles are frequently copied in Paris; even though the fabled Sadie Blutz can buy, for $29.95, in Bimble's Basement, a copy of the gown worn by del Rio; even though Farmer Hayseed's wife can take an inexpensive pattern to the hard-working seamstress at the crossroads and go home with a local version of what Dietrich wears on the screen, yet most Hollywood designers themselves, while not ignoring the New York contribution, declare Paris still reigns as the glittering ruler of those things which make lovely women lovelier.

* * *

"Hollywood is not, never has been, and never will be a style center! Paris indisputably remains the style capital of the world."

That is the way Bernard Newman put it. An affable young man with a ready smile and sympathy for a correspondent out beyond his depth is Mr. Newman. A native of Joplin, Missouri, he had practical experience designing clothes for socialites of New York before he came to Hollywood to "create" costumes for Ginger Rogers and the other stars of the RKO lot.

"There is no question that Hollywood has a great influence on the spread of style ideas, but Paris remains the great center of style," said Gilbert Adrian. Distinctly a young man, of almost ascetic appearance, Mr. Adrian is dean of the Hollywood designers. For a decade he has reigned in a regal salon on the MGM lot, where are evolved the dresses of Garbo, Crawford, Shearer, Harlow, Bennett and other glamorous damsels of the flickers.

"The styles do *not* follow Hollywood!" decisively said the capable Travis Banton. He ought to know, for at the Paramount lot, where he presides over the destinies of feminine apparel, is to be found the recently announced best dressed lady of the screen, Claudette Colbert, with the exotic Marlene Dietrich and a host of others.

At the Warner Brothers' lot the famous Orry-Kelly gave a graphic demonstration of the fact that style designers are artists and entitled to temperament. He "ran out" on his appointment, and his staff intimated it was his usual custom, as he dreads interviews. But Milo Anderson, who does much of the Warner designing, was on hand to provide the only testimony which our canvass found to support the claims of Hollywood ascendancy.

"Hollywood definitely is designing clothes, putting them directly into circulation and gradually but surely superseding Paris as a style center," he said.

"The swing has been toward Hollywood for the past six or seven years. The Paris designers are not doing as well as they did, financially, and more and more American women are turning to the movies for their clothing inspiration. The fashion magazines cannot hope to have the circulaion of motion pictures, which penetrate into even the smallest and most remote spots. More than that, one has a better idea of a dress after seeing it from all angles on the screen, worn by an actress, than seeing it pictured in some magazine."

But the jovial Mr. Anderson, with his great bow tie in the same material as his shirt, was cried down by other de-

FINE FEATHERS Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

This Frothy Gown, Worn by Greta Garbo, Was Fashioned by Adrian From White Organdy, Elaborately Trimmed With Lace and Embroidery. The Bows Are of Gray Taffeta. The Hat Is of White Straw, With a Flower and Organdy Trim. Miss Garbo Wore the Dress in "Anna Karenina."

signers,
cerning
No or
wood st
only by
who tak
but by c
and pa
however
styles.
"Ther
styles, w
Adrian
that, we
ners or
but, af
logically
veloped
much th
"Moti
not give
the des
America
versions
of the F
by the
they se
dresses
pictures
some cl
dresses
The res
there is
standar
"Style
all, ther
can aff
sufficien
new wi
to wear
leaders
fashion
quickly.
"The
of wome
dress m
clothes
taste, a
"The
women
pensive
servativ
copy th
it is ve
designe
styles to
that th
probabl
of the
some c
direct c
compan
tion, bu
anyway
"Some
are not
Sometir
actress
acter w
It is a
copied,
Mr. E
said:
"The
in the
picture
in Holl
audienc
to reali
story c
movies
mind a
young w
immigr
Europe.
"'Lux
charact
nothing
dress d
coquetr
steerage
signed
dug up
second-
be attra
in winn
but it m
than h
taste. U
a certai

l's Fashion Parade

ar Gowns Often Designed in Hollywood, but Even the na Capital Proclaim Them as Paris Styles

By Courtland Holdom

mony
rt the
gning
into
surely
r," he
Holly-
years.
ng as
more
rning
spira-
annot
notion
n the
More
of a
les on
than
ne."
th his
ial as
er de-

signers, who took the larger view concerning Paris.

No one, of course, denied that Hollywood styles are copied copiously, not only by housewives and dressmakers who take home ideas from the cinema, but by commercial marketing of dresses and patterns. One must discriminate, however, between mere dresses and styles.

"There is a definite evolution of styles, which designers all follow," Mr. Adrian told me. "We may alter this or that, we may have our individual manners or twists or ways of doing things, but, after all, every change grows logically out of what has already developed, and in the end we all reach much the same conclusion.

"Motion-picture style designers cannot give the effect of good work as can the designers of Paris, for this reason: American women receive well edited versions of the styles of Paris. The cream of the Paris salons are brought to them by the leading fashion magazines, and they see nothing at all of the inferior dresses designed in Paris. In the motion pictures they are conscious, perhaps, of some charming dresses, some mediocre dresses and some distressing dresses. The result is confusion: a feeling that there is some good, some bad, but no standard.

"Styles move in three strata. First of all, there are the styles of women who can afford to experiment, and have sufficient authority to wear something new without waiting for someone else to wear it first. Actresses and social leaders wear such clothes, setting the fashions—the fashions which pass most quickly.

* * *

"The second strata is the great mass of women of moderate means who must dress more conservatively. Usually their clothes are very well made, of good taste, and of styles that last well.

"The third strata are the young women who cannot afford to dress expensively, and who should be most conservative, but who unfortunately often copy the most extreme styles. I believe it is very bad for motion-picture style designers to allow cheap copies of their styles to be made, for one is apt to think that the original is cheap, whereas it is probably of the finest materials. Most of the big companies, however, have some commercial connection whereby direct copies are made. MGM is the one company which has no such connection, but, of course, we are widely copied anyway.

"Some of the styles which I design are not at all suited to general wear. Sometimes a part requires that an actress dress in bad taste: the character which she portrays demands this. It is a sad thing when such styles are copied, but all too frequently they are!"

Mr. Banton developed this idea. He said:

"The thing I would like to see happen in the relationship between motion-picture actresses' clothes, designed here in Hollywood, and the great movie audiences all over America, is for people to realize that we design clothes to fit story characters. All clothes worn in movies cannot be good styles. I have in mind a dress which I designed for a young woman who, in the story, was an immigrant coming to America from Europe.

"'Luxury Liner,' in which she was a character, was a poor picture, and nothing in it deserved to live, but her dress did. This young thing, through coquetry, worked her way up from steerage to first class. The dress I designed was one somebody in the story dug up for her when she achieved second-class status. I realized it must be attractive, in order to make her part in winning her way upward plausible, but it must not be good taste, any more than her personality reflected good taste. Unfortunately, this dress caught a certain amount of popular fancy, and was widely copied. I saw all sorts of people wearing the thing, and for months my reputation hung upon this example of my work.

"There are, of course, dresses designed purely for dramatic effect, or adapted to some peculiar use on the screen only, and it is unfortunate when they are copied. But there are many others designed in Hollywood which might well influence everyday styles. Young secretaries, office workers, housewives, are portrayed on the screen, often well dressed for their parts. It would be fine for as many women as possible, in similar walks of life, to follow their styles; but I hate to believe that many movie audiences think of themselves as wishing to emulate the tastes of an aspiring and none too highly principled girl from the steerage!"

Turning to the styles of Paris, he continued:

"We do design styles here, and I believe that the connoisseur should recognize good styles, whatever their origin. But Paris has been an absolute monarchy in the realm of style too long to be overthrown for many a day to come. The great couturiers are there, and all the niceties of materials, native artistic talent, painstaking care, and the great concentration of women of fashion who introduce and wear the new clothes."

* * *

Mr. Newman amplified the point.

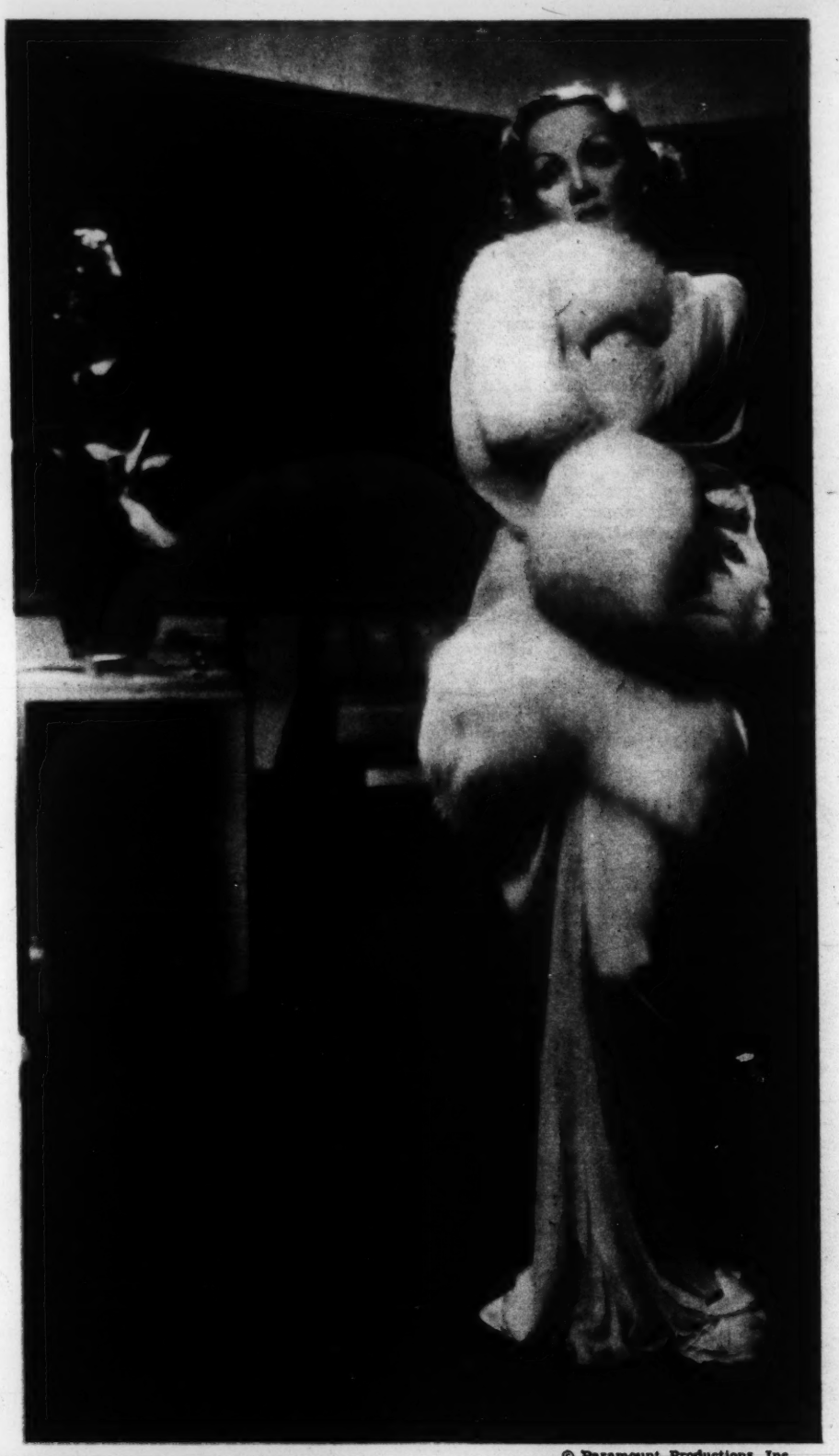
"There are many reasons for this," he said. "In the first place, France is the world's greatest country for fine fabrics, fine silks and creative imagination in women's wear. For many years these fine fabrics have been developed, and today they are unequaled anywhere. Moreover, the Paris designers have the time and ability to devote infinite care to the making of lovely dresses. Both materials and labor are relatively cheap. One can spend the requisite amount of time in developing a buckle, for instance, that is exactly the right one for a certain dress, or in designing buttons which are especially suited to another. In this country, costs are high, and we must hurry. In Paris, one may spoil two or three dresses in creating one fine one: in Hollywood, a dress must be very bad indeed before it is cast aside."

I asked Mr. Newman about this claim of Los Angeles to distinction as a style center: a resident of the city reported visiting a New York shop, where a clerk in the apparel department approached her, and said, "Pardon me, madam, but would you please tell me where you bought that dress? We just unpacked that number this morning, and have not yet placed it on sale." The visitor responded, "Why, I bought this in Los Angeles three weeks ago!"

"That might have occurred just as easily if the lady had come from Seattle or Peoria instead of Los Angeles," Mr. Newman replied. "It doesn't prove a thing, except that the Los Angeles shop unpacked its order sooner than the New York shop. The style was probably an importation from Paris, manufactured in New York. There is nothing unusual in a New York buyer ordering a number three weeks after it had been ordered by a Los Angeles buyer.

"As a matter of fact, southern California presents some strange style contrasts. Most of the people do not dress formally for evening affairs. At a party you will see men in tweeds and women wearing evening gowns, afternoon frocks and sports clothes,

(Continued on page 15)



© Paramount Productions, Inc.

WHITE SILK AND CHIFFON

This Is Called a "Hostess Gown," and It Is Worn by Marlene Dietrich. Travis Banton, the Designer, Has Used Godets of Sunburst Pleating in His Drapery of the Skirt. A Circular Cape of White Chiffon Is Shirred Around the Neckline and Lavishly Bordered in White Fox.

RKO Radio Pictures

NO NEGLIGIBLE NEGLIGEE

The Robe of Pale Blue Satin Is Fitted to the Waist, and, by Means of Circular Gores, Flares to the Floor in a Full Train. The Collar and Sleeves Are Banded With the Finest of White Swan's-Down. Three Square Rhinestone Buttons Fasten It. Bernard Newman Designed It and Ginger Rogers Wears It.

Warners Brothers and First National

LADY IN VELVET

Glimmering Eyelets Enhance the Beauty of This Dull Green Velvet Costume Designed by Orry-Kelly and Worn by Kay Francis. The Skirt Has a Fan-Shaped Train and the Tunic, Which Shows a Swallow-Tailed Hemline and Dolman Sleeves, Is Splashed With Tiny Gold Metal Stars.

Among the New Books

Monet and His Friends

Claude Monet and His Garden, by Stephen Gwynn. New York: Macmillan. $2.

IF YOU SEEK a true portrait of a man, inquire among his friends. They will be able to acquaint you with his motives, for they have had admission to his thoughts and emotions. A man's friends know better than he can what he means to the world if he has something to give. For him there is ever the troubled vision of what he wished to do but never could quite bring off. Large though his accomplishment may be, the thing he has not been able to express bulks still bigger in his thought. Such a man is brought before us in this portrait.

And such friends: Clemenceau, who spurred the painter to his finest later work; Rodin, who signed his last letter, "Your admirer"; Sargent, who made it his concern that America should know about the man who taught others how to paint light; Octave Mirbeau, who rallied Monet in the periods of discouragement that came when he couldn't work. All of them battled with him over his annoyance at his inability to put on canvas all he could see in his mind's eye, even while he achieved atmospherics more evanescent than others could realize in color.

In the beginnings of his fame he slashed with a penknife canvases that mocked him because they did not transcribe all the nuances of light that he could perceive. It may have been that he learned some added wisdom of patience when word came that Mary Cassatt had bought, in her admiration, one of the pictures that he had mutilated.

When recognition came, Monet began to build his garden at Giverny, with its noble plantings of willows and poplars, its flower-lined paths, its expanses of field, dotted with blossoms, and the pear-shaped lily pool where he might gaze upon the reflected sky. Hard by was the field with the haystack left by a friendly farmer through summer and winter that the painter might ring it about with easels, and run from one canvas to another as the light changed.

As Mr. Gwynn tells the story, a full-length man emerges. The reader sees not merely one or two sides of a great painter, but all around him, and finally awareness comes that this is an uncommon biography. Mr. Gwynn does it all so easily, it would seem, yet as one reads on it becomes plain that the whole thing has been graciously woven out of many threads that are kept going all through the recital as in some fabric that is growing in a loom. Back and forth over the artist's life goes Mr. Gwynn's recording, until the subject stands there all of a piece, a being evoked from gallant incidents, grateful memories, deep self-searchings.

E. C. S.

STEPHEN GWYNN
From an Etching by Valer Ferenczy.

Butler and Alethea

Letters Between Samuel Butler and Miss E. M. A. Savage. London: Cape. 10s. 6d.

RECOGNITION OF Samuel Butler's genius was belated and he, alas, did not live to enjoy it. He would no doubt have been disappointed by the ironies of taste and time which have made his posthumous novel—"The Way of All Flesh"—"Erewhon," "Alps and Sanctuaries" and the "Note Books" of greater interest to the public than his theories about evolution, Christian dogma and the Odyssey. Butleriana, the personality rather than the thought of the writer, is his achievement. He has been the occasion of one of the best biographies in the language; and a further aspect of his effect upon other people now appears in his correspondence with his friend, Miss Savage.

Those who expect in this correspondence a battle of wits will find instead a communion of caustic minds, laconic on his part and very lively on the part of Miss Savage. She was an obscure person; but in this ex-governess and fellow art student, who spent all her life as the secretary of a long defunct club for very disagreeable ladies, Butler found not only a devoted sympathy but a wit and an intellectual capacity far above the ordinary. She was the original of the character of Alethea Pontifex in "The Way of All Flesh" and, except that Miss Savage was, in the words of Butler's sonnet:

> . . . plain and lame and fat and short,
> Forty and over-kind,

Alethea is a faithful portrait. They met in their thirties at Heatherley's Art School, when Butler was beginning his lifelong addiction to painting; and, after a period in which she persistently snubbed him, friendship and this correspondence ensued.

Extreme sensitiveness and extreme egotism were the characteristics of Butler. He was sensible of Miss Savage's devotion and of the value of her critical faculty and he sent her his manuscripts for commentary as they were written; he was glad, as is evident from the letters, to have her sympathy and her encouragement in a world which was either hostile or indifferent to his work. And in return, what did he give her? The letters suggest that he treated her neglectfully, that he demanded much and gave very little back. This was his own impression when, hearing of her passing, he was overcome by loneliness and by remorse at his prefunctory treatment of her. He vowed that her memory should have its monument in her delightful letters; but in his agony he wrote three of the most brutal sonnets about her that any man can have written about a friend.

They must not be misunderstood. His egotism was insatiable in remorse, and if he bludgeons the poor, dowdy woman, it is intended for self-bludgeoning. His candor was the expression of his selfishness, his selfishness the manifestation of an agonized sensibility. He had the guilty impression that she was in love with him and he knew that anything beyond friendship with her repelled him. Festing Jones says that she would have married him in the early stages of their friendship but not later; and since Butler began, as was his usual habit with letters, by burning her earliest ones, there is no confirmation of the ardor which Butler thought existed.

Miss Savage's letters were the lively product of a satirical and cultivated mind. Her judgments were independent. She detected meanness in Goethe and thought "Wilhelm Meister" a very bad book. She had the same opinion of "Middlemarch" and, with delightful malice, boasted of having bought a dictionary to help her to read "Daniel Deronda" in the original.

Butler's letters, with the annotations he made when editing the correspondence, are an interesting commentary on his life. There is the gradual abandonment of painting as his ideas on evolution and the battle with the Darwinians began; there is the comment on his unfortunate financial speculations which drove him to Canada to rescue his company. There are notes on Pauli, his daily struggles with writing; and the whole, though not so lively as Miss Savage's, is punctuated with witty asides and caustic anecdotes. The book is a delightful one. The letters were well worth preserving. When all is said and done, the lively Miss Savage must have got deep gratification in discovering that this other lonely, pathetically bearish, being had greatness in him, and that she was one of the few privileged to have his friendship.

V. S. PRITCHETT

New Studies of the Bible

The Bible in Our Day: A symposium. New York: Oxford University Press. $1.

The Origin and Development of the Bible, by Frederick S. Attwood. Minneapolis: Privately published.

His Name Is Jesus, by John Watson Wilder. Chicago: Reilly & Lee. $1.50.

THE PURPOSE OF "The Bible in Our Day" is to supply a message for the observation of Bible Sunday. The names of the authors, seven in all, prominent in the affairs of the Christian church, are a sufficient guarantee of the value of the contents. Although representing a variety of Christian denominations and geographically apart, they unite in setting forth the noble stability of the Holy Bible. As leaders in religion, they are bound by a unity which has its source in the Scriptures. Charles Frederick Wishart, president of the College of Wooster, writes of Coverdale; Charles Edward Jefferson writes of the blessings derived from "Searching the Scriptures"; Dr. Walter Russell Bowie writes of "Life in the Light of the Bible." Doctors Lynn Harold Hough, Abdel Ross Wentz, Albert William Beaven and James Isaac Vance all furnish inspiring messages, arising from deep convictions of the value of the Bible as pointing the way of life for all mankind in all the ages.

In "The Origin and Development of the Bible," a thoroughly trained student of the Bible sets forth in a clear and attractive manner the fundamental facts regarding its sources, development and history. No exposition is made of doctrines, nor are opinions set forth as to the interpretation of the Bible message. Rather does the author deal with what, for the casual reader, he regards as well-authenticated facts. A carefully prepared index would add much to the usefulness of this volume.

"His Name Is Jesus," is an octavo volume, beautifully printed and attractively illustrated, in which the author tells again the story of the life and teachings of the Nazarene. He exceeds the Bible narrative by giving play to his imagination in revealing minor characters, and especially in bringing out the child life of the period. While he puts no new sayings in his mouth, yet he builds up a winsome picture of the faithful Jesus as he prayed and walked and talked with trustful companions. To the child thought it presents a vivid and understandable picture of the great human personality of all time. It is, therefore, a practical book for children, written by one who has looked deeply into the child heart.

A. F. G.

We recommend these BOOKS to Monitor readers

THE LORENZO BUNCH
by Booth Tarkington
A memorable novel of a group of live, unforgettable Americans reflecting brilliantly a segment of our social history. $2.00

THE SOUND WAGON
by T. S. Stribling
The terrific story that tells the truth about the real rulers of America, the most compelling novel ever written by this Pulitzer prize-winning author. $2.50

GOLD IN YOUR BACKYARD
by David Gross
A treasure-chest of inspiration, the true stories of men who made millions from small beginnings. $1

On sale at every bookstore
DOUBLEDAY, DORAN

READ LESS
KNOW MORE!
If you want to be a great deal more accurately, concretely and speedily informed than the average man, TRY FACT.
This unique weekly information and ready-reference service condenses the most significant facts and figures from 200 publications in 17 countries, 9 languages. More than 100 vital items each week, *in printed form ideal for future reference.* U. S. AFFAIRS, WORLD AFFAIRS, ECONOMIC TRENDS, SOCIAL TRENDS. Edited in the historical spirit, without bias. No "dramatization". Economical at $16 a year. Subscribers include leading editors, financiers, public men, writers, libraries, educators, executives.
If you act now you can have A TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION to FACT—5 ISSUES for $1. *We will refund money if you are disappointed.* MAIL $1 BILL OR CHECK TODAY.
FACT
G. HIRSCHFELD, Ed.; O. D. KEEP, Pub.
342 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.
(Please mention the Monitor)

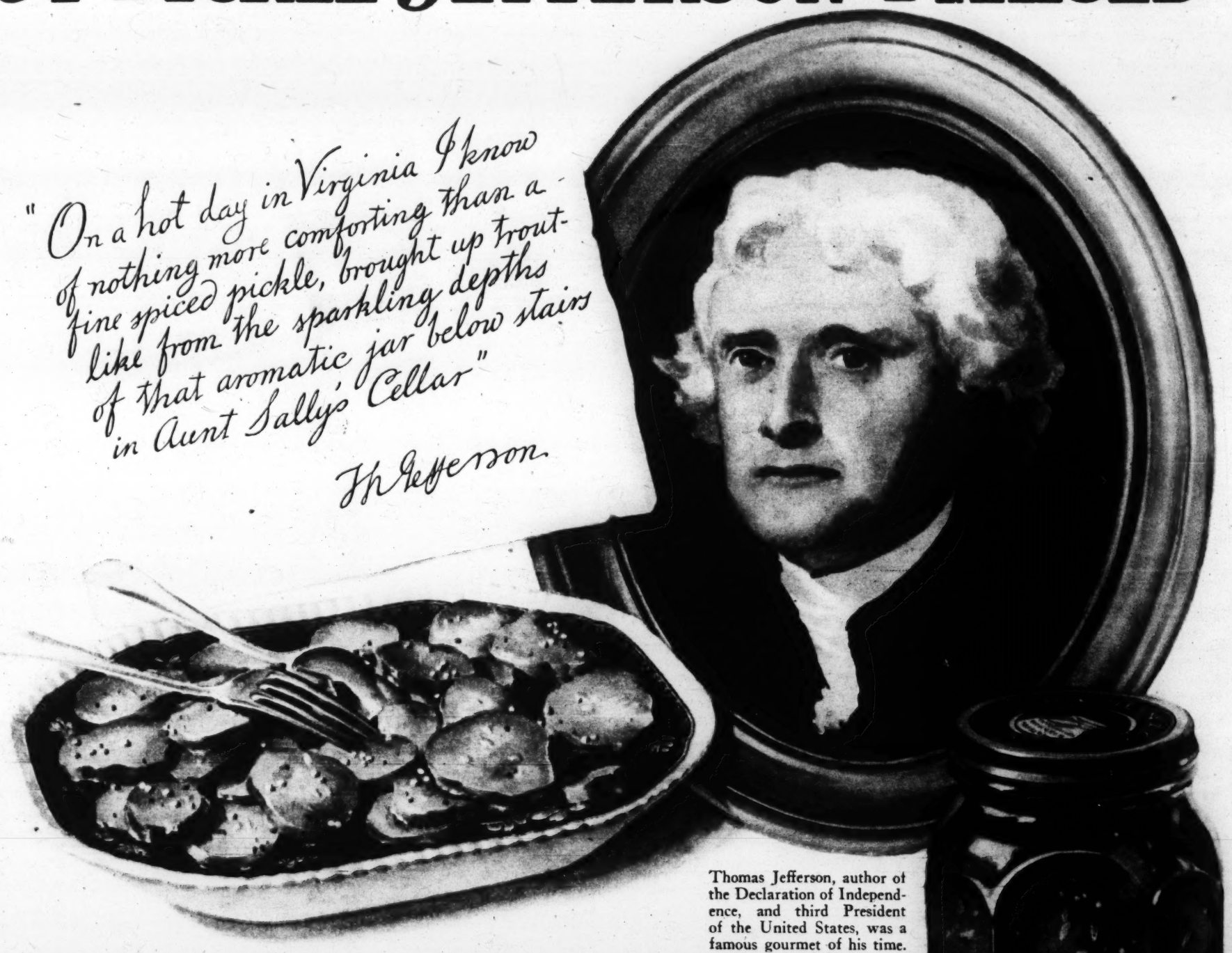
A GOOD REASON
A READER of The Christian Science Monitor writes: "The reason I take it is because it is a *free* paper, not a controlled one. It is difficult to find a paper that tells the whole truth and is not afraid."
Use the coupon and become a reader of a paper that has long "dared to be different" in the presentation of its news.

The Christian Science Publishing Society M-83
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Please send The Christian Science Monitor to me for period checked below, for which I enclose remittance.
Name.....
Address.....
☐ 1 month $0.75
☐ 3 months 2.25
☐ 6 months 4.50
☐ 1 year 9.00
☐ The Wednesday issue only, including the Magazine Section; for 1 year $2.60
☐ 6 issues (special offer) $0.25
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper

AA DOUBLE A BOOKS
MOSTLY MATERIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
THE ADVENTURES OF WADDLES, by the Hagers. $1.50. Postage 10c—15c.
MOMENTS MUSICAL, by Sonya Micheil. $1.25. Post. 10c—15c.
PARLIAMENTARY LAW SIMPLIFIED, by Arthur T. Lewis. $1. Post. 10c—15c.
THE GLORIOUS ART OF HOME COOKING, by Hannah Duland. $2.75. Postage 15c—20c.
THE DIARY OF SNUBS, OUR DOG, by Paul Carmack. $1.50. Postage 10c—15c.
ETIQUETTE IN DAILY LIVING, by Carlyn Stevens. $1.25. Postage, 10c—15c.
THE NEW SALESMANSHIP, by George H. Read. $1. Postage anywhere 10c.
AMERICA'S 12 WOMEN LEADERS of Past 100 Years, with biographical sketch of Mary Baker Eddy. 75c. Postage 6c.
100 BEST BOOKS by American Women During Past 100 Years. $1.25. Postage 10c—15c.
*Order now from local "Double A" agent, or bookstore, or direct. * West of Rocky Mountains and outside U. S. A. add larger postage indicated.*
Agents Wanted Some territories still open. Write for information.
ASSOCIATED AUTHORS
222 W. Adams, Dept. 3, Chicago, Ill.

DOES YOUR CHILD OWN A BIBLE?
The Finest Book a Boy or Girl Can Read
MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY
41 Brimfield St., Boston

NOW HEINZ MAKES THE KIND OF PICKLE JEFFERSON PRAISED


"On a hot day in Virginia I know of nothing more comforting than a fine spiced pickle, brought up trout-like from the sparkling depths of that aromatic jar below stairs in Aunt Sally's Cellar"
Th Jefferson.

Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, and third President of the United States, was a famous gourmet of his time.

YOU will agree with Thomas Jefferson when you taste Heinz Fresh Cucumber Pickle. For Heinz now makes it precisely as his Aunt Sally doubtless made it—from a treasured recipe handed down through many generations.

Such mild and mellow spiced pickle you have never tasted, except perhaps from the pickle jar in homes where good old homemade pickle is served. Unlike ordinary pickles, Heinz Fresh Cucumber Pickle retains the delicate flavor and crisp tenderness of choice cucumbers picked fresh from the vines. Neither sour nor sweet, these luscious, spicy slices are the most deliciously satisfying morsels you have ever wished for.

Into the Heinz pickle kitchens come freshly picked cucumbers of the superior variety developed by Heinz, who furnished the seed for these cucumbers to the grower. Within hours after they are harvested, they are sliced and drenched in Heinz vinegar and rare imported spices, all according to the old-time home-kitchen recipe—then vacuum packed in jars.

The result is an exact duplication of the mild spiced fresh cumber pickle that delighted Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, Napoleon, Dolly Madison, Queen Elizabeth, and millions of other men and women of history.

Heinz Fresh Cucumber Pickle arouses one's appetite. As a relish or a garnish for almost any dish, it provides a rare, delightful flavor contrast. Use it as a sandwich filler. To midnight snacks, afternoon tea, and luncheons it adds just the right racy-flavor note. Because it is made the old-fashioned way, it is easily digestible — the ideal relish for children. Served generously, these tender, spicy slices alone make a quickly prepared salad.

ONE OF THE **57**

Once you try this grand pickle confection you will probably always have a jar or two on hand. Delightfully they satisfy that mid-afternoon or bed-time craving for sweets and other things that tend to add weight.

Take a jar or two with you on camping and motor trips. Include some in your picnic hamper next time you eat out-of-doors — and watch them all "go for" it.

Try one jar of Heinz Cucumber Pickle and surprise your family with a new relish-thrill.

Available in liberal size jars, Heinz Fresh Cucumber Pickle is the new low-cost salad. Popular to serve, and stylish, too. In the refrigerator it keeps perfectly after the jar is opened. Ask your grocer about this very popular Heinz Variety.

DELICIOUS—AND SO EASILY DIGESTIBLE

Eat your fill of Heinz Cucumber Pickle. It is as good for you as any green salad.

HEINZ *Fresh Cucumber Pickle*

A Rare Poetic Harvest

Poems, 1919-1934, by Walter de la Mare. London: Constable. 10s. 6d. New York: Holt.

Vigils, by Siegfried Sassoon. London: Heinemann. 4s. 6d.

The White Blackbird, by Andrew Young. London: Cape. 5s.

LAST YEAR YIELDED a good harvest of genuine poetry in England. These three volumes alone would proclaim that fact. Throughout the English-speaking world De la Mare's work is known, and lovers of his strange, frost-filigree and moonlight craftsmanship will find in this large volume one example after another in which his wonderful technique is exercised upon a real mood of poetic insight and intensity. The reader realizes afresh how visual rather than oral this poet is in his workmanship. His effects and devices are often incapable of being communicated with the spoken voice (as, for instance, his frequent repetition of the same vowel sound but with different meanings). But on the printed page his magic is inescapable. Here is an example of it, in a poem called "The Moth":

Isled in the midnight air,
Musked with the dark's faint bloom,
Out into glooming and secret haunts
The flame cries, "Come!"

Lovely in dye and fan,
A-tremble in shimmering grace,
A moth from her winter swoon
Uplifts her face:

Stares from her glamorous eyes;
Wafts her on plumes like mist;
On ecstasy swirls and sways
To her strange tryst.

In that first stanza, the "isled" and the "musked," so effective on the page, are liable to be lost or misheard when spoken. It is like trying to play an Oriental scale on a piano.

The "Vigils" of Siegfried Sassoon show this poet as he becomes more and more reminiscent of lost youth, and the quiet magic of his life before the war years and those reactions of savage satire that made him famous. I think that this is more the real man, the real poet. He has a genius for solitude. It peeped out of his prose book about the war, leaving the reader with a sense of predominance not of gunfire and horror, but of wild, lonely sunsets over the desecrated lands, and of men out in the open, exposed to the strange vigilance of the stars. In this new book he confesses to having followed "wrong roads," but even so has come to:

Where every flower was fancy's child,
And every tree was glory's guest,
And Love, by darkness undefiled,
Went like the sun from east to west.

Living now retired in his study and in the quiet English countryside, he has discovered "that silence is the ultimate guide." This is the path that Thomas Gray trod, a path more difficult to find now than it was 200 years ago.

Andrew Young is a poet who threatens to make a reputation like A. E. Housman or Ralph Hodgson, by putting out a little poetry so exquisitely distilled that it intoxicates the world. "The White Blackbird" is his second book. The first appeared some years ago with the Nonesuch Press (a publisher who rarely offers work by living authors). The edition disappeared at once. So will this one, for here is a small collection of tiny gems whose perfection lies

WALTER DE LA MARE

in their utter simplicity of expression and their close, hard observation of nature. Here is an example showing how deceptive is this easy versification, in which the art of artlessness is brought to perfection:

O wood, now you are dark with summer,
Your birds grow dumber
And ink-stained leaves of sycamore
Slide slowly down and hit your floor;
But there are other signs I mark,
In ivy with the sunlight wet
And dried rains streaming down your bark,
A withered limb, a broken shoulder,
Signs that since first we met
Even you, O wood, have grown a little older.

RICHARD CHURCH

Irving, Definitively

The Life of Washington Irving, by Stanley T. Williams. New York: Oxford University Press. Two volumes. $15.

THE BIOGRAPHY OF "the first American man of letters" upon which Professor Williams has for long been assiduously engaged is at length accomplished, and the results are commensurate with the labor involved. If ever a biography deserved to be called "definitive," this it is. The work will not have to be done again. It is hardly conceivable that further documents remain hidden of sufficient importance to warrant the retelling of the story on an ambitious scale. At most, anything—if there is anything—that turns up in the future may supplement these volumes in minor particulars. But for all practical or necessary purposes the last word has been said here.

Professor Williams has pursued his researches with an ardor that has impelled him to follow the footsteps of his hero into the remotest places of Andalusia; with a patience that has tracked down a quantity of hitherto unknown material (letters, diaries, fragments, notes and jottings); with a rigorous and exhaustive standard of scholarship that has rejected nothing that might cast even the faintest ray of light upon any incident, no matter how insignificant or trivial, and with the tact necessary to arrange this vast quantity of information in due order and proportion.

The style, though not notably distinguished, is in the good, dignified, academic tradition. The only particular regarding which we would quarrel with the arrangement is the assembling of the notes at the back of each volume. These notes are so numerous that they necessitate a perpetual turning from the main text to the accompanying annotation. The abundant illustrations are not only invariably apposite but are beautifully produced.

It was not to be expected that concerning a man upon whom beat a dazzling light of publicity during much of his career and about whom there have been so many inquiries by scholars of later generations there was to be discovered any new information which would revolutionize our conception of him. Professor Williams has not aimed at a novel interpretation of the man. In broad outline the story is still the familiar one: of the early success as a satirist of New York society; of the first visit to Europe; of the indolence and self-indulgence which kept Irving from making the most of his talent; of the 17 years of European exile during which he became famous as the author of "The Sketch Book"; of the following books, most of which were received with encomia they did not entirely merit; of the accusations of plagiarisms and the not sufficiently conscientious off-handedness with which Irving acknowledged his indebtedness to other writers (particularly in this "Conquest of Granada"); of his celebrated love affair; of his literary friendships with Scott, Campbell, Moore and many others; of his return to America and his political activities; of his years as Minister to Spain, and of his final years at Sunnyside.

But though the broad outline is well known, there is scarcely a point in the narrative at which Professor Williams has not been able to fill in details. New light is thrown upon Irving's relations with "Emily" Foster. He is shown to have been more influential in politics during the Administration of Van Buren than had been supposed. His diplomatic activities in Spain are set against an admirable and entertaining account of Spanish politics and revolutionary movements. The precise extent of his pilfering (to employ a word that is really not too harsh) from other historians is estimated.

To the sources of his essays as much painstaking research has been devoted as other scholars have expended upon the sources of "Hamlet" or "Othello." We may read, if we will, in learned appendices just how that strange amalgam, the "Salmagundi," was put together; or just what German tales went to the making of "Rip Van Winkle"; and if our endurance is sufficient we can follow Professor Williams far down into the waste-paper-basket of Irving's thinnest and most completely outmoded essays and trifles.

The volumes contain more than 900 pages. Through most of them Professor Williams manages to sustain his reader with unflagging zest, even though one's enthusiasm begins to decline by the time one reaches the supplementary studies in the sources, history and reputation of Irving's writings. One would far rather read Professor Williams on Irving than an equal number of pages in Irving's own books. With such a judgment the biographer himself will not be entirely unsympathetic; for again and again he acknowledges the thinness of substance and negligence in form of most of Irving's short and casual writings; the haste or lethargy or inartistic casualness with which he often wrote; the crude romanticism of much of his stuff; the derivative nature of most of his serious work (most scandalously in the "Life of Columbus").

In fact, so damaging a case could be made against Irving the author from Professor Williams's pages that one might question the worth-while-ness of the biographer's industry. The answer to the question lies in the title which literary historians have bestowed upon Irving. He was "the first American man of letters." He was the first man to make Europe conscious of the fact that there was a cultured society in the United States. He was a liaison officer between American and European society, the forerunner of Henry James and of countless other expatriates. The savor of most of his writings has long since evaporated but the man—though we can read, if anything of his, not much more than "Rip" and "The Headless Horseman" and "Tales of the Alhambra" (which must be read, as this reviewer can testify, to be appreciated, at Granada)—remains interesting and attractive. His personality is still charming. His achievement in literature, though much less than it might have been, is historically significant. His contemporaries, for whom he had an actual significance now lost to us, offered him the tribute of their extravagant praise. From posterity he can claim the tribute of a monumental biography. That Professor Williams has erected to him.

SAMUEL C. CHEW

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Travel

The Spirit of Vienna, by Alfred Granger (McBride, $2.50). For those who know Vienna, or would like to know it—even vicariously—this book tells of the fascinating capital of Austria. Lacks the codified formality of usual guide book. Illustrated with effective drawings.

Seven League Boots, by Richard Halliburton (Bobbs Merrill, $3.50). An indefatigable traveler's own story of that elephant-back trip in the tracks of Hannibal.

Gone Rambling, by Cecil Roberts (Appleton-Century. $2.50). The author of "Gone Rustic" goes to walk in the Chilterns.

Mexican Journey, by Edith Mackie and Sheldon Dick (Dodge. $2.25). An "intimate" guide to Mexico, which undertakes to tell you where to go and what to see. With budgets, directories and motor routes.

A Pilgrim's Way in New Zealand, by Alan Mulgan (Oxford. $5). The author of "Home," which showed us England as it looks to a Colonial, now attempts to explain his own country to the stranger.

Along Across the Top of the World (Winston. $2). The authorized story of the arctic journey of David Irwin from Nome, Alaska, to Churchill, on Hudson Bay, as told to Jack O'Brien.

America: A Practical Guidebook Handbook, by Ronald Elwy Mitchell (Hamish Hamilton, 5s). An Englishman tells his compatriots how to get along in the United States.

Anthologies

An Oxford Anthology of English Prose, chosen and edited by Arnold Whitridge and John Wendell Dodds, and **An Oxford Anthology of English Poetry**, chosen and edited by Howard Foster Lowry and Willard Thorp (Oxford, $4.50 each). An attempt to present the best of English poetry and prose from medieval lyrics and "Le Morte d'Arthur" down to A. E. Housman and Max Beerbohm.

A Kipling Pageant, by Rudyard Kipling (Doubleday Doran, $3). A collection of some of the best known stories and verse of a long-famous author.

The Complete Sayings of Jesus
A gilt-edged book, clear print on good paper (which can be read through in four hours),
with all JESUS' sayings
lifted *(verbatim)* from context, dovetailed into chronological sequence. Fabrikoid, $1.30; Flex-Leather, $1.75; Morocco: Black, $2.25; Red, $3.25; Blue, $3.75; White (brides), $4.25
Pierpont Co., Williamsburg, Mass.
also available at
The Raeburn Gallery Book Dept.
83, Piccadilly, London, W. 1
Phone: Mayfair 3297
Mention Jan. 22nd Monitor

BIBLES
Corresponding in binding with pocket editions of
SCIENCE and HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy
6½x4½x1 inches Morocco Binding (plain or self-pronouncing pages)
Black $5.00
Blue $6.00
Brown $6.00
QUARTERLY
containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches. In English and Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian and Swedish with English alternate pages.
$1.00 a year, single copy 25c
Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittances direct to
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Spinet Grand
IDEALLY SUITED FOR YOUR
CHILD'S
MUSICAL EDUCATION
THE CABINET MODEL, smaller in size, exactly meets your child's need for a real musical instrument with a full 88-note keyboard. Buy it for her as her very own and watch her progress. See it. Convenient terms. $395 up
Send for Booklet
Made Only by Mathushek
MATHUSHEK. 43 WEST 57 ST. NEAR FIFTH AVE. N.Y.

For Library, Reading Room and Practitioner's Office
Magazine Binders
Keep your latest copies of the Journal and Sentinel looking like new in these handsome, black, leather-grained covers, gold-stamped with title.
Reduced Prices (Postpaid)
Journal Cover $2.00
Sentinel Cover $2.50
Write ARNOLD COMPANY
210 Michigan, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE BLUE MARKING CRAYONS
For Lesson References
Easily erased from thinnest Bible paper, complete outfit, including 12 crayons and erasive material, by mail, *ONE DOLLAR*. Money refunded if not satisfied.
W. & K. PARSONS
58 Parkwood Blvd., Mansfield, Ohio

SMART SHOTS OF A BLUE BLOOD

DOING ITS STUFF ON WINTER ROADS

"NOR RAIN NOR SNOW NOR HEAT NOR COLD"... shall keep you from enjoying the great outdoors when you travel in the deep luxury of the Buick Limited. These 120 horsepower are serenely indifferent to bad going, hard pulling. These steady 4800 pounds ride smoothly on the most rutted road, are snugly sealed against winter cold. Yet the Limited's luxurious comfort is fresh-air comfort with No Draft Ventilation to keep them free of smoke and stale air. Find unlimited pleasure in a Buick Limited this winter.

A TOE-TOUCH—AND YOU STOP! Bane of every woman driver this time of year is the skid. But bane of the skid is Buick's perfected hydraulic brakes. A toe-touch puts them in action. Cast iron shoes in cast iron drums machined to hair-fine accuracy, give equal and perfect grip on all four wheels at all times. No slewing or swerving, no loss of braking power with wear. This winter you'll thank yourself a thousand times for choosing a Buick — just because of its silk-smooth, steel-sure, tiptoe action brakes.

WHILE THE MILES MURMUR BY, back seat passengers luxuriate in four-dimensioned delight. There's leg room and head room and elbow comfort to spare. The fourth dimension? It speaks for itself —did you ever see a car interior more truly smart, more completely satisfying in the perfect rightness of every detail?

THIS NOSE KNOWS the way to the smartest resorts, the finest hotels, the most lordly manor houses. For Buick fits the picture wherever style and smartness and good taste are the subject matter. Streamlining comes of age in Buick in this arrowing front end which is as aerodynamically right as it is maturely modern in concept.

"Buick's the Buy"

THE YOUNGER GENERATION KNOWS IT — "Buick's the buy!" No engine is smoother or freer from roughness than this matchless oil-silenced valve-in-head straight-eight. No ride can match Buick's glider-smooth flight— no car is more satisfyingly modern in trim sleekness. There are four Buicks, beginning in price at $765 list, at the factory,* and the majestic Limited is monarch of them all. If you have money to put in a new car this spring, no place will it buy more in safety and comfort and style and satisfaction than in Buick.

HOME TO SEE THE FOLKS. Winter roads are smooth, winter trips are fun, when the lordly Limited provides the transportation. And if you have wondered about buying a car at this time of year, just remember — low temperatures and short trips provide the best possible conditions for breaking in a car. Would you like to sample the winter pleasures a Buick opens up? Phone your dealer for a demonstration.

THRILLING TO OWN . . . EASY TO BUY! The Buick Limited, with 120 horsepower and 138-inch wheelbase, lists at the factory at $1695, to $1945. Such luxury and power, such smoothness and ease, were never before put on four wheels at such a figure. The new GMAC 6% Time Payment Plan reduces the cost of time payment buying. Why not use these savings to give yourself a car that fits your heart's desire? All Buick prices include safety glass and built-in luggage compartments. Standard and special accessories groups extra. Prices subject to change without notice. Other Buicks list at the factory as low as **$765**

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

SEE YOUR NEAREST BUICK DEALER

Common experience tells you that it doesn't take sub-zero cold to put great strain on your auto engine . . . that engine which cost you several hundred dollars. Even moderate cold clutches engines in stiffened lubricant and grease which, in starting, leave metal parts exposed to clashing, grinding, possible severe injury until proper circulation comes into play.

Pyroil helps engines throughout winter, *and all seasons*, because it protectingly sheathes bearings, gears, all frictional areas with a heat, cold, wear-resisting surface which virtually becomes a part of the metal. *This Pyroil surface is self-lubricative until regular lubricants circulate* . . . and is a constant protection! It helps your engine to spin easier. Your car starts quicker. You save drain on the all important battery.

Use Pyroil always—and insist on the genuine. Sold the world over at service stations, garages, stores. FREE: Important charts, photomicrographs and proof of Pyroil's remarkable efficiency—also its value to alloy metals (silver, cadmium, copper-head, etc.). Mail coupon. Manufactured and Guaranteed by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, Pres., 892 LaFollette Ave., LaCrosse, Wis., U. S. A.

NOT A MERE "BREAK-IN" OIL

PYROIL does not AID wear of the metal while "breaking in" new engines. It PROTECTS against damage to new parts. By no means an abrasive. Contains no harmful oils, acids or other harmful ingredients. Keep your new car up to 1936 operation and performance standards. Use Pyroil regularly.

The One and Only Genuine Pyroil (patent protected) Bears this Signature on Every Can.

President

Look for this Sign.

PYROIL COMPANY
893 La Follette Ave.,
La Crosse, Wis., U. S. A.

Please send without obligation, technical and metallurgical charts and photomicrographs showing what Pyroil will do for my car.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

SIMPLY ADD TO GAS OIL AND GREASE

As She Is Spoke

(Continued from Page 5)

be important from an historical standpoint.

On the theory that, more and more, the trend of history study is to be by means which will make that history *live* before the eyes and the ears, as well as in the intellect, it is believed to be important to have, as part of the permanent record, political and other speeches by men who have, in their way, stood as symbols of the life of their times. For instance, there is a record of one speech made by Herbert Hoover; pretty soon there is going to be another one, because the former President's voice has taken on a new vitality and color, and his manner of delivering an address has changed.

A number of recordings were made of speeches by Huey Long and are now of unexpected value for dialect and melodic line.

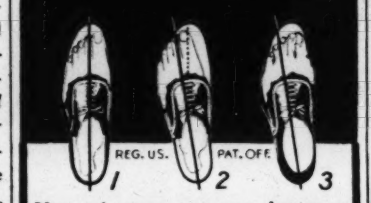
In the end quantities of racial recordings will be made: Chinese, Japanese, as they have appeared in the so-called melting pot of America, for it is a matter of curious interest to know what life in the Western hemisphere does to those whose native tongue is of the East. It was heard that a woman who had lived thirty years in the Belgian Congo had lately arrived in New York, and she was asked to make a record, because it is almost beyond question that some invaluable comparisons can be made between racial speech in the deep South and dialects spoken on the African continent.

It is a curious thing to discover that many recordings of Jewish students show a pronunciation of a word like *mind*, for instance, as phonetically *moind*. This is attributed to a high percentage of Irish immigration in the '90's, after the famines, and to a passing along of certain Gaelic sounds to the general fund, so to speak. Phonetic speech takes other forms in the recordings, too, and in records that have been found by the research students. For instance, in York, Maine, a letter was found in some prison files, written by Better Potter, a woman, in November, 1802, and her whole letter had been spelled as the words sounded to her ear. "Injoying" for "enjoying," "sins" for "since," "sufard" for "suffered," and that sort of thing; as she spoke herself, and sounded in her own ears, thus she wrote the words, when writing to her brother to beg him to do something about extracting her from jail.

The National Council of Teachers of English have, naturally, a big stake in such research; it is to their advantage not only to have working records for the correction and modification of speech difficulties and awkwardness, but it is a great deal better, in the teaching of courses in poetry, for instance, to have records of the poets reading their own work. What comparison can there be, for instance, between hearing Robert Frost's reading of poems of Vermont and New Hampshire, with the mere "reciting" of them by a person necessarily far outside his enlightened view of the subject matter? Professor Ayres himself is going to make a record of some things of Chaucer's. How many times have teachers of English wished they might penetrate that mystery, which is what Chaucer's own voice and speech were like, in order to couple them with a concept of his work for students.

Many of the records made are available to the layman, under an arrangement between the editors of American Speech, the Columbia University Press, and ERPI (Electrical Research Products, Inc.).

Foot-Joy
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
"The Shoe that's Different"



Men and women, put your feet on a proper foundation—a correct alignment from heel to toe—as in FOOT-JOY shoes pictured in No. 1. Send for complete story and name of nearest dealer. You may find your shoes are incorrectly fitted.

FIELD & FLINT CO., Brockton, Mass.

USE Rinso on washday, too! It *soaks* out dirt—saves scrubbing. Clothes come so much whiter, *safely*. Gives thick suds *even in hardest water*. Recommended by makers of 33 leading washers. Easy on your hands. Get the BIG box today.

Rinso

AMERICA'S BIGGEST-SELLING PACKAGE SOAP

Letters

Men as Dressmakers . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In gathering material for the article, "Hollywood's Fashion Parade," published in this issue, my natural timidity in tackling a subject so remote from my accustomed round was banished when I discovered that in the style salons of the film capital a small but valiant band of men are holding high the banner of masculinity in a world of chiffon and panne velvet. I had heard of the couturiers of Paris, but more familiar to my own experience had been women lawyers, women judges, women governors, women cabinet officers. It was my first thrilling touch with the triumphs of my own sex in affairs which might seem pre-eminently feminine property.

There was, for instance, Adrian, holding forth quietly in a room big enough for a ball, with walls and carpets of softest oyster white, sepia murals above the baseboard, and a costumed dummy reclining on a dais. One side was solid with mirrors; two others encased huge windows, shielded from the glare by Venetian blinds and drapes of oyster white chintz, pleated at the edges. A large, quilted davenport was flanked on either side by tall stands supporting flat bowls of growing ivy.

In a corner, surrounded by his drawings and art materials, sat Adrian, backed by a cupboard, through the white wire doors of which a small but choice library could be glimpsed.

Yet the man I found to be a man, with the calm gaze of an engineer in charge of some vast reclamation project in the open spaces, and with the same clear and analytical comprehension of his subject.

And there was Bernard Newman, in smaller but as feminine quarters, every inch a man's man, and serious in his efforts to produce screen clothes at once picturesque and wearable for the girl in Midwestville who copies Hepburn.

Other men, in less pretentious quarters, presided over vast workshops where styles and dresses are made for stars, bit players and mob scene extras—all calculated to influence, in greater or lesser degree, the tastes of womanhood around the globe.

I felt reassured that I had not yet reached the period of which my father warned me long years ago, when he said:

"My boy, you will live to see the day when women run everything. I pity you!"

COURTLAND HOLDOM
San Francisco

Contributors . .

TULLY NETTLETON is the Monitor's Washington editorial writer. His last article in the Magazine Section concerned the task facing the present session of Congress. It appeared Dec. 31.

W. P. M. is an occasional contributor of poems for the Magazine Section.

MARK J. GINSBOURG lived for nearly 19 years in China, Japan and Manchuria. He is a writer and has contributed to various British, Chinese and American publications.

AN ENGLISH FARMER has farmed so successfully that he now is helping others to become good farmers, as a staff member and administrator of one of England's agricultural institutes.

JANET MABIE has written many articles for the Magazine Section, the last of which, "Pipes of the Clans," appeared Jan. 8.

BASIL BURDETT lives in England. This is his first contribution to the Magazine Section.

FRANCES DEWITT JOHN lives in Arizona. This also is Mrs. John's first article in the Weekly Magazine Section.

COURTLAND HOLDOM is chief of the Pacific News Bureau of the Monitor in San Francisco, but he makes occasional trips to Los Angeles and other parts of the Pacific coast. This week he explores a little-known area of Hollywood. In the Dec. 4 Magazine Section he introduced readers to Jane Withers, child star, in an article entitled "The Little Trouper."

Clean FALSE TEETH the PERMASAN WAY
Avoid M.O. (MOUTH ODOR)
SOAK Don't SCRUB
Artificial Teeth and Removable Bridges
Harmless—Very Effective—Removes Stains
60c a bottle Postpaid in U.S.A. 75c elsewhere
Descriptive Pamphlet on Request
Per-Me-San Laboratories, Union City, N. J.

NEEDLEWORK CATALOG FREE
100 ILLUSTRATIONS IN FULL COLOR
My new Spring catalog has artistic designs in stamped Pillow Cases, Linens, Infants' Wear, Novelties, etc. Postpaid. Smart Blouses and Dresses to be knitted and crocheted. Save money on Yarns by buying direct from me. WRITE TODAY. Book is Free. Kindly enclose stamp for handling.
COMPLETE YARN SELECTION
Eleanor Martin 329 S. WABASH CHICAGO

Trace Your Ancestors
from original New England records—Genealogy Department, Hartford (Connecticut) Times.
Saturday edition answers source questions for thousands; 6 mos. subscription 78c. Subscribe.

SHORT STORY WRITING

One pupil won a $2000 prize. Another pupil earned over $5000 in spare time. Hundreds are selling constantly to leading publishers. Particulars of Dr. Esenwein's famous forty-lesson course in writing and marketing of the Short Story and sample copy of The WRITER'S MONTHLY free. Write today.
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dept. C. S. M. Springfield, Mass.

"READ-AT-EASE"

Price 85c
Postpaid in U. S. A.
Holds your Quarterly, newspaper, magazine, cook-book, or notes.
All-metal, with rubber base. Will not mar furniture. Black lacquer with nickel trim, or aluminum finish.
National Specialties Co.
P. O. Box 1923, Seattle, Wash.

Start a POTATO CHIP BUSINESS
IN YOUR KITCHEN and MAKE MONEY!
Buy Potatoes for 2c a Pound
Sell Them as Vita-Sealed Chips for 35c a Pound

THERE'S BIG MONEY in potato chips for any man or woman who wants a business capable of paying as much as $23.50 a day in profits. Just think of it. You can install the wonderful new machine in your kitchen—just manufacture and sack a sensational new kind of "Greaseless" Potato Chip—and let the stores sell them for you. Only $2.50 invested in raw materials brings back $10 in cash.
EVERYTHING FURNISHED
You don't have to have a lot of money to start this business. A small investment in the machine puts you in a big profit business of your own. I send you everything including speed-slicer, cooker, oil-extractor (for making new "GREASELESS" chip), a big supply of printed bags and free advertising material. No experience is needed as I send complete simple instructions showing how to make a profit the first day. Prices, pictures and complete plans will be sent free for the asking.
DON'T BUY ANYTHING
Just send your name and address on a post-card for all this free information, including the "Secret of Making Greaseless Potato Chips." No obligation, but hurry and you may become independent as so many others have done with these fast selling new "Greaseless" Chips. Address your card to
G. H. Hardt 325 West Huron Street Dept. 491, Chicago, Ill.

. . Strong Man of China

(Continued from Page 3)

bitious young war lords. In 1926, it formed the spearhead of the triumphant revolutionary march from Canton to the Yangtse River, led by General Chiang, Borodin and Bluecher. In the following years it roamed over the face of the country, alternately fighting revolts and supporting them, exterminating banditry and gaining experience and glory. In 1931, ordered to suppress the Communists in the south, it marched instead to the Shanghai area, and assisted the Canton faction to gain a brief control of the Nanking Government, sending General Chiang into brief retirement. In the eventful days of the Japanese onslaught upon Shanghai, three years ago, the Nineteenth Army bore the brunt of the attack. It was generally said at the time that General Chiang delayed giving help to the Nineteenth Army, desiring to see it weakened.

* * *

Later, in 1933, after Gen. Tsai Tsing-kai, one of the leaders of the Nineteenth Army, had turned its force against General Chiang and the Nanking Government, Chiang, advised by his German counselors, was able to outmaneuver and defeat the Fukien rebels, as they were called, after four weeks of fighting. By that time a major portion of the Nineteenth Army had gone over to General Chiang, anyway, and some of its leaders fled. Others, including General Tsai himself, petitioned General Chiang to pardon them and reinstate them on his pay roll.

In his political game General Chiang plays trump cards of bribes, subsidies, imprisonment, threats of war and secret alliances. When Hu Han-min, former member of the ruling triumvirate, proved to be troublesome, General Chiang invited him to a dinner, arrested him, and kept him in confinement for nearly a year. When the Kwangsi war lords threatened to help the Fukien rebels, General Chiang arranged with the French-dominated government of the Province of Yunnan to change its opium route from Kwangsi to the neighboring province. When the Kwangsi chieftains found themselves threatened by a loss of considerable revenue, they relented.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, the son of the famous bandit-war lord Chang Tso-lin, later blown to pieces by the members of the Japanese "Black Hand" Secret Society, was, for a time, in Shanghai. Fearful of his presence in that area, General Chiang appointed him the Pacification Commander of Hankow. With one stone Chiang killed three birds: he pleased the Japanese, who dislike the Marshal; he freed Peiping from the menace of 150,000 troops, who followed the young Marshal to Hankow; and, finally, he made, at least temporarily, Marshal Chang dependent upon his monthly subsidy.

* * *

When time arrives to write the history of post-revolutionary China, General Chiang Kai-shek's name will, with that of President Sun Yat Sen, dominate the period.

General Chiang is more than a mere soldier. He has dreams which some day may come true. There is little doubt that Chiang seeks peace. Growing trade, higher customs receipts, new railroads, air lines, motor roads, schools, prevention of famine—all are important factors in his success. His fortunes are now closely linked with national prosperity. This is why he finds support among the Shanghai bankers and the powerful Chekiang financial clique.

Foreign interests see in him a George Washington who will unite the nation. Others who fear the expansion of the Communist movement believe that General Chiang is the only effective obstacle to Sovietization of China. And whatever faults he may have, he is doing more for the unification and pacification of the country than any other living person.

. . Fashions

(Continued from Page 9)

all mixing together. One gets used to it in time, but it impinges strangely upon the eye of the newcomer. Most of the women of the motion-picture colony dress well, though some of them dress extremely—but it adds to the picture, and builds their screen reputations. Others seem quite indifferent to the effect of their dress."

* * *

When President Roosevelt was in Los Angeles recently he was taken for a long ride, and one member of the press gallery participating in the procession remarked that never before in history could a presidential eye have fallen upon so many women clad in slacks and shorts.

Commenting on this, Mr. Newman said:

"Slacks are great, but by all means let the woman wearing them stay in her garden, or on the beach, or on her yacht. They are terribly out of place for street wear."

Outside the film zone, in the frankly commercial atmosphere of Los Angeles dress shops, style experts could be found who viewed objectively the place of Hollywood in the fashion parade.

Los Angeles, these style experts declared, has a sizable clothing industry which supplies the wants of its hinterland, including Hawaii, just as other American centers supply their trading areas. But the styles themselves come via Paris and New York, even the Hollywood influences, which usually travel across the Atlantic to be reimported into America.

* * *

"It is nothing unusual," one of them told me, "for a hat, bought in Paris, to be 'broken down' into six or eight hats, or for a Paris gown to be split six ways. That is, the various features of the Paris model are copied individually and applied to American models. One hat may take a decoration, another a deft twist of the brim, another a shape of the original, and so on. A gown costing several hundred dollars may yield half a dozen models which can be sold for $50 each.

"Remember," she continued, "that Paris is not only designing clothes for Europe and the United States, but for the whole civilized world as well. South America offers an extensive market for Paris styles; Mexico City absorbs thousands of models. These centers are places of style and chic; the fashions are good, but they are not the fashions of the United States. Paris knows how to design clothes for the American temperament, and for the Spanish temperament. In short, it knows clothes, and can fit them to any people."

NO OTHER MODERATE PRICE SHEET HAS ALL THESE SIX POINTS OF SUPERIORITY

1 Balanced weaving — to stand stress and strain.

2 20 inspections — your assurance of perfect merchandise.

3 Tub-tested — to meet laundry conditions.

4 Tapering Tape Selvage — saves wear along edges.

5 "TELLMARK" — for your convenience in sorting.

6 "Cellophane" wrapped — pre-laundered.

"Of course some sheets wash whiter than others"

LADY PEPPERELLS keep their snowy whiteness through years of washing and wear. The reason is just this: Their whiteness comes from the finely bleached cotton fabric itself, not from a "filling" or starch which quickly washes out and leaves the sheet gray and dingy. You'll find Lady Pepperells can stand long, hard wear — yet they're always lovely and soft and smooth. Lady Pepperell sheets are made to meet the government specifications for their grade. Write for Lady Pepperell's Thrift Book. Pepperell Manufacturing Co., 160 State St., Boston, Mass.

Lady PEPPERELL
Sheets and Pillow Cases

SOCIAL LIFE in The Principia Upper School is lively and interesting, with every student's special kind of good time woven into the pattern by student committees and members of the home department, who work together in planning and managing student festivities. Sometimes parties are informal—picnics, stunt parties, and masquerades—or they may be formal affairs. The photograph was taken at the Hallowe'en party given by the Fourth Academic Class.

The PRINCIPIA

Founded 1898 — Saint Louis, Missouri — Coeducational

Senior College — Junior College — Upper School — Lower School

A 3 Minute facial

Try this for immediate skin improvement when dressing quickly for an important occasion. Rub in Revel vigorously on face, neck, arms, hands, Moisten with very little water. Work to a lather. Rinse off completely with more water. Your pores are thoroughly cleaned . . . skin refreshed and soft. Try a Revel 3 Minute Facial for 7 days in succession and note the amazing difference. Pure enough to eat.

Beauty Shops and Representatives invited to investigate.

Guaranteed to improve your skin or your money refunded.

Revel

Miramar, San Diego, California

50¢ Trial Jar $1.25 economical big jar

In Arizona: Steinfeldt's, Tucson
In California: Downtown Beauty Shop, Los Angeles
Marston's and Monarch Drug, San Diego
California Beauty School, Western Beauty School, San Francisco

A CLEANSING CREAM FOR THE SKIN, SCALP AND HAIR

When making purchases from advertisers, please mention the
Weekly Magazine Section of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Light, tender, FINE-TEXTURED CAKE···

LUSCIOUS CHOCOLATE FROSTING···THE DESSERT SUPREME!

Few and far between are the folks who do not like really fine Chocolate Layer Cake . . . Usually it's a man's favorite!

A helpful tip to all home cooks . . . especially the younger housewives . . . is to bake with Rumford all-phosphate Baking Powder. They will find it one of the surest aids to delicious cakes, hot breads and pastry.

Each of the four important points in successful baking . . . Good Quality Ingredients, Correct Measurements, Accurate Handling and Heat . . . is vitally affected by the baking powder you use. There is no finer leavener than Rumford. It is full strength, absolutely uniform, with a double acting rising power which works in the correct proportion of two-thirds in the mixing, one-third in the oven heat. Rumford's ideal double action is scientifically controlled by means of 52 tests, during its manufacture. Its uniformity is one of the reasons why Rumford is so easy for the beginner in baking to use. She can count on its leavening being regularly efficient and thorough every time, every spoonful throughout the can from top to bottom giving full leavening action.

Rumford never leaves any bitter after-taste but rather helps to blend the full flavors of the other good ingredients.

Buy a can of Rumford and make this Layer Cake with its easy-to-make Chocolate Frosting.

LAYER CAKE

½ cup butter
2 cups sugar
4 eggs
1 cup cold water
3 cups flour
3 level teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
⅓ level teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla

Beat the butter and sugar till creamy; add the yolks of the eggs well beaten, then the water and flavoring alternately with the flour, salt and baking powder sifted together. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and add them last. Bake about 20 minutes in layer-cake pans, and put together with any desired filling.

CHOCOLATE FROSTING

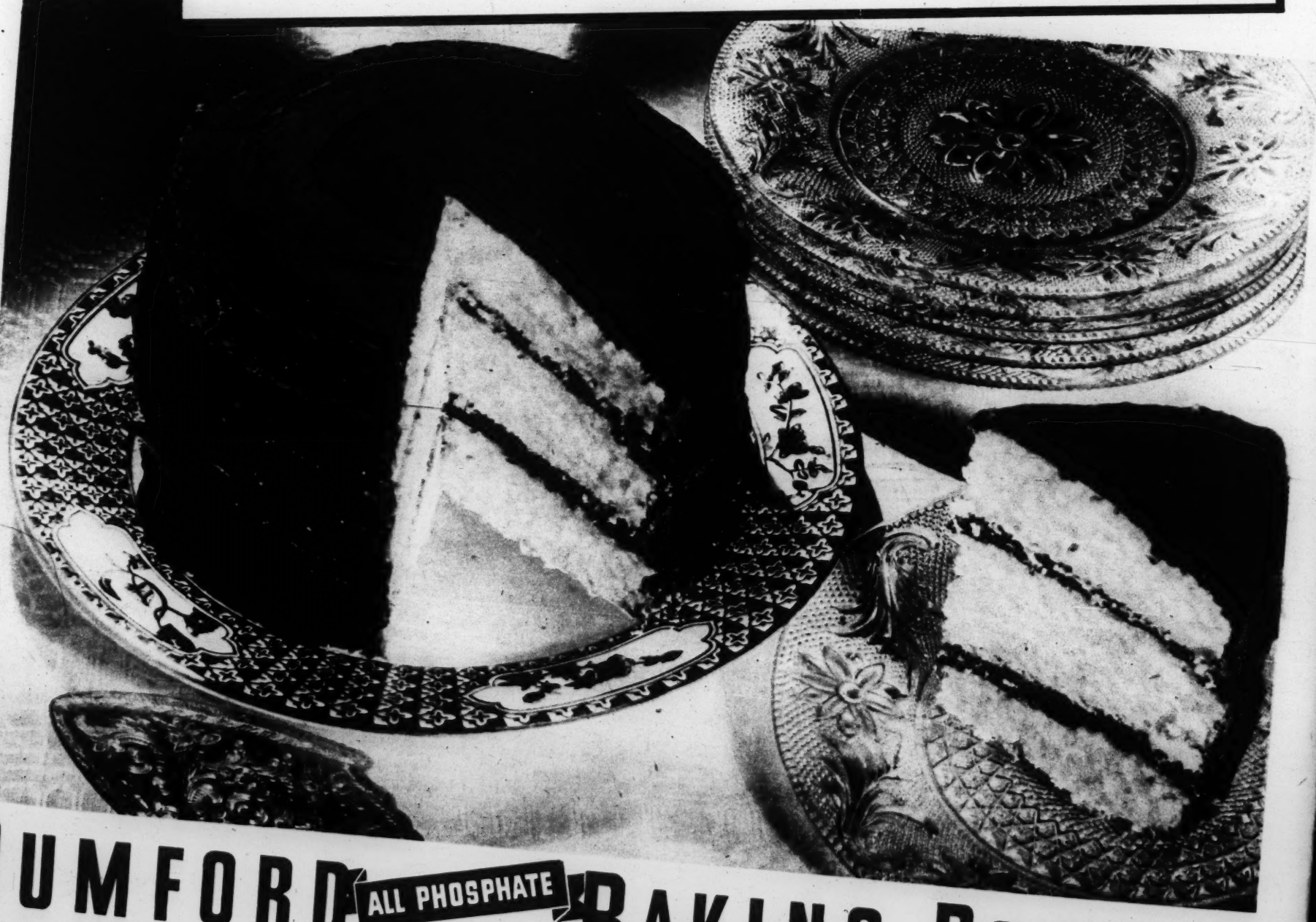
2 squares cooking chocolate
¼ cup boiling water
1 teaspoon butter
1 cup confectioner's sugar
½ teaspoon vanilla
¼ to ½ teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder

Melt chocolate in double boiler; add butter and water, stir thoroughly together. Add baking powder and cook the mixture. Add vanilla and enough sugar to make consistency that spreads easily.

NOTE: This frosting is very creamy, easy to spread, but sets faster and firmer than ordinary recipes. Also keeps better.

Write for the little folder on Cake Making . . . it contains helpful information, especially for beginners. Send your request with name and address plainly written, to THE RUMFORD COMPANY, RUMFORD, R. I.

A whole year of using ordinary baking powder can save so little . . . and just one failure can wipe out all that saving! It is truer economy to use uniform, dependable Rumford!



RUMFORD ALL PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER

THE PERFECT TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER